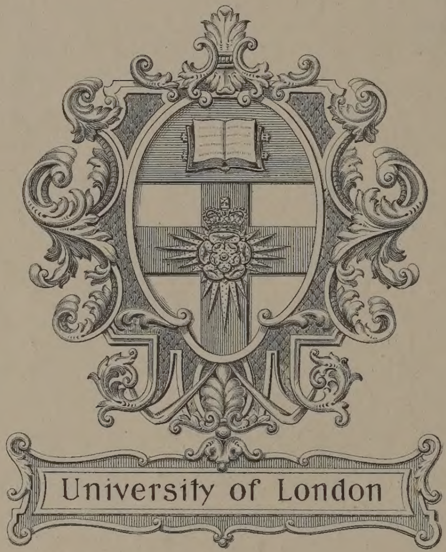

University of London

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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

SIXTY-THREE VOLUMES.

— (22.) —

MISCELLANEOUS.

Session
31 *January* 1893—5 *March* 1894.

VOL. LXXI.

1893-94.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1893-94.

SIXTY-THREE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

TWENTY-SECOND VOLUME.

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ALIENS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 4 September 1893;—*for*,

"RETURN showing the Names of all ALIENS to whom CERTIFICATES of NATURALIZATION have been Issued, and whose Oaths of Allegiance have between the 1st day of August 1892 and the 31st day of July 1893 been registered at the Home Office, giving the Country and Place of Residence of the Persons NATURALIZED, and including Information as to any ALIENS who have, since the same Date, obtained ACTS of NATURALIZATION from the LEGISLATURE."

Home Office,
20 September 1893.

HERBERT J. GLADSTONE.

(*Mr. H. L. W. Lawson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *September* 1893.

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RETURN showing the Names of all ALIENS to whom CERTIFICATES of NATURALIZATION have been Issued, and whose Oaths of Allegiance have between the 1st day of August 1892 and the 31st day of July 1893 been registered at the Home Office, giving the Country and Place of Residence of the Persons NATURALIZED, and including Information as to any ALIENS who have, since the same Date, obtained ACTS of NATURALIZATION from the LEGISLATURE.

NAME.	COUNTRY.	Date of Grant of Certificate of Naturalization.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.
A.			
Abbati, Camille	France	31 May 1893	10, Kempley-road, Hampstead, N.W.
Aberg, Lars Alfred	Russia	2 June „	2, Hurlingham Buildings, King's-road, Fulham, London.
Adler, Joseph	Russia	13 July „	207, Cable-street, St. George's-in-the-East, London.
Albert-Victor	Germany	29 July 1892	St. Margaret's Cottage, Maxwelltown, Dumfries.
Alisch, Hermann	ditto	8 Nov. „	25, Bryantwood-road, Highbury, London.
Allwart, Henry	ditto	27 Feb. 1893	Learig, Grangemouth, N.B.
Anderson, Gustave Henry	Sweden	2 Jan. „	17, Argyle-road, Cabbage Hall, Liverpool.
Andersson, Charles Bernhard	ditto	20 Sept. 1892	9, Oxford-terrace, South Shields, Durham.
Andersson, Johan Reinhold	ditto	22 Mar. 1893	The Scandinavian Sailors' Home, West India Docks, London, E.
Aslanoglou, Plato Leonidas	Turkey	8 Feb. „	10, Shipka-road, Balham, London.
B.			
Bach, Albert Bernhard	Hungary	22 Nov. 1892	24, Grosvenor-street, Edinburgh.
Backer, David	Russia	13 April 1893	12, Raymond-street, South Circular-road, Dublin.
Baittel, Isaac	ditto	23 Sept. 1892	10, Ann's-place, Wentworth-street, Spitalfields, London.
Baker, Meyer	ditto	27 Feb. 1893	7, Spencer-street, Liverpool.
Barczynski, Lewis	ditto	29 Nov. 1892	2, Town Hall-terrace, Grove-lane, Hackney, London.
Barish, Hyman	ditto	23 Feb. 1893	29, Lydia Ann-street, Liverpool, Lancaster
Baron, Amiel	Turkey	2 Aug. 1892	372, Old-street, Shoreditch, London, E.
Baron, Harris	Russia	1 Feb. 1893	19, Sandringham-road, Dalston, London.
Barron, Hyman A.	ditto	3 Jan. „	30, Pleasant-street, Dublin.
Barron, Jacob	ditto	6 April „	2, Windmill-street, Limerick, Ireland.
Barron, Jacob	ditto	1 May „	16, Arnott-street, South Circular-road, Dublin.
Barton, Hugh	United States of America.	20 Jan. „	Clonelly, Fermanagh, Ireland.
Baume, Ferdinand	Mexico	9 Aug. 1892	Park Hill, Bury Old-road, Prestwich, near Manchester.
Beck, Moses Isaac	Russia	3 Dec. „	10, Prescot-street, Liverpool.
Becker, John	Germany	3 Feb. „	61, Salisbury-street, Bermondsey, London.
Becker, Ludwig	ditto	26 Dec. „	23, Bath-street, Portobello, Edinburgh.
Benoit, Fritz Arnold	Switzerland	23 July „	Norman Tower, Windsor Castle, Berks.
Berman, Levy	Russia	11 Nov. „	25, Armstrong-street, Harolds Cross, Dublin.
Bernstein, Benjamin	ditto	15 Dec. „	34, Marshall-street, Golden-square, London.
Bernstein, Hugo	Germany	18 May 1893	5, Belsize Park Gardens, London, N.W.
Bertish, Mayer	Austria	15 April „	27, Bridge-street, New Swindon, Wilts.
Bernstein, Samuel Joseph	Germany	23 May „	155, Cleethorpe-road, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire.
Besser, Carl Adolph Hermann	ditto	20 June „	30, Bergholt-crescent, Stamford Hill, London.
Beving, Charles	ditto	13 Sept. 1892	81, Peter-street, Manchester.
Bischof, Robert Otto	Hungary	11 April 1893	148, Brixton-road, London.
Black, David	Russia	19 April „	5, Chatham-street, Liverpool.
Black, Isaac	ditto	3 Dec. 1892	11, Crown-street, Liverpool.
Black, Isaac	Austria	13 Mar. 1893	66 and 68, Stanley-road, Bootle, Lancashire.
Bloom, Arnold	Russia	31 Aug. 1892	52, Argyle-street, Birkenhead, Cheshire.
Blum, Henry	Germany	8 Nov. „	114, Fonthill-road, Finsbury Park, Middlesex.
Bobinsky, Samuel	Russia	16 Jan. 1893	17, Bedford-place, London, N.W.
Boehm, Carl Gotthilf	Germany	13 April „	28, Crowhurst-road, Brixton, London.
Bohrmann, Alexander	ditto	12 Oct. 1892	99, Denmark Hill, London.
Bornhardt, Carl August Theodor Eduard	ditto	28 Feb. 1893	1, Glebe-place, Stoke Newington, London.
Bracchi, Giuseppe	Italy	18 Nov. 1892	6, Queen's-terrace, Morecambe, Lancaster.
Bradlaw, Robert	Russia	2 Aug. „	4, Harrington-street, Dublin.
Braidman, Harris	ditto	24 April 1893	160, Canon-street-road, St. George's-in-the-East, London.
Brandstaetter, John Sandner	Austria	27 July 1892	21, Yew Tree-road, Walton-on-the-Hill, Lancaster.

NAME.	COUNTRY.	Date of Grant of Certificate of Naturalization.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.
Breisach, Ernest	Austria	1 Mar. 1893	38, St. Petersburgh-place, Bayswater, London, W.
Breul, Karl Hermann	Germany	13 Mar. „	19, Chesterton-road, Chesterton, Cambridge.
Brocher, Gustave Jules	France	7 Jan. „	137, Camberwell New-road, London, S.E.
Broder, Harry	Russia	17 Sept. 1892	43, Queen-street, Blaina, Monmouthshire.
Bronstet, Pierre	France	8 June 1893	Springfield, Grosmont, Monmouthshire.
Brucciani, Pietro	Italy	30 Jan. „	35, Main-street, Newton, Ayr, Scotland.
Brummer, Marcus	Austria	24 Jan. „	6, Dewhurst-street, Strangeways, Manchester.
Bucks, Michael	Russia	11 July „	12, Cannon-street-road, St. George's-in-the-East, London.
Buhrer, John	Germany	6 June „	12, Robson-street, Liverpool.
C.			
Cahn, Albert	Germany	2 Feb. 1893	12, Clipstone-avenue, Peel-street, Nottingham.
Camrass, Solomon	Russia	11 Aug. 1892	16, Consort-terrace, Bellevue-road, Leeds.
Cassel, Felix Maximilian Schoenbrunn	Germany	18 Oct. „	48, Grosvenor-square, London, W.
Caswell, Charles Henry	Japan	10 Jan. 1893	75, Mount Pleasant, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancaster.
Cesari, Edward	Italy	11 Mar. „	Inverness, Scotland.
Cinquevalli, Emil Otto Paul Braan	Germany	23 Mar. „	5, Mostyn-road, Brixton, London, S.W.
Chesnay, Louis	France	15 Feb. „	32, Courthope-road, Gospel Oak, London.
Chesnel, Philomène Marie	ditto	10 April „	14, Ovington-gardens, Brompton, London.
Chissick, Hyman	Russia	24 April „	31, Redman's-row, Mile End-road, London.
Claussen, Ludwig August	Germany	29 May „	1, Wilson-street, Hillhead, Glasgow.
Coblentz, George Benjamin	France	29 May „	2, Grafton-street, Gower-street, London.
Coelenbier, Adolphus Leopoldus	Belgium	11 Aug. 1892	46, Burlington-street, Ashton-under-Lyne.
Cohen, Aaron	Russia	29 Mar. 1893	50, Park-lane, Liverpool.
Collard, Eleonore	Germany	20 Mar. „	80, Addison-road, London.
Colle, Henry	Austria	24 April „	44, Barkston-gardens, South Kensington, London.
Cortes, Alberto	Brazil	10 June „	Springbank, Shepherd's-hill, Hornsey, London.
Cotroni, Panos Demetrius	Greece	31 May „	Olympus, Thurlow Park-road, West Dulwich, London.
Cowen, Hermann	Austria	6 Dec. 1892	2, Alvey-street, East-street, Walworth, London.
Cowen, Joseph Abraham	Russia	3 Jan. 1893	53, West Derby-street, Liverpool.
D.			
Dabaghian, Artin	Turkey	6 Sept. 1892	2, Regent-terrace, Stretford, near Manchester.
Dahse, Julius Frederick John	Germany	18 Aug. „	5, Holwood-road, Bromley, Kent.
D'Alessio, Albert Patrick	Italy	8 May 1893	Christ Church, Oxford.
D'Alessio, Edward Samuel John	ditto	12 July 1892	Trinity Hall, Cambridge University.
Davids, Hermann	Russia	4 Nov. „	189, Wardour-street, London.
Davidson, Joseph Solomon	ditto	2 Feb. 1893	73, Gwendoline-street, Liverpool.
De Brunfaut, Gustav Emil Julius	Austria	26 April „	Ranfurly Hotel, Bridge of Weir, Renfrew, Scotland.
De Halpert, Alexander	ditto	6 April „	20, Carlyle-square, London, S.W.
Delépine, Sheridan	France	15 May „	"Harefield," Woodville-road, Bowdon, Cheshire.
Dessauer, Henry	Germany	27 June „	44, Park-street, Nottingham.
Dickson, Abraham Isaac	Russia	25 May „	8, Sandy's-row, Bishopsgate-street, London, E.C.
Dinesmann, Hirsch	ditto	13 Feb. „	3, Harbour-street, Peterhead, Scotland.
Donner, Edgar Percy	Germany	13 June 1892	78, Tierney-road, Streatham-hill, London.
Döri, Antal	Austria	14 Feb. 1893	8, Cleveland-gardens, Hyde Park, London, W.
Dubuis, Louis Aimé	Switzerland	10 Aug. 1892	The Royal Bear Hotel, Havant, Hants.
Dunkhase, Carl Anton	Germany	5 June 1893	54, Adelaide-road, South Hampstead, London.
E.			
Eberhardt, Jerome Henry	Germany	29 July 1892	29, Oakfield-road, Stroud Green, Middlesex.
Eddlestone, Isaac	Russia	17 Sept. „	75, Oldham-road, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs.
Edelstein, Abraham Maurice	ditto	15 Dec. „	11, Martin-street, South Circular-road, Dublin.
Eggert, Paul Arthur	Germany	30 Nov. „	37, Vespasian-street, South Shields, Durham.
Eilberg, Julius	Russia	13 Feb. 1893	110, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, London.
Ehrmann, Moritz	Germany	22 Nov. 1892	39, Hildrop-road, Camden-road, London.
Eisenman, Joseph William	Austria	14 Oct. „	82, Ebury-street, Pimlico, London.
Ellison, Louis	Russia	6 July „	15, Broughton-street, Cheetham, Manchester.

NAME.	COUNTRY.	Date of Grant of Certificate of Naturalization.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.
Emden, Ferdinand Solomon	Germany	16 Jan. 1893	4, Northumberland Mansions, Northumberland-street, London.
Erbach, Philipp	ditto	4 July „	258, King-street, Hammersmith, London.
Erhard, Stephan	ditto	28 Mar. „	28, Forburg-road, Cazenove-road, Stoke Newington, N.
Erstad, Olaf Johannes	Norway	7 Nov. 1892	4, Denmark-street, Darlington, Durham.
Ettlinger, Hermann	Germany	22 Nov. „	13, Acol-road, West Hampstead, London.
Ezra, Aaron	Turkey	6 Dec. „	10, Sudeley-terrace, Brighton, Sussex.
F.			
Fagin, Abraham	Russia	12 Dec. „	111 and 113, Kirkdale-road, Liverpool.
Fagin, Moses	ditto	6 Dec. „	7, West Derby-street, Liverpool.
Falcke, Henry Theodor Oscar	Germany	5 Oct. „	66, Mulgrave-street, Liverpool.
Falk, Max	ditto	14 Sept. „	8, Earl's Court-square, South Kensington, London.
Fass, Adolph	ditto	7 Mar. 1893	3A, King William-street, London.
Felbermann, Izsak Louis	Hungary	4 July „	15A, Clifford-street, New Bond-street, London.
Feldt, Gustavus	Germany	29 June „	59, Halliford-street, Essex-road, London.
Fieldcovitch, Lazare	Russia	1 June „	15, Burgoyne-road, Harringay, London.
Finkelmeyer, Charles Christian Friederich Robert.	Germany	5 Jan. „	Clayton, near Stoke-upon-Trent, Stafford.
Fischer, Jean	ditto	11 April „	148, Farringdon-road, London.
Flackfeld, Henry	ditto	29 July 1892	49, Gratton-road, West Kensington, London.
Flatow, Jacobi Wrouker	ditto	3 July 1893	West Park-street, Dewsbury, Yorkshire.
Fleischmann, Louis	ditto	27 Oct. 1892	40, Brook-street, Hanover-square, London.
Fogal, Myer	Russia	11 May 1893	3, Litchfield-street, St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.
Frame, Johannes	Germany	24 April „	10, Howden-road, South Norwood-hill, London.
Francke, Arnold Ernst Franz Heinrich Friedrich.	ditto	18 Aug. 1892	3, Farley-road, Catford, Kent.
Fridlender, Abraham	Russia	9 May 1893	82, Mabgate, Leeds.
Friedmann, Moritz	ditto	9 Jan. „	147, Old Montague-street, Whitechapel, London.
Frossard, Daniel Emile	France	29 May „	Penstowe, Charlton Kings, Gloucester.
Frost, Nathan	Russia	14 June „	16A and 17A, Bell-lane, Spitalfields, London.
Fuchs, Ernest Carl	Germany	23 Feb. „	77, Loughborough Park, Brixton, London, S.W.
Funduklian, Tigran Harontune	Turkey	20 April „	26, Dickinson-street, Manchester.
Furney, Fritz Hermann, otherwise known as Henrich August Wilkening.	Germany	10 Aug. 1892	Sea Lock, Cardiff, Glamorgan.
G.			
Gaertner, Carl August Theodor	Germany	28 Sept. 1892	7, Norwood-street, Nelson-street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Manchester.
Gebhardt Georg	ditto	21 Mar. 1893	2, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, London.
Geffeken, Arthur Woldemar	United States of America.	21 Dec. 1892	Wyandotte, Hill-lane, Southampton.
Geiger, Jacob Henry Alfred	Germany	22 June 1893	43, Clifton Gardens, Maida Hill, London.
Geissler, Oswald	Prussia	20 Sept. 1892	27, St. George's-square, Regent's Park, London.
Ginsberg, Louis	Russia	26 April 1893	11, Dublin-street, Clonmel, Tipperary, Ireland.
Ginsburg, Nathan	ditto	19 June „	108, Brownlow-hill, Liverpool.
Ginsberg, Solomon	ditto	21 Mar. „	69, Colooney-street, Limerick, Ireland.
Glassmann, Ernst	Germany	26 Oct. 1892	85, Brown-street, Salisbury, Wilts.
Glauert, Johann Ernest Louis Henry	ditto	4 April 1893	17, Glen-road, Nether Edge, Sheffield.
Goetz, Isidore	ditto	6 Jan. „	26, Montague-street, Russell-square, Bloomsbury, London.
Goldberg, Isaac Lewis	Russia	10 Jan. „	118, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, London, E.
Goldberg, Solomon	ditto	15 Nov. 1892	5, Duncan-street, Leman-street, Whitechapel, London.
Goldschmidt, Emil	Germany	5 Jan. 1893	35, Acacia-road, St. John's Wood, London.
Goldsmith, Edward Benedict Hayum	ditto	11 July „	4, Park-lane, May Fair, London.
Goldson, Hyman	Russia	12 Dec. 1892	59, Paradise-street, Liverpool, Lancaster.
Goodman, Myer	ditto	21 Feb. 1893	25, Grafton-street, Worksop, Nottingham.
Gorfunkle, Lazarus Jacob	ditto	3 May „	209, Great Homer-street, Liverpool.
Grabinski, Marks	ditto	15 Oct. 1892	287, Sherlock-street, Birmingham.
Graefe, Carl Gottlieb	Germany	9 Sept. „	7, Mauldeth-road, West Fallowfield, near Manchester.
Graff, Hyman	Russia	29 Mar. 1893	31, Colooney-street, Limerick, Ireland.
Grane, John Adolphus Pineus	Sweden	21 Jan. „	9, Percy-terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Green, Charles Frederick	ditto	28 Sept. 1892	23, Albert-square, Commercial-road, London.
Greenberg, Frederick Leon	Turkey	19 July 1893	30, Haworth-street, Waterloo-road, Manchester.
Greenfield, Benjamin Jacob	Russia	5 April „	1, Westland-street, Limerick.
Grinspon, Moses	ditto	7 Nov. 1892	1A, Lennox-street, Dublin.
Guermont, Enrique	Spain	11 Aug. „	75, Upper Stanhope-street, Liverpool.
Gunzenhauser, Arthur	Germany	28 June 1893	The Manchester Hotel, Aldersgate-street, London.
Gutmann, Max	ditto	20 Oct. 1892	56, Belsize Park Gardens, Hampstead, London.

NAME.	COUNTRY.	Date of Grant of Certificate of Naturalization.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.
H.			
Hahn, Ernesto Edwardo	Venezuela	5 Jan. 1893	Down Cottage, Epsom, Surrey.
Hahn, Rudolph	Germany	30 July 1892	41, Colvestone-cresent, Dalston, London.
Halpern, Simon	Russia	7 Feb. 1893	82, Everton Brow, Everton, Liverpool.
Harris, Hyman	ditto	27 May „	117, Gregson-street, Liverpool.
Hazzopulo, Peter Kyriaco Douka	Turkey	28 Sept. 1892	35, Dickinson-street, Manchester.
Heine, Herman	Germany	22 Nov. „	47, Newton-street, Manchester.
Heitzman, Charles Christian	ditto	24 Oct. „	47, Battersea Rise, London.
Helbing, Adolphus	ditto	6 Feb. 1893	25, Christopher-street, Finsbury-square, London, E.C.
Herrfeldt, Albert William Barry	ditto	4 Nov. 1892	14, Water-lane, City of London.
Herz, Salomon	ditto	30 Jan. 1893	18, Keppel-street, Russell-square, London.
Herzfield, Michael	Austria	29 Nov. 1892	1, Thornlew-road, West Norwood, London.
Hess, Julius	Germany	18 May 1893	3, Cornwall Mansions, Regent's Park, London, N.W.
Hesselberg, David Elliott	Russia	27 April „	32, Walton-road, Liverpool.
Hief, Julius Rudolf	Germany	12 April „	Desborough, Northamptonshire.
Hinkelbein, Eugen	ditto	22 Nov. 1892	8, Wellington-street, Montrose, Forfarshire, Scotland.
Hirsch, Barnch	ditto	4 Feb. 1893	38, Belsize-square, London, N.W.
Hirsch, Mayer	ditto	5 Nov. 1892	38, Belsize-square, London, N.W.
Hoffer, Jean Henri Joseph	Switzerland	16 Jan. 1893	2, Priory Villas, East Sheen, Surrey.
Hohenrein, John	Germany	15 April „	140, Lodge-lane, Liverpool.
Holstein, Francis Louis	ditto	27 Mar. „	The Edinburgh Hotel, Princes-street, Edinburgh.
Homberg, Gustav	ditto	18 Aug. 1892	168, Kenmure-street Pollokshields, Glasgow.
Hooll, Bernard	Russia	15 Nov. „	4, Oakfield-place, Lombard-street, Dublin.
Hornstein, John	Germany	29 Mar. 1893	Interpreter, British Army of Occupation, Cairo, Egypt.
Huftel, Myer	Russia	25 May „	20, Pelham-street, Spitalfields, London.
Huth, Richard Ferdinand Alexander	Germany	20 Mar. „	10, Balmoral Villas, Cathcart, near Glasgow.
I.			
Iby, Anthony William	Roumania	26 June 1893	10, Powis Gardens, Bayswater, London.
Iplicjian, Zarch Stepan	Turkey	26 Jan. „	Rockavon House, St. John's-road, Buxton, Derby.
Isaacson, Louis	Russia	26 June „	23, Lombard-street, West Dublin.
Issigonis, Constantine	Greece	15 April „	23, Lyra-road, Waterloo, Lancaster.
J.			
Jablousky, Emanuel	Russia	18 Aug. 1892	126, Pleasance, Edinburgh.
Jacobius, Marcus	ditto	21 Dec. „	58, Tudor-road, Cardiff, Glamorgan.
Jaffé, Benjamin	ditto	3 April „	29, Westland-street, Limerick.
Jancu, Emile	Roumania	16 Jan. 1893	62, Bury New-road, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Jeannopulo, Eustathius John	Greece	1 Feb. „	20, Redcliffe Gardens, Earl's Court, London.
Jebara, Khalil Abraham	Turkey	7 Sept. 1892	Brooklyn, Albany-road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester
Johnsen, Lauritz Carolinus Bernhard	Norway	28 Oct. „	The "Bobbie Burns" Inn, Broad Quay, Clive-street, North Shields, Northumberland.
Josephs, Lazarus	Russia	15 Feb. „	33, Green-street, High Shields, South Shields, Durham.
Jollasse, John Peter	Germany	10 Nov. „	52, Windsor-road, Holloway, London, N.
K.			
Kahn, Henry	Russia	9 Nov. 1892	87, Capel-street, Dublin.
Kaiser, Bernhard	Germany	13 April 1893	43, Brondesbury-road, Kilburn, London.
Kapp, Heinrich	ditto	19 June „	34, Drayton Park, Highbury, London.
Kasper, George	Turkey	3 Aug. 1892	7, Church-lane, Merton, Surrey.
Katzin, Joseph David	Russia	31 Jan. 1893	6, Great Orford-street, Liverpool.
Kehrmann, Isidor	Germany	29 Mar. „	19, St. Mary's Gate, Nottingham.
Kiesow, Robert Edward Johannes	ditto	14 Mar. „	"Blairathol," Cedars-road, Beckenham, Kent.
Kleczewski, Adolf	Russia	12 April „	184, Cable-street, St. George's-in-the-East, London.
Kleimenhagen, Moritz	Germany	10 July „	18, Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, London.
Klein, George	ditto	13 Oct. 1892	213, Copenhagen-street, Caledonian-road, London.

NAME.	COUNTRY.	Date of Grant of Certificate of Naturalization.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.
Klepper, Johann Baptist	Germany	23 Mar. 1893	55, Darley-street, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Knorzer, Frederick	ditto	11 May „	New Square, Wigan, Lancaster.
Koenigsberg, Wilhelm	ditto	17 April „	129, Queen's-road, Finsbury Park, London.
Koettlitz. Maurice	Belgium	30 Nov. 1892	Hartfield, Sussex.
Köhler, Heinrich Richard	Germany	17 Oct. „	326, Green Lanes, Finsbury Park, London.
Kohlhammer, Johann Michael Leonardt	ditto	1 Oct. „	32, Townwall-street, Dover.
Kok, Johanne Alblas	Holland	22 June 1893	112, Whetstone-lane, Birkenhead, Chester.
Kolb, George	Germany	17 April „	47, Brownlow Hill, Liverpool.
Konskier, Nathan	Russia	24 Nov. 1892	8, Chapel-street, Islington, London.
Koop, Paul Friedrich Heinrich	Germany	14 Sept. „	Kemendine, Dacres-road, Forest Hill, London.
Koppenhagen, Leon	ditto	15 July „	110, Manor-road, Brockley, London.
Kramer, Jacob	Roumania	12 Nov. „	4, Church-lane, Whitechapel, London.
Kraft, Franz	Germany	13 Sept. „	30, Fisher-street, Workington, Cumberland.
Kritcher, Joseph	Russia	11 April 1893	20, Arbutus-place, South Circular-road, Dublin.
Kunth, Carl Friederich	Germany	5 Dec. 1892	12, Blackfriars-street, Manchester.
L.			
Landan, Samuel	Russia	25 Nov. 1892	42, Cottenham-road, Holloway, London.
Lamm, Albert Bruno	Sweden	29 Oct. „	The "King's Head" Hotel, Louth, Lincoln.
Lapedus, Simon	Russia	8 Sept. „	Edward-street, Newbridge, Kildare, Ireland.
Lapedus, Zalkind	ditto	12 April 1893	26, Kingsland Parade, South Circular-road, Dublin.
Larsen, Frederick	Denmark	19 Sept. 1892	102, Torriano-avenue, Camden-road, London.
Lasek, Elle Meyer	Russia	15 May 1893	29, Wadesdon-street, Cambridge Heath-road, London.
Laubmeister, Franz Joseph	Germany	8 July 1892	297, Mosside-terrace, Mountpothinger, Belfast.
Lesser, Samuel	Holland	28 June 1893	39, Crispin-street, Spitalfields, London.
Letner, Lewis	Russia	9 Aug. 1892	18¼, Booth-street, Spitalfields, London.
Levin, Aaron	ditto	14 Mar. 1893	93, Richmond-row, Liverpool.
Levinsky, Hyman Wolfe	ditto	6 Oct. 1892	64, Montreal-road, Tilbury, Essex.
Levis, Hyman	ditto	22 Nov. „	23, Lombard-street, West Dublin.
Levitt, Joseph Ezekiel	ditto	27 Sept. „	1, Emorville-square, South Circular-road, Dublin.
Levitt, Louis	ditto	27 Sept. „	6, Ontario-terrace, Rathmines, Dublin.
Levitt, Morris	ditto	26 Sept. „	6, Ontario-terrace, Rathmines, Dublin.
Levitt, Nathan	ditto	26 Sept. „	6, Ontario-terrace, Rathmines, Dublin.
Levy, Albert	Germany	2 Jan. 1893	66, Sutherland-avenue, London, W.
Levy, Isaac	Russia	24 Nov. 1892	9, Salem-terrace, Sunderland, Durham.
Levy, Isidor	Denmark	18 July 1893	"Fieldhurst," Hurstbourne-road, Forest Hill, London.
Levy, Jacob	Russia	6 June „	37, Norfolk-street, Glasgow.
Levy, Philip	ditto	24 Oct. 1892	17, Warren-street, South Circular-road, Dublin.
Levy, Samuel Nissim de Elia	Greece	31 May 1893	253, Cheetham Hill-road, Manchester.
Levy, Simon	Russia	3 Oct. 1892	17, Warren-street, South Circular-road, Dublin.
Lewkowitsch, Julius	Germany	20 June 1893	24, Moorland-road, Leeds.
Lewis, Woolf	Russia	27 April „	57, Guelph-street, Kensington, Liverpool.
Lipkin, Robert	ditto	18 Mar. „	30, Great Mersey-street, Liverpool.
Lindemann, Karl Julius Ottocar	Germany	17 May „	Denbigh Towers, Chestnut-road, West Norwood, London.
Loewy, Julius Isaac	ditto	14 Sept. 1892	35, Grove-terrace, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Lohmeyer, Edward Paul	ditto	10 Aug. „	89, Kyverdale-road, Stoke Newington, London.
Lombard, Michael	France	2 Dec. „	9, Howard-road, Cricklewood, Middlesex.
Lotz, Henry	Germany	22 Nov. „	2, Montague-place, Friars Style-road, Richmond, Surrey.
Ludwig, Gustav Heinrich Wilhelm Rudolph	ditto	18 Aug. „	37A, Finsbury-square, London.
Luks, Albert James	Russia	28 Mar. 1893	28, Tanner's Hill, Deptford, London.
Lurie, Charles	ditto	19 Oct. 1892	19, Blackheath-road, Greenwich, London.
M.			
Mache, Ferdinando	Italy	27 April 1893	1, Vineyard Walk, Farringdon-road, London.
Mahler, Max	Germany	23 Feb. „	56, Belsize Park Gardens, London.
Mansfeld, Sigmund	Prussia	4 Oct. 1892	11, Lansdowne-road, Kensington Park, London.
Martia, Dominic Maurice	Siam	25 Aug. „	Singapore, Straits Settlements.
Matesdorf, Theodore	Austria	23 Feb. 1893	14, Northwick-terrace, St. John's Wood, London.
Mayer, Daniel	Germany	18 Oct. 1892	6, Maresfield-gardens, Belsize Park, London.
Mayer, Julius Adolph	United States of America.	10 July 1893	263, Wightman-road, Hornsey, London.
Mendel, Henry Bernhard	Holland	16 Mar. „	18, Birchington-road, Kilburn, London.
Menges, William	Germany	29 July 1892	26, Burford-road, Nottingham.
Meyer, Henry Frederick	ditto	22 June 1893	Repton, Derbyshire.

NAME.	COUNTRY.	Date of Grant of Certificate of Naturalization.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.
Meyerheim, Robert Gustav	Germany	10 April 1893	Lindeneck, Wimblehurst-road, Horsham, Sussex.
Meyerstone, Hyman	Russia	18 Aug. 1892	41, Carnarvon-street, Cheetham, Manchester.
Michaelis, Max	Germany	1 Mar. 1893	15, Brunswick-street, Walthamstow, Essex.
Michaelsen, Max	Denmark	10 June „	41, Eastcheap, London.
Miller, Phineas Zelig	Russia	2 Dec. 1892	6, Warren-street, South Circular-road, Dublin.
Millner, Wolf	ditto	15 Mar. 1893	73, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, London.
Mishon Philip	Turkey	7 Sept. 1892	115, Brunswick Building, Aldgate, London.
Mistel, August Gottfried	Germany	21 Dec. „	29, Holland-road, Brixton, London, S.W.
Mobes, Johann Fritz	ditto	26 June 1893	Nowton Court, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.
Model, Albert	United States of America.	24 Nov. 1892	51, Fellows-road, South Hampstead, London.
Mohr, Georg Albert	Germany	24 Aug. „	9, Goldhurst-terrace, West Hampstead, London.
Morris, Arthur	Russia	9 Nov. „	143, Conway-street, Birkenhead, Chester.
Morris, Isidore	ditto	15 April 1893	1, Russell-street, Covent Garden, London.
Morris, John	ditto	6 Dec. 1892	109, Duke-street, Liverpool.
Morris, John	ditto	9 Jan. 1893	14, Clare-street, Cardiff, Glamorgan.
Morris, Samuel	ditto	9 Jan. „	148, Clare-road, Cardiff, Glamorgan.
Meelboom, Jan Adam	The Netherlands	16 Jan. „	52, Orlando-road, Clapham Common, London, S.W.
Muller, Carl Hermann Georg Wilhelm	Germany	16 Jan. „	Rosenheim, Wood Vale, Forest Hill, London.
Muller, Carl William Walter	ditto	1 June „	20, Hallfield-road, Manningham-in-Bradford, Yorkshire.
Muller, Johan Viggo Sigvald	Denmark	4 Oct. 1892	Beau Cliffe House, New Quay, Cornwall.
N.			
Nelki, Hermann Alexander	Germany	27 Feb. 1893	181, Offord-road, Barnsbury, London.
Newman, Jacob	Russia	23 May „	5 and 6, Lower Templar-street, Leeds.
Nida, Charles Constant Jean	France	20 Mar. „	19, Market-place, Oxford Circus, London.
Nordmann, Michel	Germany	24 April „	13, North Villas, Camden-square, London.
Nurock, William	Russia	26 Sept. „	20, Oakfield-place, South Circular-road, Dublin.
O.			
Ohls, Adolph Frederick Charles Edward	Germany	23 April 1892	78, Hertford-road, Bootle, Lancs.
Oppenheim, David	Hungary	21 June 1893	6, Gower-road, Forest Gate, London.
P.			
Pellish, Harris	Russia	9 May 1893	14, Great Orford-street, Liverpool.
Peneveyre, Charles Louis Paul	Switzerland	27 Mar. „	9, Great Castle-street, Oxford Circus, London, W.
Perlovitch, Joseph	Russia	27 Feb. „	46, Kirkdale-road, Liverpool.
Phillips, Raphael	ditto	3 May „	11, Anthony-street, St. George's-in-the-East, London.
Picard, Charles Adolphe	France	24 July „	27, St. John Street Road, Clerkenwell, London.
Pichler, Friedrich Hermann	Germany	21 Sept. 1892	63, Peterborough-lane, Fulham, London.
Pignatel, Charles Ernest	Italy	6 Sept. „	34, St. George's Mansions, Red Lion-square, London.
Pockels, Wilhelm Adolf Hermann	Austria	11 July 1893	80, Claverton-street, London.
Podeschwa, Joseph	Germany	15 May „	22, Newark-street, New-road, Whitechapel, London.
Poels, Peter John	Holland	13 Mar. „	"Thorncliffe," Seven Sisters-road, Finsb Park, London.
Poth, Friedrich Wilhelm	Germany	27 Feb. „	4, Roseleigh Avenue, Highbury, London.
Prager, M. S. Kops	Austria	8 Aug. 1892	31, Navarino-road, Dalston, London.
Q.			
Quintanilha, Henrique José da Silva	Brazil	30 Aug. 1892	Newton Abbot, Devon.

NAME.	COUNTRY.	Date of Grant of Certificate of Naturalization.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.
R.			
Rabinovitch, Aaron	Russia	6 June 1893	25, Torr-street, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire.
Rabinovitch, Lyons	ditto	21 Sept. 1892	22, Grantham-street, Lincoln.
Rabinowitz, Scholon Jacob	ditto	13 May 1893	174, West Derby-road, Liverpool.
Radziviloffsky, Gershon George	ditto	18 Aug. 1892	96, Gore-road, South Hackney, London.
Rapaport, Simon	ditto	7 Feb. 1893	17, Gerald-street, Brunswick-road, Liverpool.
Reens, Louis	Holland	25 Oct. 1892	315, Mile End-road, London.
Reifenrath, Aloysius	Germany	3 Oct. „	St. Margaret's Presbytery, Johnstone, Renfrew, N.B.
Reiss, George Paul	ditto	22 Nov. „	15, Market-place, Kendal, Northumberland.
Remmes, John Edward	Russia	24 Nov. „	10, Suffolk-street, Sunderland, Durham.
Reynolds, Thomas Walter	United States of America.	1 May 1893	The Chalet, Peaslake, near Guildford, Surrey.
Riehmer, Edward Otto	Germany	10 Nov. 1892	22, Wilmington-square, London.
Rikoff, Bernard Adolf	ditto	21 Feb. 1893	39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, London.
Rikoff, Martin Joseph	Netherlands	19 April „	80, Maida Vale, London.
Risegari, Luigi	Austria	10 Jan. „	51, Monton-street, Moss-lane East, Manchester.
Ritter, Louis	Germany	25 Aug. 1892	51, Castle Gate, Nottingham.
Rohde, Carl Franz Wilhelm Theodor	ditto	3 Oct. „	High-street, Slough, Buckingham.
Rosenbacher, Richard	Austria	4 Oct. „	Hand and Spear Hotel, Weybridge, Surrey
Rosenberger, Ignatius	ditto	5 Sept. „	72, Pitchford-street, West Ham, Essex.
Rothband, Henry Lesser	ditto	8 May 1893	"The Hollies," 207, Bury New-road, Higher Broughton, near Manchester.
Rothschild, Alfred August	Germany	1 Mar. „	37, Cleveland-square, Hyde Park, London.
Rüffer, Marc Armand	Switzerland	14 Nov. 1890	Menival, Sydenham, Kent.
Rush, Abraham	Russia	25 Nov. 1892	11, Fashion-court, Fashion-street, Spitalfields, London.
S.			
Salmony, Friedrich	Germany	20 Feb. 1893	28, Lansdowne-terrace, Hemstall-road, West Hampstead, Middlesex.
Sander, Jakob	ditto	20 Feb. „	54, Greyhound-road, Hammersmith, London, W.
Sarowy, Rudolf Felix	ditto	14 July „	10, Woburn-place, Russell-square, London.
Sauer, Gustavus Augustus Benjamin	ditto	18 Oct. 1892	Alvescott, Carisford-road, Crouch End, London.
Sauerbach, Maurice	ditto	11 Aug. „	3, Bedford-square, London.
Schaeffer, Georg Sylvester	Austria	25 April 1893	44, Leicester-square, London, W.
Schäfer, Heinrich	Germany	14 Dec. 1892	65, Hornsey-road, London, N.
Schapiro, Tobias	Russia	21 Nov. „	147, Old Montague-street, Whitechapel, London.
Scheibler, Johann Georg	Germany	19 Dec. „	4, De Crespigny Park, Camberwell, London.
Schenermann, August Karl	ditto	10 June 1893	Tavistock-street, Bedford, Bedfordshire.
Schiellein, Emile	France	4 Jan. „	19, St. Mary's-road, Westbourne Park, London.
Schloss, Philipp	Germany	22 Sept. 1892	53, Cambridge-road, Gunnersbury, Middlesex.
Schmetzer, John George	ditto	18 May 1893	49, Lodge-lane, Liverpool.
Schmiechen, Herman	ditto	25 Oct. 1892	7, Cromwell-place, South Kensington, London.
Schnaidt, Adolf Julius	ditto	13 Oct. „	69, Holland-road, Brixton, London.
Schöpf, Andreas	ditto	19 July 1893	5, Gernon-road, Roman-road, Old Ford, London.
Schragger, Shemuel	Russia	25 May „	1, Chance-street, Church-street, Shoreditch, London.
Schultze, Ernest Edward August	Germany	30 Aug. 1892	51, Stuart-road, Walton, near Liverpool.
Seckel, Louis	ditto	6 Feb. 1893	85, Warwick-road, Maida Vale, London.
Seidman, Luis	Russia	12 April „	160, Cannon Street-road, St. Georges-in-the East, London.
Sené, André	Switzerland	25 May „	245, Monton-road, Monton, Manchester.
Selckinghaus, Theodore Francis	France	8 June „	8, Stradbroke-road, Highbury New Park, London, N.
Servian, Joseph	Russia	16 Mar. „	51, Whitefield-road, Liverpool.
Sherowitz, Harris	ditto	6 Dec. 1892	49, Seymour-street, Liverpool.
Shillman, Julius Moses	ditto	18 Nov. „	33, Warren-street, South Circular-road, Dublin.
Shouman, John	Germany	29 Aug. „	11, Percy-road, Upton Park, Essex.
Sieve, Lewis	Russia	7 Feb. 1893	69, Colooney-street, Limerick.
Sigallias, Nicolas	Greece	20 Feb. „	Swansea, Glamorgan.
Silverblatt, Joseph	Russia	15 Nov. 1892	22, Great Garden-street, Whitechapel, London.
Silverman, Isaac Joseph	ditto	5 June 1893	175, Cannon-street-road, St. George's East, London.
Simitopoulos, Constantine Demetrius	Ottoman Empire	28 Dec. 1892	22, Melville terrace, Edinburgh.
Smith, Gilead Abijah	United States of America.	29 Dec. „	The Shrapnells, Byfleet, Surrey.
Solon, Louis Marc Emmanuel	France	18 April 1893	1, The Villas, Stoke-upon-Trent.
Soltenborn, Henry Carl Christian	Germany	24 Jan. „	The Royal Hotel, Roslin, Midlothian, N.B.

NAME.	COUNTRY.	Date of Grant of Certificate of Naturalization.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.
Somborn, Paul Marie	France	27 May 1893	91, Tavistock-crescent, Westbourne Park, London.
Spanier, Adolf	Germany	15 Nov. 1892	114, Fellow's-road, South Hampstead, London.
Starck, Albert	ditto	3 Nov. „	2, Frith-street, Soho, London.
Stehfest, Oscar Ernest	ditto	22 Nov. „	17, Artillery-place, Woolwich, London.
Stein, Meyer William	Russia	10 April 1893	25, Westland-street, Limerick.
Steinfeld, Emil	Germany	25 April „	21, St. John's Wood Park, London, N.W.
Steinhart, Bernhard	Turkey	14 Mar. „	16, Tavistock-street, Bedford-square, London.
Steinkopff, Theodor Friedrich Albert Otto	Germany	3 Oct. 1892	Stanmer Lodge, 16, The Avenue, Beckenham, Kent.
Stienberg, Adolph	Russia	18 July 1893	123, St. George's-street, St. George's East, London.
Stone, William	ditto	24 July „	10, Castle-street, Kingston-upon-Hull, Yorkshire.
Straus, Abraham	Germany	19 Sept. 1892	56, Rutland-street, Stepney, London.
Swift, Josiah	Russia	12 Dec. „	1, Russell-street, Liverpool.
T.			
Templinski, Gustavus	Russia	12 June 1893	112, Bethnal Green-road, London.
Terzaghi, Giovanne Battista	Italy	18 Aug. 1892	5, Percy-street, Tynemouth, Northumberland.
Toobe, Heinrich Louis Benno	Germany	4 Oct. „	2, Alexandra-terrace, Hornsea-in-Holderness, Yorkshire.
Torlowsky, Rubin	Russia	19 Dec. 1892	6, Hardwick-street, Liverpool, Lancaster.
Tripplin, Julien John Stanislaus	France	4 May 1893	23, Heathfield Gardens, Chiswick, Middlesex.
Troubit, Joseph Ernest	Roumania	17 May „	33, Brooke-road, Stoke Newington, London, N.
U.			
Umdasch, Frank Xavier	Austria	26 Sept. 1892	7, Moncrieff-terrace, Edinburgh.
V.			
Van Helden, Reinier Machtildus Josephus	Holland	21 June 1893	66, Kendal-road, Birmingham.
Van Netten, Frederick Lambertus	ditto	21 June „	19, Fountain-street, Birkenhead, Chester.
Vogel, Carl Edward	Germany	9 Aug. 1892	3, Dalmeny-road, Tufnell Park, London.
Voigt, Georg Ludwig	ditto	22 Sept. „	11, Lydon-road, Clapham, London.
Volke, Christian Frederick	ditto	17 April 1893	77, Brady-street, Bethnal Green, London.
Von Böselager, Karl Franz Maximilian Hubert Joseph Maria, Baron	ditto	27 June „	Názdar, Branksome Park, Bournemouth.
Von Zedlitz Maximilian, Hugo Richard	ditto	18 Aug. 1892	Wellington Mansion, Park-road, Regent's Park, London.
W.			
Wachner, Harris	Austria	9 Aug. 1892	222, Mile End-road, London.
Wallach, Charles	Germany	12 Jan. 1893	England House, 55, England-lane, Primrose-hill, London.
Wampach, Charles Constant Borromé	Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.	25 Aug. 1892	31, 33, and 35, Castle-hill Avenue, Folkestone.
Wartski, Morris	Russia	20 July 1893	21, High-street, Bangor, Carnarvon.
Wasilow, Andrew	ditto	3 Aug. 1892	9 and 11, Buckle-street Buildings (Block 12 and 13), Leman-street, Whitechapel, London.
Watchman, Simon	ditto	3 Oct. „	17, Warren-street, South Circular-road, Dublin.
Weiler, Bernard	Germany	4 July 1893	63, Barbican, London.
Weiler, Max	ditto	4 July „	63, Barbican, London.
Weiner, Aaron	Russia	12 Nov. 1892	33, Martin-street, South Circular-road, Dublin.
Weinberger, Adolph Paulus	Austria	31 Oct. „	51, South Circular-road, Dublin.
Weiss, Mary Eliz. Caroline	Germany	11 July „	Birch Bank, Christchurch-road, Hampstead, London.
Weller, Friedrich Wilhelm	ditto	21 Mar. 1893	20, Argyle-street, King's Cross, London.
Weniger, Charles	Switzerland	—	17, Minna-road, Pitsmoor, Sheffield, Yorks.
Wesenhagen, Henry Guillaume	Holland	9 Feb. 1893	186, Upper Parliament street, Liverpool.
Wharman, Simon	Russia	9 Aug. 1892	4, Goring-street, Houndsditch, London.
Whiplech, James	Austria	2 Jan. 1893	379, Manchester-road, Hollmwood, near Oldham, Lancaster.
Widmann, Jules Henri	Switzerland	11 Mar. „	8, Aldershot-road, Kilburn, London.
Wieprecht, Henry Carl August	Germany	6 Dec. 1892	104, St. Stephen's-road, Upton Park, Essex.

NAME.	COUNTRY.	Date of Grant of Certificate of Naturalization.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.
Wilke, Friedrich Hermann	Germany	3 July 1893	22, Grosvenor-road, Whalley-range, Manchester.
Williams, Somboom Morin	Siam	16 Sept. 1892	13, Rutland-place, Govan-road, Glasgow.
Winkler, Hermann Edward Richard	Germany	15 Mar. 1893	5, Bright's-crescent, Edinburgh.
Wolf, Leopold	ditto	9 May "	28, Oxford-road, Kilburn, London.
Wolff, Emil	ditto	25 Jan. "	6, Elder-avenue, Crouch End, Middlesex.
Wolfsohn, Harris	Russia	31 Jan. "	9, Crown-street, Liverpool.
Wyler, Isidore	Switzerland	26 Dec. 1892	18, Montague-place, London.
Wysard, Alexander Thomas	ditto	14 Feb. 1893	184, The Grove, Camberwell, London, S.E.
Y.			
Yockelson, Alfred	Russia	16 Mar. 1893	136, Disraeli-road, Putney, London.
Z.			
Zahn, Frederick Louis	Germany	2 Jan. 1893	140, Long-lane, Bermondsey, Surrey.
Zaytoun, Frederick Selim	Turkey	24 Mar. "	17, Oxford-street, Edinburgh.
Zdanowitz, Paul	Russia	13 Dec. 1892	15, Belham-street, Camberwell, London.
Zillessen, Jacob Theodor	Germany	8 July 1893	"Normandale," Burstock-road, Putney, London.
Zimmermann, Philip	ditto	19 Jan. "	3, Tennyson-street, Nottingham.
Zive, Eli	Russia	5 Sept. 1892	4, Wolsley-place, 25, Church-street, Wallacetoun, Ayr, N.B.
Zlatko, Lascaris Constantine	Austria	27 Feb. 1893	1, Lower Mosley-street, Manchester.

The Clerk of the Parliaments reports that no Aliens have, during the period to which the Return relates, obtained Acts of Naturalization from the Legislature.

ALIENS.

RETURN showing the Names of all ALIENS to whom CERTIFICATES of NATURALIZATION have been Issued, and whose Oaths of Allegiance have between the 1st August 1892 and the 31st July 1893 been registered at the Home Office, giving the Country and Place of Residence of the Persons NATURALIZED, and including Information as to any ALIENS who have, since the same Date, obtained ACTS of NATURALIZATION from the LEGISLATURE.

(*Mr. H. L. W. Lawson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *September* 1893.

[*Price* 1½ *d.*]

Under 2 *oz.*

425.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

JANUARY.

RETURN (in part) to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 3 February 1893;—*for*,

RETURNS "of the Number of ALIENS that ARRIVED from the Continent at Ports in the UNITED KINGDOM in each Month of the Year 1893."

Board of Trade,
6 February 1893.

COURTENAY BOYLE.

RETURN of the Number of Aliens Arrived from the Continent at Ports* in the UNITED KINGDOM, during the Month ended 31st January 1893, compared with the corresponding period of the previous Year.

(Compiled from the Alien Lists received by the Customs, under Act 6 Will. 4, c. 11, s. 2.)

	GOTHENBURG.		HAMBURG.		CHRISTIANIA, ARENDAL, AND CHRISTIANSAND.		OTHER CONTINENTAL PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
	MONTH ended 31st JANUARY.									
Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America: †										
Arrived at London - -	90	66	82	426	6	4	214	193	392	689
„ Grimsby - -	1	–	224	107	–	–	62	41	287	148
„ Hull - - -	33	21	30	44	69	48	150	159	282	272
„ Tyne Ports (Newcastle, North and South Shields) -	17	18	3	5	165	176	124	177	309	376
„ Leith - -	–	–	15	82	–	–	37	11	52	93
„ Other Ports -	4	13	53	98	28	74	224	231	309	416
TOTAL - - -	145	118	407	762	268	302	‡ 811	812	§ 1,631	§ 1,994
Aliens *en route* to America:										
Arrived at Grimsby - -	2	–	208	742	–	–	316	65	526	807
„ Hartlepool, West	–	–	–	523	–	–	–	–	–	523
„ Hull - - -	632	283	13	325	126	72	301	302	1,072	982
„ Leith - - -	–	–	25	407	–	–	177	82	202	489
„ Other Ports -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL - - -	634	283	246	1,997	126	72	794	449	1,800	2,801
TOTAL of Aliens *en route*, and of Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America†	779	401	653	2,759	394	374	‡ 1,605	1,261	3,431	4,795

* The ports from which Alien Lists are received are Aberdeen, Belfast, Bristol, Dover, Dublin, Folkestone, Glasgow, Goole, Grangemouth, Granton, Greenock, Grimsby, Harwich, Hull, Kirkcaldy, Leith, Liverpool, London, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, North Shields, South Shields, Southampton, Sunderland, and West Hartlepool. The lists received from Dover, Folkestone, Harwich, and Southampton show only deck passengers, and persons who, after landing, proceed by train as third-class passengers.

† The distinction made in this Return between "Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America," and "Aliens *en route* to America," is due to the fact that the great majority of Aliens who arrive from Continental ports are reported to be on the way to America, and it is considered desirable to record this fact. But it is not thereby implied that the "Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America" come to this country for settlement, there being in fact a large emigration of foreigners from this country, while many of the Aliens arriving from Continental ports return to the Continent. (*See* Annual Report on Emigration and Immigration, No. 134, Sess. 1892, and Monthly Emigration Returns.)

‡ In addition, 401 Aliens who after landing proceeded by train as third-class passengers, were reported to have arrived at Newhaven in January 1893. Returns were not received from Newhaven in January 1892.

§ The numbers of Alien seamen included in these totals, are 707 in 1893, and 789 in 1892.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

JANUARY.

RETURNS of the Number of ALIENS that ARRIVED from the Continent at Ports in the UNITED KINGDOM in each Month of the Year 1893.

(*Mr. Burt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
3 *February* 1893.

LONDON:
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[*Price* ½*d.*]

35.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

FEBRUARY.

RETURN (in part) to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 3 February 1893;—*for*,

RETURNS "of the Number of ALIENS that ARRIVED from the Continent at Ports in the UNITED KINGDOM in each Month of the Year 1893."

Board of Trade,
6 March 1893.

COURTENAY BOYLE.

RETURN of the Number of ALIENS that ARRIVED from the Continent at Ports* in the UNITED KINGDOM, during the Month and Two Months ended 28th February 1893, compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Year.

(Compiled from the Alien Lists received by the Customs, under Act 6 Will. 4, c. 11, s. 2.)

	GOTHENBURG.		HAMBURG.		CHRISTIANIA, ARENDAL, AND CHRISTIANSAND.		OTHER CONTINENTAL PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
	MONTH of FEBRUARY.									
Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America: †										
Arrived at London - -	53	99	192	689	14	32	359	232	618	1,052
„ Grimsby - -	–	–	280	186	–	–	74	44	354	230
„ Hull - - -	34	38	27	46	30	70	272	227	363	381
„ Tyne Ports (Newcastle, North and South Shields) -	2	20	18	38	157	164	154	244	331	466
„ Leith - -	–	–	16	64	–	5	28	77	44	146
„ Other Ports -	13	3	55	126	45	107	312	342	425	578
TOTAL - - -	102	160	588	1,149	246	378	‡1,199	1,166	§ 2,135	§ 2,853
Aliens *en route* to America:										
Arrived at Grimsby - -	–	–	83	887	–	–	927	140	1,010	1,027
„ Hartlepool, West	–	–	10	290	–	–	–	–	10	290
„ Hull - - -	1,618	1,055	1	471	284	319	1,295	780	3,198	2,625
„ Leith - -	–	–	–	688	–	–	307	354	307	1,042
„ Other Ports -	–	–	–	–	–	–	123	40	123	40
TOTAL - - -	1,618	1,055	94	2,336	284	319	2,652	1,314	4,648	5,024
TOTAL of Aliens *en route*, and of Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America†	1,720	1,215	682	3,485	530	697	‡3,851	2,480	6,783	7,877
	MONTHS of JANUARY and FEBRUARY.									
Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America: †										
TOTAL Number - -	247	278	995	1,911	514	680	‖2,010	1,978	§ 3,766	§ 4,847
Aliens *en route* to America:										
TOTAL Number - -	2,252	1,338	340	4,333	410	391	3,446	1,763	6,448	7,825
TOTAL of Aliens *en route*, and of Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America†	2,499	1,616	1,335	6,244	924	1,071	‖5,456	3,741	§10,214	§12,672

* The ports from which Alien Lists are received are Aberdeen, Belfast, Bristol, Dover, Dublin, Folkestone, Glasgow, Goole, Grangemouth, Granton, Greenock, Grimsby, Harwich, Hull, Kirkcaldy, Leith, Liverpool, London, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, North Shields, South Shields, Southampton, Sunderland, and West Hartlepool. The lists received from Dover, Folkestone, Harwich, and Southampton show only deck passengers, and persons who, after landing, proceed by train as third-class passengers.

† The distinction made in this Return between "Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America," and "Aliens *en route* to America," is due to the fact that the great majority of Aliens who arrive from Continental ports are reported to be on the way to America, and it is considered desirable to record this fact. But it is not thereby implied that the "Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America" come to this country for settlement, there being in fact a large emigration of foreigners from this country, while many of the Aliens arriving from Continental ports return to the Continent. (*See* Annual Report on Emigration and Immigration, No. 134, Sess. 1892, and Monthly Emigration Returns.)

‡ In addition, 478 Aliens who after landing proceeded by train as third-class passengers, were reported to have arrived at Newhaven in February 1893. Returns were not received from Newhaven in February 1892.

§ The number of sailors included with the Aliens who arrived at ports in the United Kingdom not *en route* to America in the month of February 1893, was 650, and 1,062 in the same month of 1892; in the two months ended February of 1893, the number was 1,357, and in the same months of 1892, the number was 1,851.

‖ In addition, 879 Aliens of the class stated in the note above, arrived at Newhaven in the two months ended February 1893; returns were not received from Newhaven in the corresponding months of 1892.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

FEBRUARY.

RETURNS of the Number of ALIENS that ARRIVED from the Continent at Ports in the UNITED KINGDOM in each Month of the Year 1893.

(*Mr. Burt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
3 *February* 1893.

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[*Price* ½ *d.*]

35—I.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

MARCH.

RETURN (in part) to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 3 February 1893 ;—*for*,

RETURNS "of the Number of ALIENS that ARRIVED from the Continent at Ports in the UNITED KINGDOM in each Month of the Year 1893."

Board of Trade,
7 April 1893.

COURTENAY BOYLE.

RETURN of the Number of ALIENS that ARRIVED from the Continent at Ports* in the UNITED KINGDOM, during the Month and Three Months ended 31st March 1893, compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Year.

(Compiled from the Alien Lists received by the Customs, under Act 6 Will. 4, c. 11, s. 2.)

———	GOTHENBURG.		HAMBURG.		CHRISTIANIA, ARENDAL, AND CHRISTIANSAND.		OTHER CONTINENTAL PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
	MONTH ended 31st MARCH.									
Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America: †										
Arrived at London - -	108	74	395	747	34	46	476	207	1,013	1,074
" Grimsby - -	–	–	381	199	–	–	132	29	513	228
" Hull - - -	66	30	52	60	39	50	163	141	320	281
" Tyne Ports (Newcastle, North and South Shields) -	7	4	10	12	232	179	289	149	538	344
" Leith - -	–	–	32	105	–	4	96	39	128	148
" Other Ports -	20	29	98	113	153	129	410	441	681	712
TOTAL - - -	201	137	968	1,236	458	408	‡ 1,566	1,006	§ 3,193	§ 2,787
Aliens *en route* to America:										
Arrived at Grimsby - -	278	–	140	992	–	–	1,209	714	1,627	1,706
" Hartlepool, West	–	–	1	587	–	–	–	–	1	587
" Hull - - -	3,275	3,281	3	817	991	1,150	2,786	2,700	7,055	7,948
" Leith - - -	–	–	–	890	43	–	241	807	284	1,697
" Other Ports -	–	–	–	–	–	–	414	37	414	37
TOTAL - - -	3,553	3,281	144	3,286	1,034	1,150	4,650	4,258	9,381	11,975
TOTAL of Aliens *en route*, and of Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America†	3,754	3,418	1,112	4,522	1,492	1,558	‡ 6,216	5,264	12,574	14,762
	THREE MONTHS ended 31st MARCH.									
Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America: † TOTAL Number - -	448	415	1,963	3,147	972	1,088	‖ 3,576	2,984	§ 6,959	§ 7,634
Aliens *en route* to America: TOTAL Number - -	5,805	4,619	484	7,619	1,444	1,541	8,096	6,021	15,829	19,800
TOTAL of Aliens *en route*, and of Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America†	6,253	5,034	2,447	10,766	2,416	2,629	‖11,672	9,005	§22,788	§27,434

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* The ports from which Alien Lists are received are Aberdeen, Belfast, Bristol, Dover, Dublin, Folkestone, Glasgow, Goole, Grangemouth, Granton, Greenock, Grimsby, Harwich, Hull, Kirkcaldy, Leith, Liverpool, London, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, North Shields, South Shields, Southampton, Sunderland, and West Hartlepool. The lists received from Dover, Folkestone, Harwich, and Southampton show only deck passengers, and persons who, after landing, proceed by train as third-class passengers.

† The distinction made in this Return between "Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America," and "Aliens *en route* to America," is due to the fact that the great majority of Aliens who arrive from Continental ports are reported to be on the way to America, and it is considered desirable to record this fact. But it is not thereby implied that the "Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America" come to this country for settlement, there being in fact a large emigration of foreigners from this country, while many of the Aliens arriving from Continental ports return to the Continent. (*See* Annual Report on Emigration and Immigration, No. 134, Sess. 1892, and Monthly Emigration Returns.)

‡ In addition, 833 Aliens, who after landing proceeded by train as third-class passengers, were reported to have arrived at Newhaven in March 1893. Returns were not received from Newhaven in March 1892.

‖ In addition, 1,712 Aliens of the class stated in the note above arrived at Newhaven in the three months ended March 1893; returns were not received from Newhaven in the corresponding months of 1892.

§ The number of sailors included with the Aliens who arrived at ports in the United Kingdom not *en route* to America in the month of March 1893, was 1,034, and 951 in the same month of 1892; in the three months ended March of 1893, the number was 2,391, and in the same months of 1892 the number was 2,802.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

MARCH.

RETURNS of the Number of ALIENS that ARRIVED from the Continent at Ports in the UNITED KINGDOM in each Month of the Year 1893.

(*Mr. Burt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
3 *February* 1893.

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[*Price* ½*d.*]

35—II.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

APRIL.

RETURN (in part) to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 3 February 1893;—*for*,

RETURNS "of the Number of ALIENS that ARRIVED from the Continent at Ports in the UNITED KINGDOM in each Month of the Year 1893."

Board of Trade,
6 May 1893.

COURTENAY BOYLE.

RETURN of the Number of ALIENS that ARRIVED from the Continent at Ports * in the UNITED KINGDOM, during the Month and Four Months ended 30th April 1893, compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Year.

(Compiled from the Alien Lists received by the Customs, under Act 6 Will. 4, c. 11, s. 2.)

	GOTHENBURG.		HAMBURG.		CHRISTIANIA, ARENDAL, AND CHRISTIANSAND.		OTHER CONTINENTAL PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
	MONTH ended 30th APRIL.									
Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America: †										
Arrived at London	96	100	586	436	20	32	605	285	1,307	853
" Grimsby	17	–	138	97	–	–	110	42	265	139
" Hull	15	61	34	30	80	38	166	164	295	293
" Tyne Ports (Newcastle, North and South Shields)	35	8	9	28	275	195	245	179	564	410
" Leith	–	–	44	78	–	3	57	103	101	184
" Other Ports	27	26	62	111	127	113	362	352	578	602
TOTAL	190	195	873	780	502	381	‡ 1,545	1,125	§ 3,110	§ 2,481
Aliens *en route* to America:										
Arrived at Grimsby	2,003	–	300	1,428	–	–	1,688	870	3,991	2,298
" Hartlepool, West	–	–	7	761	–	–	–	–	7	761
" Hull	2,586	4,918	76	875	1,328	1,271	4,792	3,339	8,782	10,403
" Leith	–	–	–	527	12	–	473	644	485	1,171
" Other Ports	–	–	–	–	–	–	357	31	357	31
TOTAL	4,589	4,918	383	3,591	1,340	1,271	7,310	4,884	13,622	14,664
TOTAL of Aliens *en route*, and of Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America†	4,779	5,113	1,256	4,371	1,842	1,652	‡ 8,855	6,009	16,732	17,145
	FOUR MONTHS ended 30th APRIL.									
Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America: † TOTAL Number	638	610	2,836	3,927	1,474	1,469	‖ 5,121	4,109	§10,069	§10,115
Aliens *en route* to America: TOTAL Number	10,394	9,537	867	11,210	2,784	2,812	15,406	10,905	29,451	34,464
TOTAL of Aliens *en route*, and of Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America†	11,032	10,147	3,703	15,137	4,258	4,281	‖20,527	15,014	§39,520	§44,579

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* The ports from which Alien Lists are received are Aberdeen, Belfast, Bristol, Dover, Dublin, Folkestone, Glasgow, Goole, Grangemouth, Granton, Greenock, Grimsby, Harwich, Hull, Kirkcaldy, Leith, Liverpool, London, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, North Shields, South Shields, Southampton, Sunderland, and West Hartlepool. The lists received from Dover, Folkestone, Harwich, and Southampton show only deck passengers, and persons who, after landing, proceed by train as third-class passengers.

† The distinction made in this Return between "Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America," and "Aliens *en route* to America," is due to the fact that the great majority of Aliens who arrive from Continental ports are reported to be on the way to America, and it is considered desirable to record this fact. But it is not thereby implied that the "Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America" come to this country for settlement, there being in fact a large emigration of foreigners from this country, while many of the Aliens arriving from Continental ports return to the Continent. (*See* Annual Report on Emigration and Immigration, No. 138, Sess. 1893, and Monthly Emigration Returns.)

‡ In addition, 846 Aliens, who after landing proceeded by train as third-class passengers, were reported to have arrived at Newhaven in April 1893. Returns were not received from Newhaven in April 1892.

‖ In addition, 2,558 Aliens of the class stated in the note above arrived at Newhaven in the four months ended April 1893; returns were not received from Newhaven in the corresponding months of 1892.

§ The number of sailors included with the Aliens who arrived at ports in the United Kingdom not *en route* to America in the month of April 1893 was 831, and 907 in the same month of 1892; in the four months ended April of 1893 the number was 3,222, and in the same months of 1892 the number was 3,709.

35—III.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

APRIL.

RETURNS of the Number of Aliens that Arrived from the Continent at Ports in the United Kingdom in each Month of the Year 1893.

(*Mr. Burt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
3 *February* 1893.

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[*Price* ½*d.*]

35—III.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

MAY.

RETURN (in part) to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 3 February 1893;—*for*,

RETURNS "of the Number of ALIENS that ARRIVED from the Continent at Ports in the UNITED KINGDOM in each Month of the Year 1893."

Board of Trade,
7 June 1893.

COURTENAY BOYLE.

RETURN of the Number of ALIENS that ARRIVED from the Continent at Ports * in the UNITED KINGDOM, during the Month and Five Months ended 31st May 1893, compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Year.

(Compiled from the Alien Lists received by the Customs, under Act 6 Will. 4, c. 11, s. 2.)

	GOTHENBURG.		HAMBURG.		CHRISTIANIA, ARENDAL, AND CHRISTIANSAND.		OTHER CONTINENTAL PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
	MONTH ended 31st MAY.									
Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America: †										
Arrived at London - -	141	136	695	1,134	43	21	612	415	1,491	1,706
" Grimsby - -	16	17	163	254	–	–	68	74	247	345
" Hull - - -	49	37	24	56	55	65	314	171	442	329
" Tyne Ports (Newcastle, North and South Shields) -	33	13	18	27	235	220	308	241	594	501
" Leith - -	–	–	58	54	5	11	103	78	166	143
" Other Ports -	13	66	92	214	120	149	358	353	583	782
TOTAL - - -	252	269	1,050	1,739	458	466	‡ 1,763	1,332	§ 3,523	§ 3,806
Aliens *en route* to America:										
Arrived at Grimsby - -	1,309	629	146	1,940	–	–	2,311	988	3,766	3,557
" Hartlepool, West	–	–	5	794	–	–	–	–	5	794
" Hull - - -	3,231	4,738	68	1,486	1,972	2,308	5,145	4,008	10,416	12,540
" Leith - - -	–	–	–	757	8	–	1,122	823	1,130	1,580
" Other Ports -	2	–	–	–	–	–	315	31	317	31
TOTAL - - -	4,542	5,367	219	4,977	1,980	2,308	8,893	5,850	15,634	18,502
TOTAL of Aliens *en route*, and of Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America†	4,794	5,636	1,269	6,716	2,438	2,774	‡10,656	7,182	19,157	22,308
	FIVE MONTHS ended 31st MAY.									
Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America: †										
TOTAL Number - -	890	879	3,886	5,666	1,932	1,935	‖ 6,884	5,441	§13,592	§13,921
Aliens *en route* to America:										
TOTAL Number - -	14,936	14,904	1,086	16,187	4,764	5,120	24,299	16,755	45,085	52,966
TOTAL of Aliens *en route*, and of Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America†	15,826	15,783	4,972	21,853	6,696	7,055	‖31,183	22,196	§58,677	§66,887

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* The ports from which Alien Lists are received are Aberdeen, Belfast, Bristol, Dover, Dublin, Folkestone, Glasgow, Goole, Grangemouth, Granton, Greenock, Grimsby, Harwich, Hull, Kirkcaldy, Leith, Liverpool, London, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, North Shields, South Shields, Southampton, Sunderland, and West Hartlepool. The lists received from Dover, Folkestone, Harwich, and Southampton show only deck passengers, and persons who, after landing, proceed by train as third-class passengers.

† The distinction made in this Return between "Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America," and "Aliens *en route* to America," is due to the fact that the great majority of Aliens who arrive from Continental ports are reported to be on the way to America, and it is considered desirable to record this fact. But it is not thereby implied that the "Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America" come to this country for settlement, there being in fact a large emigration of foreigners from this country, while many of the Aliens arriving from Continental ports return to the Continent. (*See* Annual Report on Emigration and Immigration, No. 138, Sess. 1893, and Monthly Emigration Returns.)

‡ In addition, 1,033 Aliens, who after landing proceeded by train as third-class passengers, were reported to have arrived at Newhaven in May 1893. Returns were not received from Newhaven in May 1892.

‖ In addition, 3,591 Aliens of the class stated in the note above arrived at Newhaven in the five months ended May 1893; returns were not received from Newhaven in the corresponding months of 1892.

§ The number of sailors included with the Aliens who arrived at ports in the United Kingdom not *en route* to America in the month of May 1893 was 1,015, and 1,127 in the same month of 1892; in the five months ended May of 1893 the number was 4,237, and in the same months of 1892 the number was 4,836.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

MAY.

RETURNS of the Number of Aliens that Arrived from the Continent at Ports in the United Kingdom in each Month of the Year 1893.

(*Mr. Burt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
3 *February* 1893.

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[*Price* ½*d.*]

35—IV.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

JUNE.

RETURN (in part) to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 3 February 1893;—*for*,

RETURNS "of the Number of ALIENS that ARRIVED from the Continent at Ports in the UNITED KINGDOM in each Month of the Year 1893."

Board of Trade,
6 July 1893.

COURTENAY BOYLE.

RETURN of the Number of ALIENS that ARRIVED from the Continent at Ports * in the UNITED KINGDOM, during the Month and Six Months ended 30th June 1893, compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Year.

(Compiled from the Alien Lists received by the Customs, under Act 6 Will. 4, c. 11, s. 2.)

——	GOTHENBURG.		HAMBURG.		CHRISTIANIA, ARENDAL, AND CHRISTIANSAND.		OTHER CONTINENTAL PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
	MONTH ended 30th JUNE.									
Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America: †										
Arrived at London	115	124	654	1,175	37	32	873	342	1,679	1,673
" Grimsby	7	6	104	207	–	–	104	69	215	282
" Hull	38	42	107	67	37	41	406	131	588	281
" Tyne Ports (Newcastle, North and South Shields)	27	12	12	38	124	125	178	201	341	376
" Leith	–	–	81	75	1	9	79	72	161	156
" Other Ports	26	42	215	196	97	42	318	337	656	617
TOTAL	213	226	1,173	1,758	296	249	‡ 1,958	1,152	§ 3,640	§ 3,385
Aliens *en route* to America:										
Arrived at Grimsby	1,412	1,231	46	1,905	–	–	996	467	2,454	3,603
" Hartlepool, West	–	–	26	735	–	–	–	–	26	735
" Hull	2,164	3,050	133	1,171	643	1,006	3,802	2,554	6,742	7,781
" Leith	–	–	161	654	–	1	1,529	337	1,690	992
" Other Ports	–	–	–	–	–	–	324	52	324	52
TOTAL	3,576	4,281	366	4,465	643	1,007	6,651	3,410	11,236	13,163
TOTAL of Aliens *en route*, and of Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America†	3,789	4,507	1,539	6,223	939	1,256	‡ 8,609	4,562	14,876	16,548
	SIX MONTHS ended 30th JUNE.									
Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America: †										
TOTAL Number	1,103	1,105	5,059	7,424	2,228	2,184	‖ 8,842	6,593	§17,232	§17,306
Aliens *en route* to America:										
TOTAL Number	18,512	19,185	1,452	20,652	5,407	6,127	30,950	20,165	56,321	66,129
TOTAL of Aliens *en route*, and of Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America†	19,615	20,290	6,511	28,076	7,635	8,311	‖39,792	26,758	§73,553	§83,435

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* The ports from which Alien Lists are received are Aberdeen, Belfast, Bristol, Dover, Dublin, Folkestone, Glasgow, Goole, Grangemouth, Granton, Greenock, Grimsby, Harwich, Hull, Kirkcaldy, Leith, Liverpool, London, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, North Shields, South Shields, Southampton, Sunderland, and West Hartlepool. The lists received from Dover, Folkestone, Harwich, and Southampton show only deck passengers, and persons who, after landing, proceed by train as third-class passengers.

† The distinction made in this Return between "Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America," and "Aliens *en route* to America," is due to the fact that the great majority of Aliens who arrive from Continental ports are reported to be on the way to America, and it is considered desirable to record this fact. But it is not thereby implied that the "Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America" come to this country for settlement, there being in fact a large emigration of foreigners from this country, while many of the Aliens arriving from Continental ports return to the Continent. (*See* Annual Report on Emigration and Immigration, No. 138, Sess. 1893, and Monthly Emigration Returns.)

‡ In addition, 594 Aliens, who after landing proceeded by train as third-class passengers, were reported to have arrived at Newhaven in June 1893. Returns were not received from Newhaven in June 1892.

‖ In addition, 4,185 Aliens of the class stated in the note above, arrived at Newhaven in the six months ended June 1893; returns were not received from Newhaven in the corresponding months of 1892.

§ The number of sailors included with the Aliens who arrived at ports in the United Kingdom not *en route* to America in the month of June 1893 was 864, and 690 in the same month of 1892; in the six months ended June of 1893 the number was 5,101, and in the same months of 1892 the number was 5,526.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

JUNE.

RETURNS of the Number of ALIENS that ARRIVED from the Continent at Ports in the UNITED KINGDOM in each Month of the Year 1893.

(*Mr. Burt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
3 *February* 1893.

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[*Price* ½*d.*]

35—V.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

JULY.

RETURN (in part) to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 3 February 1893;—*for*,

RETURNS "of the Number of ALIENS that ARRIVED from the Continent at Ports in the UNITED KINGDOM in each Month of the Year 1893."

Board of Trade,
5 August 1893.

COURTENAY BOYLE.

RETURN of the Number of ALIENS that ARRIVED from the Continent at Ports* in the UNITED KINGDOM, during the Month and Seven Months ended 31st July 1893, compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Year.

(Compiled from the Alien Lists received by the Customs, under Act 6 Will. 4, c. 11, s. 2.)

—	GOTHENBURG.		HAMBURG.		CHRISTIANIA, ARENDAL, AND CHRISTIANSAND.		OTHER CONTINENTAL PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
	MONTH ended 31st JULY.									
Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America: †										
Arrived at London	118	144	446	1,282	53	29	958	369	1,575	1,824
" Grimsby	1	5	70	230	–	–	97	68	168	303
" Hull	27	26	68	96	40	38	316	216	451	376
" Tyne Ports (Newcastle, North and South Shields)	19	19	32	53	205	160	223	184	479	416
" Leith	–	–	92	86	4	3	140	89	236	178
" Other Ports	46	30	189	210	102	102	798	330	1,135	672
TOTAL	211	224	897	1,957	404	332	‡ 2,532	1,256	§ 4,044	§ 3,769
Aliens *en route* to America:										
Arrived at Grimsby	641	604	20	1,230	–	–	682	282	1,343	2,116
" Hartlepool, West	–	–	31	780	–	–	–	–	31	780
" Hull	1,399	1,840	60	1,309	515	575	1,964	1,587	3,938	5,311
" Leith	–	–	76	690	–	–	1,358	209	1,434	899
" Other Ports	–	–	–	–	–	–	80	149	80	149
TOTAL	2,040	2,444	187	4,009	515	575	4,084	2,227	6,826	9,255
TOTAL of Aliens *en route*, and of Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America†	2,251	2,668	1,084	5,966	919	907	‡ 6,616	3,483	10,870	13,024
	SEVEN MONTHS ended 31st JULY.									
Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America: †										
TOTAL Number	1,314	1,329	5,956	9,381	2,632	2,516	‖11,374	7,849	§21,276	§21,075
Aliens *en route* to America:										
TOTAL Number	20,552	21,629	1,639	24,661	5,922	6,702	35,034	22,392	63,147	75,384
TOTAL of Aliens *en route*, and of Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America†	21,866	22,958	7,595	34,042	8,554	9,218	‖46,408	30,241	§84,423	§96,459

* The ports from which Alien Lists are received are Aberdeen, Belfast, Bristol, Dover, Dublin, Folkestone, Glasgow, Goole, Grangemouth, Granton, Greenock, Grimsby, Harwich, Hull, Kirkcaldy, Leith, Liverpool, London, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, North Shields, South Shields, Southampton, Sunderland, and West Hartlepool. The lists received from Dover, Folkestone, Harwich, and Southampton show only deck passengers, and persons who, after landing, proceed by train as third-class passengers.

† The distinction made in this Return between "Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America," and "Aliens *en route* to America," is due to the fact that the great majority of Aliens who arrive from Continental ports are reported to be on the way to America, and it is considered desirable to record this fact. But it is not thereby implied that the "Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America" come to this country for settlement, there being in fact a large emigration of foreigners from this country, while many of the Aliens arriving from Continental ports return to the Continent. (*See* Annual Report on Emigration and Immigration, No. 138, Sess. 1893, and Monthly Emigration Returns.)

‡ In addition, 604 Aliens, who after landing proceeded by train as third-class passengers, were reported to have arrived at Newhaven in July 1893. Returns were not received from Newhaven in July 1892.

‖ In addition, 4,789 Aliens of the class stated in the note above, arrived at Newhaven in the seven months ended July 1893; returns were not received from Newhaven in the corresponding months of 1892.

§ The number of sailors included with the Aliens who arrived at ports in the United Kingdom not *en route* to America in the month of July 1893 was 968, and 802 in the same month of 1892; in the seven months ended July of 1893 the number was 6,069, and in the same months of 1892 the number was 6,328.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

JULY.

RETURNS of the Number of ALIENS that ARRIVED from the Continent at Ports in the UNITED KINGDOM in each Month of the Year 1893.

(*Mr. Burt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
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[*Price* ½*d.*]

35—VI.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

AUGUST.

RETURN (in part) to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 3 February 1893;—*for*,

RETURNS "of the Number of Aliens that Arrived from the Continent at Ports in the United Kingdom in each Month of the Year 1893."

Board of Trade,
7 September 1893.

COURTENAY BOYLE.

RETURN of the Number of Aliens that Arrived from the Continent at Ports * in the United Kingdom, during the Month and Eight Months ended 31st August 1893, compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Year.

(Compiled from the Alien Lists received by the Customs, under Act 6 Will. 4, c. 11, s. 2.)

	Gothenburg.		Hamburg.		Christiania, Arendal, and Christiansand.		Other Continental Ports.		Total.	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
	Month ended 31st August.									
Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America: †										
Arrived at London - -	152	124	264	1,085	47	59	1,196	416	1,659	1,684
" Grimsby - -	4	2	28	209	–	–	71	29	103	240
" Hull - - -	41	41	44	36	56	85	241	131	382	343
" Tyne Ports (Newcastle, North and South Shields) -	33	18	34	25	178	133	255	285	500	461
" Leith - -	–	–	56	106	6	1	79	150	141	257
" Other Ports -	32	54	89	171	76	143	350	351	547	719
Total - - -	262	239	515	1,632	363	421	‡ 2,192	1,412	§ 3,332	§ 3,704
Aliens *en route* to America:										
Arrived at Grimsby - -	738	724	10	1,136	–	–	864	367	1,612	2,227
" Hartlepool, West	–	–	14	715	–	–	–	–	14	715
" Hull - - -	980	2,454	30	1,206	470	646	1,279	1,653	2,759	5,959
" Leith - - -	–	–	6	339	1	–	1,228	314	1,235	653
" Other Ports -	28	–	–	–	–	–	136	113	164	113
Total - - -	1,746	3,178	60	3,396	471	646	3,507	2,447	5,784	9,667
Total of Aliens *en route*, and of Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America†	2,008	3,417	575	5,028	834	1,067	‡ 5,699	3,859	9,116	13,371
	Eight Months ended 31st August.									
Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America: †										
Total Number - -	1,576	1,568	6,471	11,013	2,995	2,937	‖13,566	9,261	§24,608	§24,779
Aliens *en route* to America:										
Total Number - -	22,298	24,807	1,699	28,057	6,393	7,348	38,541	24,839	68,931	85,051
Total of Aliens *en route*, and of Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America†	23,874	26,375	8,170	39,070	9,388	10,285	‖52,107	34,100	§93,539	§109,830

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* The ports from which Alien Lists are received are Aberdeen, Belfast, Bristol, Dover, Dublin, Folkestone, Glasgow, Goole, Grangemouth, Granton, Greenock, Grimsby, Harwich, Hull, Kirkcaldy, Leith, Liverpool, London, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, North Shields, South Shields, Southampton, Sunderland, and West Hartlepool. The lists received from Dover, Folkestone, Harwich, and Southampton show only deck passengers, and persons who, after landing, proceed by train as third-class passengers.

† The distinction made in this Return between "Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America," and "Aliens *en route* to America," is due to the fact that the great majority of Aliens who arrive from Continental ports are reported to be on the way to America, and it is considered desirable to record this fact. But it is not thereby implied that the "Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America" come to this country for settlement, there being in fact a large emigration of foreigners from this country, while many of the Aliens arriving from Continental ports return to the Continent. (*See* Annual Report on Emigration and Immigration, No. 138, Sess. 1893, and Monthly Emigration Returns.)

‡ In addition, 675 Aliens, who after landing proceeded by train as third-class passengers, were reported to have arrived at Newhaven in August 1893. Returns were not received from Newhaven in August 1892.

‖ In addition, 5,464 Aliens of the class stated in the note above, arrived at Newhaven in the eight months ended August 1893; returns were not received from Newhaven in the corresponding months of 1892.

§ The number of sailors included with the Aliens who arrived at ports in the United Kingdom not *en route* to America in the month of August 1893 was 837, and 845 in the same month of 1892; in the eight months ended August of 1893 the number was 6,906, and in the same months of 1892 the number was 7,173.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

AUGUST.

RETURNS of the Number of Aliens that Arrived from the Continent at Ports in the United Kingdom in each Month of the Year 1893.

(*Mr. Burt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
3 *February* 1893.

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[*Price* ½*d.*]

35—VII.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

SEPTEMBER.

RETURN (in part) to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 3 February 1893;—*for*,

RETURNS "of the Number of ALIENS that ARRIVED from the Continent at Ports in the UNITED KINGDOM in each Month of the Year 1893."

Board of Trade,
6 October 1893.

COURTENAY BOYLE.

RETURN of the Number of ALIENS that ARRIVED from the Continent at Ports* in the UNITED KINGDOM, during the Month and Nine Months ended 30th September 1893, compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Year.

(Compiled from the Alien Lists received by the Customs, under Act 6 Will. 4, c. 11, s. 2.)

	GOTHENBURG.		HAMBURG.		CHRISTIANIA, ARENDAL, AND CHRISTIANSAND.		OTHER CONTINENTAL PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
	MONTH ended 30th SEPTEMBER.									
Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America: †										
Arrived at London	148	148	282	6	43	42	816	494	1,289	690
" Grimsby	–	14	14	–	–	–	44	37	58	51
" Hull	26	45	51	1	26	48	233	199	336	293
" Tyne Ports (Newcastle, North and South Shields)	23	21	36	13	203	140	197	239	459	413
" Leith	–	–	38	31	1	–	42	34	81	65
" Other Ports	21	31	111	5	77	107	313	389	522	532
TOTAL	218	259	532	56	350	337	‡ 1,645	1,392	§ 2,745	§ 2,044
Aliens *en route* to America:										
Arrived at Grimsby	189	312	–	–	–	–	409	160	598	472
" Hartlepool, West	–	–	80	–	–	–	–	–	80	–
" Hull	1,544	993	1	–	298	279	946	628	2,789	1,900
" Leith	–	–	–	–	2	–	773	19	775	19
" Other Ports	–	–	–	–	–	–	165	13	165	13
TOTAL	1,733	1,305	81	–	300	279	2,293	820	4,407	2,404
TOTAL of Aliens *en route*, and of Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America†	1,951	1,564	613	56	650	616	‡ 3,938	2,212	7,152	4,448
	NINE MONTHS ended 30th SEPTEMBER.									
Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America: † TOTAL Number	1,794	1,827	7,003	11,069	3,345	3,274	‖15,211	10,653	§27,353	§26,823
Aliens *en route* to America: TOTAL Number	24,031	26,112	1,780	28,057	6,693	7,627	40,834	25,659	73,338	87,455
TOTAL of Aliens *en route*, and of Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America†	25,825	27,939	8,783	39,126	10,038	10,901	‖56,045	36,312	§100,691	§114,278

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* The ports from which Alien Lists are received are Aberdeen, Belfast, Bristol, Dover, Dublin, Folkestone, Glasgow, Goole, Grangemouth, Granton, Greenock, Grimsby, Harwich, Hull, Kirkcaldy, Leith, Liverpool, London, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, North Shields, South Shields, Southampton, Sunderland, and West Hartlepool. The lists received from Dover, Folkestone, Harwich, and Southampton show only deck passengers, and persons who, after landing, proceed by train as third-class passengers.

† The distinction made in this Return between "Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America," and "Aliens *en route* to America," is due to the fact that the great majority of Aliens who arrive from Continental ports are reported to be on the way to America, and it is considered desirable to record this fact. But it is not thereby implied that the "Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America" come to this country for settlement, there being in fact a large emigration of foreigners from this country, while many of the Aliens arriving from Continental ports return to the Continent. (*See* Annual Report on Emigration and Immigration, No. 138, Sess. 1893, and Monthly Emigration Returns.)

‡ In addition, 681 Aliens, who after landing proceeded by train as third-class passengers, were reported to have arrived at Newhaven in September 1893. The number of such passengers reported to have arrived in September 1892 was 652.

‖ In addition, 6,145 Aliens of the class stated in the note above arrived at Newhaven in the nine months ended September 1893; in 1892 Alien Lists were not received from Newhaven during the first eight months of the year.

§ The number of sailors included with the Aliens who arrived at ports in the United Kingdom not *en route* to America in the month of September 1893 was 663, and 801 in the same month of 1892; in the nine months ended September of 1893 the number was 7,569, and in the same months of 1892 the number was 7,974.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

SEPTEMBER.

RETURNS of the Number of Aliens that Arrived from the Continent at Ports in the United Kingdom in each Month of the Year 1893.

(*Mr. Burt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
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[*Price* ½*d.*]

35—VIII.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

OCTOBER.

RETURN (in part) to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 3 February 1893;—*for*,

RETURNS "of the Number of ALIENS that ARRIVED from the Continent at Ports in the UNITED KINGDOM in each Month of the Year 1893."

Board of Trade,
6 November 1893.

COURTENAY BOYLE.

RETURN of the Number of ALIENS that ARRIVED from the Continent at Ports * in the UNITED KINGDOM, during the Month and Ten Months ended 31st October 1893, compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Year.

(Compiled from the Alien Lists received by the Customs, under Act 6 Will. 4, c. 11, s. 2.)

——	GOTHENBURG.		HAMBURG.		CHRISTIANIA, ARENDAL, AND CHRISTIANSAND.		OTHER CONTINENTAL PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
	MONTH ended 31st OCTOBER.									
Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America: †										
Arrived at London - -	178	176	180	204	44	43	581	395	983	818
" Grimsby - -	–	8	43	32	–	–	75	68	118	108
" Hull - - -	26	67	32	12	32	59	201	205	291	343
" Tyne Ports (Newcastle, North and South Shields) -	18	21	22	11	166	160	215	268	421	460
" Leith - -	–	–	29	17	1	–	58	41	88	58
" Other Ports -	24	33	172	27	102	145	265	334	563	539
TOTAL - - -	246	305	478	303	345	407	‡ 1,395	1,311	§ 2,464	§ 2,326
Aliens *en route* to America:										
Arrived at Grimsby - -	–	132	15	–	–	–	395	116	410	248
" Hartlepool, West	–	–	106	–	–	–	–	–	106	–
" Hull - - -	832	677	–	1	206	77	580	347	1,618	1,102
" Leith - - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	297	73	297	74
" Other Ports -	–	–	–	–	–	–	133	13	133	13
TOTAL - - -	832	809	121	1	206	78	1,405	549	2,564	1,437
TOTAL of Aliens *en route*, and of Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America†	1,078	1,114	599	304	551	485	‡ 2,800	1,860	5,028	3,763
	TEN MONTHS ended 31st OCTOBER.									
Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America: †										
TOTAL Number - -	2,040	2,132	7,481	11,372	3,690	3,681	‖16,606	11,964	§29,817	§29,149
Aliens *en route* to America:										
TOTAL Number - -	24,863	26,921	1,901	28,058	6,899	7,705	42,239	26,208	75,902	88,892
TOTAL of Aliens *en route*, and of Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America†	26,903	29,053	9,382	39,430	10,589	11,386	‖58,845	38,172	§105,719	§118,041

* The ports from which Alien Lists are received are Aberdeen, Belfast, Bristol, Dover, Dublin, Folkestone, Glasgow, Goole, Grangemouth, Granton, Greenock, Grimsby, Harwich, Hull, Kirkcaldy, Leith, Liverpool, London, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, North Shields, South Shields, Southampton, Sunderland, and West Hartlepool. The lists received from Dover, Folkestone, Harwich, and Southampton show only deck passengers, and persons who, after landing, proceed by train as third-class passengers.

† The distinction made in this Return between "Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America," and "Aliens *en route* to America," is due to the fact that the great majority of Aliens who arrive from Continental ports are reported to be on the way to America, and it is considered desirable to record this fact. But it is not thereby implied that the "Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America" come to this country for settlement, there being in fact a large emigration of foreigners from this country, while many of the Aliens arriving from Continental ports return to the Continent. (*See* Annual Report on Emigration and Immigration, No. 138, Sess. 1893, and Monthly Emigration Returns.)

‡ In addition, 680 Aliens, who after landing proceeded by train as third-class passengers, were reported to have arrived at Newhaven in October 1893. The number of such passengers reported to have arrived in October 1892 was 616.

‖ In addition, 6,825 Aliens of the class stated in the note above arrived at Newhaven in the ten months ended October 1893; in 1892 Alien Lists were not received from Newhaven during the first eight months of the year.

§ The number of sailors included with the Aliens who arrived at ports in the United Kingdom not *en route* to America in the month of October 1893 was 830, and 858 in the same month of 1892; in the ten months ended October of 1893 the number was 8,399, and in the same months of 1892 the number was 8,832.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

OCTOBER.

RETURNS of the Number of ALIENS that ARRIVED from the Continent at Ports in the UNITED KINGDOM in each Month of the Year 1893.

(*Mr. Burt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
3 *February* 1893.

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[*Price* ½*d.*]

35—IX.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

NOVEMBER.

RETURN (in part) to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 3 February 1893;—*for*,

RETURNS "of the Number of ALIENS that ARRIVED from the Continent at Ports in the UNITED KINGDOM in each Month of the Year 1893."

Board of Trade,
6 December 1893.

COURTENAY BOYLE.

RETURN of the Number of ALIENS that ARRIVED from the Continent at Ports * in the UNITED KINGDOM, during the Month and Eleven Months ended 30th November 1893, compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Year.

(Compiled from the Alien Lists received by the Customs, under Act 6 Will. 4, c. 11, s. 2.)

	GOTHENBURG.		HAMBURG.		CHRISTIANIA, ARENDAL, AND CHRISTIANSAND.		OTHER CONTINENTAL PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
	MONTH ended 30th NOVEMBER.									
Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America: †										
Arrived at London - -	115	100	158	193	17	33	635	227	925	553
" Grimsby - -	–	4	16	106	–	–	59	21	75	131
" Hull - - -	21	20	20	39	34	33	144	177	219	269
" Tyne Ports (Newcastle, North and South Shields) -	10	15	11	2	91	134	172	203	284	354
" Leith - -	–	–	27	25	4	2	70	51	101	78
" Other Ports -	10	16	131	17	44	56	264	220	449	309
TOTAL - - -	156	155	363	382	190	258	‡ 1,344	899	§ 2,053	§ 1,694
Aliens *en route* to America:										
Arrived at Grimsby - -	–	433	3	–	–	–	394	163	397	596
" Hartlepool, West	2	–	54	–	–	–	–	–	56	–
" Hull - - -	548	996	7	4	146	321	491	899	1,192	2,220
" Leith - - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	350	96	350	97
" Other Ports -	–	–	–	–	–	–	67	–	67	–
TOTAL - - -	550	1,429	64	4	146	322	1,302	1,158	2,062	2,913
TOTAL of Aliens *en route*, and of Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America†	706	1,584	427	386	336	580	‡ 2,646	2,057	4,115	4,607
	ELEVEN MONTHS ended 30th NOVEMBER.									
Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America: †										
TOTAL Number - -	2,196	2,287	7,844	11,754	3,880	3,939	‖17,950	12,863	§31,870	§30,843
Aliens *en route* to America:										
TOTAL Number - -	25,413	28,350	1,965	28,062	7,045	8,027	43,541	27,366	77,964	91,805
TOTAL of Aliens *en route*, and of Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America†	27,609	30,637	9,809	39,816	10,925	11,966	‖61,491	40,229	§109,834	§122,648

---

* The ports from which Alien Lists are received are Aberdeen, Belfast, Bristol, Dover, Dublin, Folkestone, Glasgow, Goole, Grangemouth, Granton, Greenock, Grimsby, Harwich, Hull, Kirkcaldy, Leith, Liverpool, London, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, North Shields, South Shields, Southampton, Sunderland, and West Hartlepool. The lists received from Dover, Folkestone, Harwich, and Southampton show only deck passengers, and persons who, after landing, proceed by train as third-class passengers.

† The distinction made in this Return between "Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America," and "Aliens *en route* to America," is due to the fact that the great majority of Aliens who arrive from Continental ports are reported to be on the way to America, and it is considered desirable to record this fact. But it is not thereby implied that the "Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America" come to this country for settlement, there being in fact a large emigration of foreigners from this country, while many of the Aliens arriving from Continental ports return to the Continent. (*See* Annual Report on Emigration and Immigration, No. 138, Sess. 1893, and Monthly Emigration Returns.)

‡ In addition, 426 Aliens, who after landing proceeded by train as third-class passengers, were reported to have arrived at Newhaven in November 1893. The number of such passengers reported to have arrived in November 1892 was 380.

‖ In addition, 7,251 Aliens of the class stated in the note above arrived at Newhaven in the eleven months ended November 1893; in 1892 Alien Lists were not received from Newhaven during the first eight months of the year.

§ The number of sailors included with the Aliens who arrived at ports in the United Kingdom not *en route* to America in the month of November 1893 was 693, and 731 in the same month of 1892; in the eleven months ended November of 1893 the number was 9,092, and in the same months of 1892 the number was 9,563.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

NOVEMBER.

RETURNS of the Number of Aliens that Arrived from the Continent at Ports in the United Kingdom in each Month of the Year 1893.

(*Mr. Burt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
3 *February* 1893.

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[*Price* ½*d.*]

35—X.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

DECEMBER.

RETURN (in part) to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 3 February 1893;—*for*,

RETURNS "of the Number of ALIENS that ARRIVED from the Continent at Ports in the UNITED KINGDOM in each Month of the Year 1893."

Board of Trade,
5 January 1894.

COURTENAY BOYLE.

RETURN of the Number of ALIENS that ARRIVED from the Continent at Ports* in the UNITED KINGDOM, during the Month and Twelve Months ended 31st December 1893, compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Year.

(Compiled from the Alien Lists received by the Customs, under Act 6 Will. 4, c. 11, s. 2.)

—	GOTHENBURG.		HAMBURG.		CHRISTIANIA, ARENDAL, AND CHRISTIANSAND.		OTHER CONTINENTAL PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
	MONTH ended 31st DECEMBER.									
Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America: †										
Arrived at London - -	52	41	152	149	21	38	457	201	682	429
" Grimsby - -	–	7	17	148	–	–	31	29	48	184
" Hull - - -	14	9	26	32	22	26	167	169	229	236
" Tyne Ports (Newcastle, North and South Shields) -	7	8	2	10	80	74	133	218	222	310
" Leith - -	–	–	8	23	6	1	39	66	53	90
" Other Ports -	5	19	71	135	40	56	238	184	354	394
TOTAL - - -	78	84	276	497	169	195	‡ 1,065	867	§ 1,588	§ 1,643
Aliens *en route* to America:										
Arrived at Grimsby - -	11	189	2	26	–	–	154	185	167	400
" Hartlepool, West	–	–	57	38	–	–	–	–	57	38
" Hull - - -	122	365	3	146	46	108	142	752	313	1,371
" Leith - - -	–	–	2	–	–	–	297	63	299	63
" Other Ports -	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	2	48	2
TOTAL - - -	133	554	64	210	46	108	641	1,002	884	1,874
TOTAL of Aliens *en route*, and of Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America†	211	638	340	707	215	303	‡ 1,706	1,869	2,472	3,517
	TWELVE MONTHS ended 31st DECEMBER.									
Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America: † TOTAL Number - -	2,274	2,371	8,120	12,251	4,049	4,134	‖19,015	13,730	§33,458	§32,486
Aliens *en route* to America: TOTAL Number - -	25,546	28,904	2,029	28,272	7,091	8,135	44,182	28,368	78,848	93,679
TOTAL of Aliens *en route*, and of Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America†	27,820	31,275	10,149	40,523	11,140	12,269	‖63,197	42,098	§112,306	§126,165

---

* The ports from which Alien Lists are received are Aberdeen, Belfast, Bristol, Dover, Dublin, Folkestone, Glasgow, Goole, Grangemouth, Granton, Greenock, Grimsby, Harwich, Hull, Kirkcaldy, Leith, Liverpool, London, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, North Shields, South Shields, Southampton, Sunderland, and West Hartlepool. The lists received from Dover, Folkestone, Harwich, and Southampton show only deck passengers, and persons who, after landing, proceed by train as third-class passengers.

† The distinction made in this Return between "Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America," and "Aliens *en route* to America," is due to the fact that the great majority of Aliens who arrive from Continental ports are reported to be on the way to America, and it is considered desirable to record this fact. But it is not thereby implied that the "Aliens not stated to be *en route* to America" come to this country for settlement, there being in fact a large emigration of foreigners from this country, while many of the Aliens arriving from Continental ports return to the Continent. (*See* Annual Report on Emigration and Immigration, No. 138, Sess. 1893, and Monthly Emigration Returns.)

‡ In addition, 363 Aliens, who after landing proceeded by train as third-class passengers, were reported to have arrived at Newhaven in December 1893. The number of such passengers reported to have arrived in December 1892 was 396.

‖ In addition, 7,614 Aliens of the class stated in the note above arrived at Newhaven in the twelve months ended December 1893; in 1892 Alien Lists were not received from Newhaven during the first eight months of the year.

§ The number of sailors included with the Aliens who arrived at ports in the United Kingdom not *en route* to America in the month of December 1893 was 521, and 786 in the same month of 1892; in the twelve months ended December of 1893 the number was 9,613, and in the same months of 1892 the number was 10,349.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

DECEMBER.

RETURNS of the Number of ALIENS that ARRIVED from the Continent at Ports in the UNITED KINGDOM in each Month of the Year 1893.

(*Mr. Burt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
3 *February* 1893.

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35—XI.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

REPORTS
TO THE
BOARD OF TRADE
ON
ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1893.

[C.—7113.]

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GENERAL REPORT.

To the SECRETARY of the BOARD OF TRADE.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith the reports which have been prepared by Mr. Schloss and Mr. Burnett on the subject of Alien Immigration into the United States, in pursuance of the instructions of the Board of Trade as set forth in the reports themselves.

The occasion of the preparation of the reports was partly the discussion which took place at the beginning of last Parliamentary Session on the subject of Alien Immigration into this country. But it may be useful to state here that independently of this discussion the Department was desirous to have some such reports prepared for the information of the public, and the opportunity of the creation of an independent Labour Department at the Board of Trade, with the increase of staff attendant on that change, was readily made use of for that purpose. Since the Board of Trade was charged some years ago with the duty of collecting and publishing statistics relating to Alien Immigration into the United Kingdom, a great deal of information has come into its possession not merely on the special subject entrusted to it, but with regard to the general question of Alien Immigration itself, and particularly with regard to the laws and regulations of the United States on the subject and the proceedings of the various Committees of Congress and of Commissioners appointed from time to time by the executive of that country. But it has always been felt that to understand rightly what is going on in the United States a study of the subject at first hand by gentlemen acquainted with the movement as it presents itself in this country was expedient. When Mr. Schloss and Mr. Burnett were appointed, therefore, the information already in possession of the Board of Trade was placed in their hands so as to facilitate their inquiries on the spot in the United States. The accompanying reports containing the results of their observations speak for themselves.

Notwithstanding the great amount of information contained in these reports, and the extensive labour involved, their preparation has been accomplished substantially within the time allotted at the outset, and the result will be in the hands of the public very soon after the date originally specified. This result has also been accomplished in the case of Mr. Burnett in spite of his devoting a good deal of time since his return to other official work which could not be postponed.

Such assistance has been afforded to Mr. Burnett and Mr. Schloss by the communication of documents and otherwise as the department could properly furnish, and the result, it is believed, is highly valuable, as both gentlemen have obviously bestowed much care and labour in obtaining information on the subjects they were instructed to investigate. It may be expedient, however, to state that the preparation of the reports has been left entirely in their hands; that the opinions expressed are in each case the personal opinions of the gentlemen reporting; and that in submitting the reports to the Board of Trade I am not to be considered as adopting any opinions stated on behalf of the department.

It is hoped that before long it may be possible to publish reports on other branches of the subject which are in preparation.

I am, &c.
Board of Trade, (Signed) R. GIFFEN.
June 30, 1893.

REPORT BY MR. SCHLOSS.

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REPORT BY MR. SCHLOSS.

To the CONTROLLER-GENERAL OF THE COMMERCIAL, LABOUR, and STATISTICAL DEPARTMENTS, BOARD OF TRADE.

SIR, June 30th, 1893.

IN presenting my report upon certain points in connection with the immigration of foreigners into the United States investigated by order of the Board of Trade it may be convenient to set forth the text of the instructions under which the inquiry was undertaken. These instructions were as follows:—

"Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens,
" GENTLEMEN, February 24th, 1893.

"I AM directed by the Board of Trade to inform you that you have been appointed to inquire into the laws relating to the immigration of foreigners into the United States, the practical methods of enforcing those laws, the state of opinion in the United States with reference to restrictions on immigration, the proposals on the subject before Congress, and the nature and economic effect of the immigration of destitute foreigners from the eastern parts of Europe. For this purpose you will forthwith proceed to the United States, and make such inquiries as can be made in a time which will admit of your report or reports being laid before Parliament early in July next.

"It will probably be convenient, owing to the limited time at your disposal, that the subjects for inquiry should be divided, and I am to suggest, as the most convenient arrangement, that Mr. Schloss should inquire more particularly into the United States laws and their administration, and Mr. Burnett into the nature and economic effects of that portion of the immigration which is of the character of the recent immigration of destitute foreigners from the eastern parts of Europe into England.

"I am, &c.
"(Signed) COURTENAY BOYLE.

"To Messrs. John Burnett
"and David Schloss."

SCOPE AND METHOD OF INQUIRY.

The division of labour suggested in these instructions was carried out, the entire question of the nature and economic effect of immigration being investigated by Mr. Burnett exclusively (except that at his request I obtained for him the opinions on certain points of some large employers of labour at Philadelphia), while the other subjects of inquiry specified in the instructions were investigated by me without any assistance from Mr. Burnett (except that he examined into the practice under the immigration laws in certain places upon the northern frontier of the United States which I had not time to visit, communicating for the purposes of this report the result of his inquiries, and that he in like manner obtained and passed on to me the opinions of working-men in all parts of the United States visited by him in regard to the restriction of immigration).

The task which devolved upon me was thus of a two-fold nature: I had to ascertain what laws exist in the United States restricting immigration, and in what manner these laws are in practice enforced; and I had also to inquire what alterations in these laws have been recently proposed, and what is the general drift of opinion in the United States in regard to the restriction of immigration.*

With respect to the first part of my inquiry it may be permissible to allude briefly to the lines upon which the investigation was undertaken.

That the United States has for some years past erected, as it were, a legislation sieve for keeping out certain classes of persons, everyone who takes any interest in the question is aware. But the terms of the restrictive laws enacted in the United States are by no means of so narrow a character that it is possible, merely by reading these statutes and without a special inquiry as to the interpretation given to them in the United States, to ascertain with precision what manner of persons these laws aim at excluding. Nor, again, would it be possible without personal investigation made on the spot to discover with any approach to certainty in what manner these laws, as they are in practice applied, operate to restrict or to regulate immigration. The aim, therefore, which has been kept in view has been to watch the sifting process carried out by the immigration authorities in the United States in all its details, with the object of presenting a picture of this process accurate in all respects and sufficiently minute to enable an exact idea to be formed of its practical operation—of the width of the meshes, of the manner in which the sieve is worked, and of the class of immigrants who are kept out of the United States by means of these restrictions. Whatever measure of success may have attended the effort to carry out an investigation conducted upon the lines just indicated, it appears, at any rate, unquestionable that by no analysis of the official statistics and reports published by the American immigration authorities would it be possible to supply complete and trustworthy information in regard to the actual operation of the restrictive laws in force in the United States; and it is hoped that the narrative of an eye-witness who has endeavoured to examine the matter thoroughly at close quarters may possess some degree of utility.*

---

* With reference to the "proposals before Congress" mentioned in the instructions, it should be stated that, by the time that Mr. Burnett and I reached the United States, the House of Representatives had ceased its session, after adopting certain of these proposals (embodied in the Law of March 3, 1893, *post*, pp. 142–144). The principal among these proposals are summarized in Appendix A., Part II., *post*, pp. 102–110. In Part I. of the same Appendix, *post*, pp. 95–102, will be found a statement in regard to the general drift of opinion in the United States with respect to restrictions on immigration.

MATTERS DEALT WITH.

The matters dealt with in this report will be treated under the following principal headings† :—

I.—Brief statement of the laws restricting immigration generally, pp. 4–9.

II.—Account of the sifting process carried out :—

- (*a.*) Prior to and upon the embarkation of immigrants, pp. 9–12.
- (*b.*) On the arrival of immigrants—
  - (i.) At New York, pp. 12–30.
  - (ii.) At Baltimore, pp. 30–35.
  - (iii.) At Boston, pp. 35–43.
  - (iv.) At Philadelphia, pp. 43–47.
- (*c.*) Observations on the temporary restriction of immigration through quarantine, September 1892 to February 1893, pp. 47–50.
- (*d.*) Observations on the methods prescribed by the law of 1893, pp. 50–54.
- (*e.*) Brief account of the restriction of immigration on the land frontiers, pp. 55–60.

III.—Brief statement of the laws for the exclusion of the Chinese, pp. 61–63.

IV.—General conclusions as to the efficiency attained in the application of restrictive measures in the United States, pp. 63–93

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Part II.—Letter of instructions from the Foreign Office to H.B.M. Consuls in the United States, and reports of

---

* The Foreign Office was so good as to instruct the Consul-General at Hamburg, and the Consuls through the United States, to furnish information as to certain matters dealt with in the present report. This information will be found in Appendix C., *post*, pp. 126–135.

† For fuller list of contents of this report, see *ante*, pp. v.–viii. A list of books, &c. bearing on the question of immigration into the United States is given, *post* pp. 373–383.

H.B.M. Consuls at Boston, New Orleans, Vice-Consul at Pensacola, Consuls at San Francisco, Galveston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Charleston, and Baltimore, and Consul-General at New York upon the laws or regulations respecting the control or restriction of alien immigration or alien contract or other labour, pp. 127–135.

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Appendix E.—Notes on the principal decisions of the Courts in the United States with respect to the construction of laws restricting immigration, pp. 165–180.

I.—Laws restricting Immigration.

The laws enacted by the United States for the restriction of immigration may be said to date from 1882. Prior to that date, " the restrictive legislation of the Government was confined to " the prohibition of the coolie trade, involuntary immigration, and " the exclusion of certain defective and delinquent classes."* In May, 1882, was passed the law excluding Chinese labourers from the United States for a period of ten years; but the consideration of this and of the other Acts which have been passed in relation to the Chinese may be deferred. The sifting process which will be described is that which is carried out in regard to immigration generally, by virtue of a series of enactments, the earliest of which was the "Act to regulate immigration," of August 3, 1882.† This statute imposed "a duty of 50 cents " [2*s.*] for each and every passenger not a citizen of the United " States who shall come by steam or sail vessel from a foreign " port to any port within the United States."‡ This duty (usually referred to as the "head-tax" or "head-money") is to be paid to the Customs officials "by the master, owner, agent, or " consignee of every such vessel," and the money thus collected " shall constitute a fund to be called the immigrant fund, and " shall be used, under the direction of the Secretary of the Trea- " sury, to defray the expense of regulating immigration under " this Act, and for the care of immigrants arriving in the United " States, for the relief of such as are in distress, and for the general " purposes and expenses of carrying this Act into effect." The Secretary of the Treasury was charged with the duty of executing the provisions of this Act "and with supervision over the business

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* *Tables showing Arrivals of Alien Passengers and Immigrants in the United States from* 1820 *to* 1888, p. 130. In particular, the importation of women for the purposes of prostitution was forbidden by an Act of March 3, 1875.

† The laws referred to in the text are Federal laws. In regard to State laws, dealing mainly with the restriction of the employment of aliens, particulars will be found in Appendix D., *post*, pp. 147–150.

‡ This duty is collected not only in respect to alien passengers who land at any port in the United States but also in respect to those who, by virtue of the laws regulating immigration, are not allowed to land.

" of immigration to the United States, and for that purpose" he might enter into contracts with any immigration commission, board, or officers designated by the governor of any particular State in the Union, "to take charge of the local affairs of " immigration in the ports within said State, and to provide for " the support and relief of such immigrants therein landing as " may fall into distress or need public aid, under the rules and " regulations to be prescribed by said Secretary; and it shall be " the duty of such State commission, board, or officers so " designated to examine into the condition of passengers arriving " at the ports within such State in any ship or vessel, and for " that purpose all or any of such commissioners or officers or " such other person or persons as they shall appoint, shall be " authorized to go on board of and through such ship or vessel; " and if on examination there shall be found among such " passengers any convict, lunatic, idiot, or any person unable to " take care of himself or herself without becoming a public " charge, they shall report the same in writing to the collector " of such port, and such person shall not be permitted to land." By another section it is enacted that " all foreign convicts except " those convicted of political offences, upon arrival shall be sent " back to the nations to which they belong and from whence they " came," that " the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe " regulations for the return of the aforesaid persons to the countries from whence they came," and that " the expense of such " return of the aforesaid persons not permitted to land shall be " borne by the owners of the vessels in which they came."

By an Act passed in 1884 it was enacted that, until the provisions of the Act of 1882 imposing a duty on alien passengers coming by water from a foreign port to any port in the United States should be made applicable to passengers coming into the States by land carriage, those provisions should not " apply to passengers coming by vessels employed exclusively " in the trade between the ports of the United States and the " ports of the Dominion of Canada or the ports of Mexico."

The next step in the direction of restricting immigration was taken in 1885, when an Act was passed making it unlawful " to " prepay the transportation, or in any way assist or encourage " the importation or migration of any alien or aliens, any " foreigner or foreigners, into the United States, its Territories, " or the District of Columbia, under contract or agreement, " parol or special, express or implied, made previous to the " importation or migration of such alien or aliens, foreigner or " foreigners, to perform labour or service of any kind in the " United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia."

Any violation of this law " by knowingly assisting, encouraging, or soliciting the migration or importation of any alien " or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, into the United States, its " Territories, or the District of Columbia, to perform labour or " service of any kind under contract or agreement, express or

" implied, parol or special, with such alien or aliens, foreigner " or foreigners, previous to becoming residents or citizens of " the United States," is punishable by a heavy fine. The master of a vessel who shall knowingly land or permit to be landed in the United States " from any foreign port or place, " any alien labourer, mechanic, or artizan who, previous to " embarkation on such vessel, had entered into contract or " agreement, parol or special, express or implied, to perform " labour or service in the United States " is made liable to fine and imprisonment. Certain exceptions are made, of which the principal are those in favour of skilled workmen engaged abroad " to perform labour in the United States in or upon any new " industry not at present established in the United States, " provided, that skilled labour for that purpose cannot be other- " wise obtained," and in favour of " professional actors, artists, " lecturers or singers," and of " persons employed strictly as " personal or domestic servants." It is also provided " that " nothing in this Act shall be construed as prohibiting any " individual from assisting any member of his family or " any relative or personal friend, to migrate from any foreign " country to the United States, for the purpose of settlement " here."

The execution of the law against the importation of contract labour was, at first, in the hands of the Customs officials, but by a statute passed in 1887, the Secretary of the Treasury was charged with the duty of executing the provisions of this law, a power of contracting with State commissions, boards, or officers similar to that contained in the immigration law of 1882 being conferred upon him. By the Act of 1887, contract labourers of the prohibited class are not to be permitted to land, and are to be sent back " to the nations to which they belong " and from whence they came," at the cost of the owners of the vessels bringing them to the United States.

In 1888 certain further amendments were made in the alien contract labour law. The Secretary of the Treasury was authorized " in case he shall be satisfied that an immigrant " has been allowed to land contrary to the prohibition of that " law, to cause such immigrant within the period of one year " after landing or entry, to be taken into custody and returned " to the country from whence he came, at the expense of the " owner of the importing vessel; or, if he entered from an " adjoining country, at the expense of the person previously " contracting for" his services. Provision was also made authorizing the payment to informers of a part, not to exceed one half, of penalties recovered under the alien contract labour law.

In 1890 an important change in the method of administering the immigration and contract labour laws was made by the termination of the contract previously existing between the Federal Government and the Commissioners of Immigration of the State of New York. At this port, where the great bulk of the immigrants into the United States coming by sea disembark, the manner in which these laws were administered was found to be unsatisfactory, and accordingly on April 19, 1890, the duty of carrying out these laws at New York was undertaken by the Treasury Department itself, the Hon. Col. John B. Weber being appointed as the principal officer responsible for the administration of all matters concerning the regulation of immigration and the exclusion of contract labour at New York.

In 1891 an amendatory Act was passed, which named as classes of aliens to "be excluded from admission into the United States, " in accordance with the existing Acts regulating immigration, " other than those concerning Chinese labourers: All idiots, " insane persons, paupers or persons likely to become a public " charge, persons suffering from a loathsome or a dangerous con- " tagious disease, persons who have been convicted of a felony or " other infamous crime or misdemeanour involving moral turpi- " tude, polygamists, and also any person whose ticket or passage " is paid for with the money of another, or who is assisted by " others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily " shown on special inquiry that such person does not belong to " one of the foregoing classes, or to the class of contract labourers " excluded by the Act of February 26th, 1885, but this section " shall not be held to exclude persons living in the United " States from sending for a relative or a friend who is not of " the excluded classes under such regulations as the Secretary " of the Treasury may prescribe." Express provision is made for excepting persons convicted of political offences from exclusion under the Act. Another section makes it a violation of the contract labour law to promise employment by advertisements "printed and published in any foreign country; and " any alien coming to this country in consequence of such an " advertisement shall be treated as coming under a contract as " contemplated by such Act; and the penalties by said Act " imposed shall be applicable in such a case; provided, this " section shall not apply to States and immigration bureaus of " States advertising the inducements they offer for immigration " to such States." It is further enacted, "that no steamship " or transportation company or owners of vessels shall directly, " or through agents, either by writing, printing, or oral repre- " sentations, solicit, invite, or encourage the immigration of any " alien into the United States, except by ordinary commercial " letters, circulars, advertisements, or oral representations, " stating the sailings of their vessels and the terms and facili- " ties of transportation therein;" any violation of this enactment is to be punished by the same heavy fine as if it were a breach of the contract labour law. With respect to the class of persons to be excluded as contract labourers, this Act provides that (in addition to actors, artists, lecturers, singers, and servants) ministers of any religious denomination, persons belonging to any recognized profession, and professors for colleges or seminaries shall be excepted from the operation of the Act of 1885; on the other hand, the provision in that Act permitting any person to assist "any member of his family, or " *any relative* or *personal friend*" to settle in the United States, is now modified by the deletion of the words in italics. It is made a misdemeanour punishable by a heavy fine or imprisonment or both, to bring or to aid in bringing into the United States any alien not entitled to admission. The Act created the new office of Superintendent of Immigration, who is to be an officer of the Treasury Department, subordinate to the Secretary of the Treasury. With regard to immigrants arriving by water, it is made the "duty of the commanding " officer and the agents of the steam or sailing vessel by " which they came to report the name, nationality, last residence, and destination of every such alien, before any of " them are landed, to the proper inspection officers, who shall " thereupon go or send competent assistants on board such " vessel, and there inspect all such aliens, or the inspection " officers may order a temporary removal of such aliens for " examination at a designated time and place, and then and " there detain them until a thorough inspection is made. But " such removal shall not be considered a landing during the " pendency of such examination. The medical examination " shall be made by surgeons of the Marine Hospital Service. " In cases where the services of a Marine Hospital surgeon cannot be obtained without causing unreasonable delay, the " inspector may cause an alien to be examined by a civil " surgeon, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall fix the compensation for such examination. The inspection officers and " their assistants shall have power to administer oaths, and to " take and consider testimony touching the right of any " such aliens to enter the United States, all of which shall be " entered of record. During such inspection after temporary " removal the superintendent shall cause such aliens to be " properly housed, fed, and cared for, and also in his discretion, " such as are delayed in proceeding to their destination after " inspection, All decisions made by the inspection officers or " their assistants touching the right of any alien to land, when " adverse to such right, shall be final unless appeal be taken to " the Superintendent of Immigration, whose action shall be " subject to review by the Secretary of the Treasury." Officers and agents of vessels may be heavily fined or be imprisoned, or be both fined and imprisoned, if they "either knowingly or " negligently land or permit to land any alien immigrant at any " place or time other than that designated by the inspection " officers." By this statute power is given to the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe rules for inspection along the borders of Canada, British Columbia, and Mexico, and provision is made for the appointment of special officers to carry out this inspection.

The Federal Government is to take over the entire administration of the laws regulating immigration, this duty being no longer left to State commissions, boards, or officers. Aliens who may unlawfully come into the United States "shall, " if practicable, be immediately sent back on the vessel by " which they were brought in. The cost of their maintenance " while on land, as well as the expense of the return of such " aliens, shall be borne by the owner or owners of the vessel on " which such aliens came." It is also provided that any " alien " who shall come into the United States in violation of law " may be returned as by law provided, at any time within " one year thereafter, at the expense of the person or persons, " vessel, transportation company, or corporation bringing such " alien into the United States, and if that cannot be done, then " at the expense of the United States; and any alien who " becomes a public charge within one year after his arrival " in the United States from causes existing prior to his landing " therein shall be deemed to have come in violation of law, " and shall be returned as aforesaid."

With the addition (made by a joint resolution of Congress approved in August, 1892) of a provision enabling foreign exhibitors, &c., at the Chicago Exhibition to import under contract alien employees required for the purposes of that exhibition, the laws just summarized constitute the code in force, at the time of my visit to the United States. An Act passed in March, 1893, but which came into operation only in May, 1893, made certain alterations in the existing law, especially in the direction of imposing upon the steamship companies the duty of inquiring into and vouching for the eligibility of all immigrants carried by them; but did not in any way extend or vary the class of persons previously declared ineligible. Since it is desired to describe the working of the immigration laws under the conditions actually witnessed by the writer, it seems best to reserve the consideration of this new statute (which did not come into force until after he had left America) to a later part of this report, and to proceed at once to give an account of the sifting process as it was seen in operation during the months of March and April, 1893.

II.—THE SIFTING PROCESS: PRIOR TO AND UPON EMBARKATION.

The plan best adapted for our purpose will be to watch what goes on in relation to a number of typical emigrants from the time when they apply for their passage-tickets to the time when they reach New York, and to follow them up until they are finally "cleared"—until, that is, they step on to the soil of the United States as accepted settlers.*

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* It should be observed that the action of the steamship companies described in the text is that which was taken in normal periods. As is explained later on (pp. 47–50), between the beginning of September, 1892, and the end of February,

The first step taken by a man who desires to emigrate to America will be to apply at the office of an agent or sub-agent of the steamship line by which he desires to travel. The agent or sub-agent has received from the Steamship Company copies of the United States laws dealing with the regulation of immigration and prohibiting the importation of contract labour, and has instructions to make certain that he does not book any passenger in contravention of these laws. The result is that, a the very outset, the intending passenger is subjected to some sort of questioning, and though the test thus applied has probably not been, so far, at all strict, yet a man grossly and obviously ineligible is liable to have his application for a passage ticket refused.*

Having succeeded in obtaining his passage-ticket, our immigrant finds that the next ordeal which awaits him is a series of medical examinations. If he is a foreigner coming from, say Gothenburg or Hamburg, he will, on his arrival at Liverpool, go to one of the emigrant boarding-houses† where he will reside until he is put on board of the vessel which is to take him to America. While at the boarding-house, the immigrant is under constant medical surveillance; for the steamship companies employ a medical man (some companies employing a special "shore doctor," others sending the surgeon of the ship in which the immigrants are to sail), whose duty it is to pay a daily visit to the boarding-houses and to inquire into the health of their inmates. One principal object of this medical inspection is to avoid all risk of shipping persons whose state of health might cause danger or inconvenience to their fellow-passengers. But the inspection serves at the same time to enable the discovery of persons who are likely to be treated as ineligible by the American immigration authorities by reason of their state of health, including, not alone "persons suffering from a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease," and idiots and insane persons, but also persons whose state of health makes them "likely to become a public charge," such as men or women with paralysed arms, or other defects likely to interfere with their chance of obtaining employment, and as pregnant unmarried women.

Let us, however, suppose that our typical immigrant has escaped rejection by the doctor visiting the boarding-house. The day fixed for his embarkation has arrived, and the tender

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1893, certain special inquiries were made of all intending immigrants, and certain special restrictions were enforced in consequence of the quarantine precautions taken in the United States with a view to avoid the introduction of cholera.

* It will be understood that the description in the text is a description of what was habitually done at the time when the writer visited the United States. Since his return, the new Immigration Law of 1893 has come into force, and has very possibly made the questioning of the immigrant, prior to his obtaining his ticket, of a much more rigorous nature than was the case before this law came into effect. See *post*, pp. 50–54.

† The principal emigrant boarding-houses at Liverpool (all of which are licensed and inspected as common lodging-houses) were visited by the writer, and were found to provide excellent accommodation.

has brought all the foreign immigrants from the boarding-houses, and also he English passengers to the side of the big liner which is at anchor in the Mersey.* A gangway plank is placed from the upper deck of the tender to the deck of the liner. At the top of this gangway stands the ship's doctor. Sometimes there are two gangways, and in this case the doctor stands where they converge on the liner's deck. As the immigrants pass over the gangway or gangways, each is examined by the doctor. They defile at a rate which may be estimated to average about 30 a minute, so that the scrutiny possible under the circumstances is not of a very searching nature. Still, constant practice renders the ship's doctor expert; and any signs of disease likely to affect the health or comfort of the passengers are likely to be detected. Glaring cases of disease or defects of a nature to make the sufferer incapable of earning his living, and therefore liable to rejection by the immigration authorities on the other side, may probably be noticed, and referred to the company's officials, who may decide not to take the risk of carrying these passengers across the Atlantic, with the probability of having to bring them back as debarred immigrants.

After they have passed the scrutiny of the ship's doctor, as they come on board, yet another ordeal awaits all these travellers. For, before the ship sails, the whole of her second cabin and steerage passengers are mustered on deck, and undergo inspection by the medical examiner appointed for that purpose by the Board of Trade under the Passenger Acts.† The duty of the representative of the Board of Trade is to discover all cases in which it is desirable for any sanitary reason to prohibit the transportation of any passenger. This official is concerned to prevent the ship's carrying any person whose presence on board would cause danger to the health of his fellow-passengers, but is, of course, under no obligation to object to anyone on the ground of his ineligibility as an immigrant under the laws of the United States. All the same, as a matter of courtesy, it is the custom of the medical examiners of the Board of Trade to call the attention of the ship's doctor to any person whom they may notice to be apparently ineligible under these laws. The ship's doctor stands by the side of the official of the Board of Trade, while he is making his examination of the passengers, and thus obtains a further opportunity of detecting and causing to be re-landed any persons whose rejection by the immigration authorities in America on the ground of their physical or mental condition he may think probable. Soon after the Board of Trade doctor has completed his examination the saloon passengers come on board; and as promptly as the state of the tide allows, the anchor is weighed, and the steamer starts on her voyage. The inspection of the Irish emigrants who are embarked at Queenstown is practically identical in nature with that which took place in regard to the English and foreign passengers on board the vessel as she lay in the Mersey, and does not demand further description.

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* It sometimes occurs that the passengers are put on board while the vessel is in dock; but the procedure observed in their embarkation on these occasions does not vary from that described above. The account given in the text is based upon inquiries made on the spot, and upon observations made upon two occasions, upon one of which the writer was present without his official position being known to anyone on the vessel visited.

† Now (under the new United States Quarantine Law of February 15, 1893) also by the consular or medical officer of the United States. By virtue of this law a medical officer of the United States, stationed at Liverpool, has for the last few months inspected all vessels carrying passengers to the United States. For some time past there has been an inspection by a doctor in the service or under the control of the United States of all persons intending to emigrate to the States from certain continental ports, *e.g.*, Hamburg and Bremen (see Report of H.B.M. Consul-General at Hamburg, Appendix C., *post*, p. 127, and *Investigation by the Committee on Immigration of the United States Senate on the proposition for the Suspension of Immigration for One Year*, p. 58), and Rotterdam (see *Report* by U. S. Consul Gardner mentioned in *New York Herald*, March 18, 1893).

THE SIFTING PROCESS AT NEW YORK.

We may now imagine our steamer to have safely crossed the Atlantic, and to be lying at the entrance to the harbour of New York, off "Quarantine." With the visit of the quarantine doctor and his assistants, with his inspection of the immigrants in order to satisfy himself that there is no infectious disease prevalent among them, and that all have been duly vaccinated, and with the measures of disinfection which are carried out on board under his orders we have no concern. But the same steamboat which brings the quarantine doctor also brings another official whose proceedings we are greatly interested in observing—a contract labour inspector.

The contract labour inspector (who is in plain clothes with no outward token of his official position) makes his way at once to the purser from whom he receives copies of the ship's manifests*—lists of all the passengers taken on board at Liverpool and Queenstown respectively which the master of the vessel is required under the United States law, "The Passenger Act, 1882," to deliver to the collector of the customs of the collection district of the City of New York (their accuracy being verified by his oath), and which contain the particulars required to be given to the immigration authorities under the Act of 1891 (see *anté*, p. 8). Let us look over the shoulder of the contract labour inspector while he sits at one of the saloon tables with the big sheets spread out before him. In one hand he holds a slip of paper, in the other a small book in which the names of all the passengers are arranged in alphabetical order. This index book, which has been prepared for his use by the purser, enables him to find without delay in the manifests the names of any passengers for whom he has been directed to look out. His slip of paper may contain the names of employers or of foremen who have gone over to Europe to enlist workmen, and of whose impending return with their illicit companions the authorities may have been warned by the trade union or by some rival manufacturer. Or he may have received information from Washington that a recently released convict is likely to arrive.* His search for the names on his list being concluded, the inspector next proceeds to run his eye down the columns of the manifests, page by page. The particulars given in these manifests are—"number; name in full; age, years, months; sex; "calling; the country of which they are citizens (nationality); "last residence; intended destination or location; date and "cause of death [of any passenger who may have died on the "voyage]; location of compartment or space occupied; number "of pieces of baggage; transient, or in transit, or intending "protracted sojourn."† The eye of the inspector may run without a pause from the first name to the last; but if he is observed to linger over certain pages, we may know that he has detected signs of the presence on board of the class of persons for whom he is looking out. He has remarked that a large number of men, most of them coming from the same district, and all of the same occupation, are put down as destined for the same town in the United States. Possibly the inspector has had notice that a strike among workmen of this class is at this moment being fought out in that town. Obviously, these men are being imported to fill the places of the strikers. In any event, the simultaneous arrival of so many men of the same trade is a highly suspicious circumstance which must be reported to the authorities.

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* As to the manifests required under the new immigration law, see *post*, p. 50.

His examination of the manifests concluded, the contract labour inspector goes up on deck, and mixes with the immigrants. If he has reason to believe that any persons who ought to be debarred from landing are included among the passengers, he will find them out, and order them to consider themselves in his custody. His eyes are keen, and he knows exactly what to look for. Thus, for example, not long ago a contract labour inspector was instructed to keep a look-out for a number of glass-blowers who were expected to arrive under contract to labour. These men came as second-class passengers, and were, no doubt, careful to do and say nothing which might betray their character. But the inspector singled them out, and detained them for examination. He had discovered the men by certain physical peculiarities which betoken the glass-blower —the callosity of the hand, a peculiar protuberance and callosity of the skin under the eye caused by the heat of the furnace, and a mark on the lips due to the pressure of the blow-pipe. Very probably there may be no cause to suspect any particular immigrants on the ship; but in any case the inspector takes a leisurely survey of the swarming decks, and passing slowly amid the throng asks first one man and then another what his destination is, whether he has got work promised him, and so on. It would appear that, if he has no particular ground of suspicion, the inspector is content with "sampling" the crowd by examining a few passengers only. But if there were reason for special vigilance, it is probable that his cross-examination might be more vigorous and more general.

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* The labour contract inspector who boards vessels at "Quarantine" also looks out for persons "wanted" by the police of the United States or of a foreign country.

† The form of manifest given in the text is that which was used at the time when the writer was making the investigations necessary for this report. Since he left the United States, a new form has been adopted differing in some respects from the old; thus, in the new form the "country of which they are citizens" is stated as to cabin passengers only, while as to passengers other than cabin passengers the list states "native country" and "whether citizens of the United States." In the new lists "intended destination or location" and "location of compartment or space occupied" have to be stated only as to passengers other than cabin passengers, while "port of embarkation" has to be stated in respect to all passengers. As to the manifests or lists of immigrants required under the new immigration law, see *post*, p. 50.

The time taken by the steamer to cover the distance between "Quarantine" and the wharf where she lands her saloon and second-cabin passengers is a little over an hour. When the wharf is reached, an uniformed "boarding officer" of the immigration authorities comes on board, and, as soon as possible, the luggage of the immigrants is got out of the hold, and placed upon a barge which has been brought alongside by a steamer sent by the immigration authorities. When this has been accomplished, the steerage passengers embark, some upon this steamer, others upon the barge, and the steamer, with the barge lashed to it, steams across the harbour to the Immigrant Depôt at Ellis Island, which is reached in about 20 minutes.

THE IMMIGRANT DEPÔT AT ELLIS ISLAND.*

In order to acquaint ourselves with the details of the sifting process carried out in the magnificent establishment maintained by the immigration authorities at Ellis Island, we will follow our imaginary immigrants as they disembark from the official tender.

The space into which the immigrants step is railed off in such a manner that exit is possible only by entering the large building in front of the wharf, and the crowd is soon surging through the door and mounting the staircase which leads to the first floor. Here the process of sifting begins.

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* The description of the Immigrant Depôt at Ellis Island and of the sifting process carried on there is a "composite picture," intended to show the operation of the restrictive machinery as applied in practice, the details of this picture being based upon visits, most of them very long visits, paid by the writer on seven different days, including not alone the visits paid with disclosure of his official capacity, but also a visit paid upon an occasion when, without anyone connected with the administration of the Depôt having any idea who he was, and when none but one or two subordinate officials knew that any stranger was present, he accompanied a ship-load of immigrants to Ellis Island, and was able to observe how each was dealt with. He is bound to say that what he saw upon this occasion in no respect differed from what he saw when he visited Ellis Island afterwards with the knowledge of the authorities. At no time was any single thing concealed, or any proceeding whatever in any single respect modified by reason of the presence of the official investigator of a foreign Government.

The sifting process may be said to consist of three separate stages in the case of men, of four in the case of women. As the crowd reaches the door of the vast hall, splendidly lighted all over by large top-lights and in parts also by side-windows, the immigrants find themselves at the entrance to a corridor, the sides of which are high partitions of open wire-work of great strength, sufficiently wide to enable three persons to stand abreast. One on each side of the beginning of this corridor, stand two female officials—the matron and her assistant.* The matron closely scrutinizes the women, directing those whom she believes to be pregnant to stand aside for further examination. Wonderfully acute is this matron, and it is probable that not many pregnant women escape her vigilant eye. She judges of the condition of the women inspected by the appearance of their faces rather than by that of their persons, and gets through her work with great expedition. Usually the fact of pregnancy is readily admitted. If not, she directs the woman to stand back, and deals with her subsequently. But supposing the woman under examination to admit her condition, the next question is whether she is married or single. If she comes in with her husband, as is frequently the case, little difficulty arises. Perhaps she says that he is coming on directly, if so, she has to wait until he appears and claims her. If the husband does not appear, then the woman is detained for subsequent investigation. All who have been passed by the matron go on to the next branch of the sifting process together with the male immigrants, and what happens to them we will now see.

The immigrants pass through the corridor in single file, except that parents are allowed to carry infants and to lead small children by the hand. In the centre of the corridor stands an officer whose duty it is to see that the stream does not flow too quickly. Marshalled by this officer the immigrants pass before the doctors, generally two and often three in number, who are assisted by the steward of the hospital. Men are obliged to take off their hats, and women to remove shawls covering their heads, in order that diseases manifesting themselves by eruptions, &c., on the head, may not escape detection. The rate at which the stream passes through the doctors may be estimated at about 19 per minute. In one instance as many as 29 persons per minute were seen to pass; but this was in the case of immigrants from Bremen, who had already been inspected prior to their embarkation by a doctor under the control of the United States authorities in that port.† On the other hand, I was informed that in the case of a specially bad lot of immigrants the rate would be no higher than 15 per minute. In the majority of instances a single keen glance is sufficient to enable the doctors to form their opinion. Occasionally a few brief questions are put; in this manner, for instance, it is ascertained that a man who looked at first sight uncommonly like an idiot, is only slightly the worse for liquor. Those whose cases cannot be determined off-hand, are ordered to enter an enclosure on the right-hand side, and are subsequently examined at leisure. The rest pass through into a large enclosed space on the left extending right across the centre of the building. At the far end of this space are eight narrow passages, the sides of which are closed in by stout partitions of open wire, each of these gangways being wide enough to allow one person only to pass through at a time.* It will be observed that at the corner of the furthest gangway stands a man who is shouting out names. This has nothing to do with the sifting process; the names called out are those of passengers for whom letters or telegrams are waiting. But at the side of each of the gangways in use—if the number of the immigrants is not great, perhaps only six or seven gangways will be in use—sits a clerk at a desk with a big book in front of him. It is by these "registration clerks" that the process of ascertaining whether the immigrant is eligible or ineligible on other than purely medical grounds is performed. How this is done we will now observe.

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* Usually two matrons are employed, but one was discharged last year when the immigration fell off owing to the quarantine restrictions enforced during the cholera period (see *post*, pp. 47–50).

† See *ante*, pp. 11 *n*.

As the immigrant comes up to him, the registration clerk "takes him in" with a rapid glance, and then proceeds to put to him a series of questions, the answers to which enable the clerk to fill in the columns of the ledger in front of him. These columns bear the following headings†:—(1.) Name. (2.) Nationality. (3.) Last residence. (4.) Destination. (5.) Occupation. (6.) Age. (7.) Sex; sub-divisions, M. and F. (8.) Married or Single; sub-divisions, M. and S. (9.) Number in Family. (10.) Illiteracy of those over 16 years; sub-divisions, Cannot Read, Cannot Write, Can neither Read nor Write. (11.) Money brought by those over 20 Years; sub-divisions, Over \$100 [20*l.*], Under \$100. (12.) If ever Inmate of Prison or Almshouse‡; sub-divisions, Prison, Almshouse. (13.) Condition of Health. (14.) Vessel. (15.) Date.

For the most part the answers of the immigrants are accepted as sufficient. During the numerous visits paid to Ellis Island, no instance was observed in which a registration clerk required any sort of proof of alleged capacity to read or write. The amount of money alleged to be in the possession of an immigrant appears to be seldom tested by a registration clerk; but if the question how much money the man had were material in considering his admissibility, the registration clerk would, it was said, insist on seeing it. On the other hand, the registration clerk by no means confines himself to asking the questions necessary to fill in the columns of his ledger. For example: a person going West may be asked to produce his railway ticket; and a girl or a young lad unaccompanied by any responsible escort, is sure to be requested to show that she or he is in a position to proceed to ultimate destination, and may, if this be deemed necessary, be detained for further inquiry. Persons, young or old, who appear unlikely to be able to maintain and look after themselves, will be asked whether they are expected by relations, and may be made to produce some proof of this fact; and if satisfactory proof that they are expected by relations able and willing to take care of them be not immediately produced, they are liable to be kept back for further examination.

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* In times of pressure 10 gangways can be arranged.

† No doubt these headings are now in some slight respects altered to agree with the new manifests required by the recent Immigration Law; see *post*, p. 50.

‡ The term "almshouse" is applied in the United States to a house in which indigent persons are supported out of funds raised by *taxation*.

The description just given may produce the impression that the process of inspection and interrogation carried out by the registry clerks is one occupying a considerable time. But the bulk of the cases investigated are of a simple nature. Long practice has given the clerks the ability to work at a great speed; and the process is, in reality, very expeditious. Some clerks get through their work much quicker than others; but on the average it may be said that the immigrants pass through this part of the sifting machinery at the rate of a little less than one per minute, say at the rate of 11 in 12 minutes. This is the average rate; but it must be remembered that while in cases in which parents answer for young children a party of five persons may be disposed of in three minutes, a single individual, if of doubtful eligibility, may require and will receive a comparatively lengthy investigation, lasting perhaps two minutes.

As the immigrant is passed by the registration clerk, he steps out from the corridor into the open hall a free man save for one contingency. While he was under examination by the registry clerk, one of the contract labour inspectors was hovering near. Perhaps the registry clerk gave him a hint that this man was a case for him—being, it may be, one of a suspicious batch; perhaps the contract labour inspector may have had his own suspicions aroused by the man's answers to the registry clerk. In either case our immigrant has to undergo a further ordeal. The contract labour inspector asks him to what place he is going and what he is going to do there. If he says he is going to work in a mill, then how does he know that he is going to have work in this mill? Did the owner of the mill or a foreman send him word to come. If the man is incautious enough to admit that he has been promised employment, or if his answers are in any respect unsatisfactory, then the path to liberty is barred, and he must wait in the "contract labour pen," as it is unofficially designated—an enclosure shut in by high wire fencing—until there is time to fully inquire into his guilt or innocence.

Although it is with the restrictions upon immigration, rather than with the general question of immigration that we are concerned, we may permit ourselves to take a parenthetic glimpse at the onward progress of the fortunate multitude whose right to enter the great American Republic has not been denied. As they emerge from the gangways and pass unchallenged, or at any rate unimpeded, by the contract labour inspectors into the free end of the big hall, they see in front of them a small office (simply a few square feet of floor-space railed in by wire fencing) which is allotted to the ever-helpful agent of the steamship company by whose vessel they arrived, at whose side stands the principal representative of the railway companies. Here arrangements for the onward journey of those who are going out West are expeditiously made. On the right hand a little further down the hall is a small stand for the sale of postage stamps, and an authorized exchange office where the stranger is certain of receiving the full value of his foreign money; while on the opposite side is a telegraph office. Coming out of the hall the immigrant finds offices for the sale of railway tickets and steamship passages, a number of compartments reserved for the use of the representatives of various societies for befriending new arrivals, and a huge refreshment counter where at reasonable prices he can provision himself for his journey inland. On the floor below he finds vast rooms in which his baggage has been placed while he was going through the sifting process upstairs, and where he can register his goods and chattels through to his destination. If he is going out West, his requirements will be attended to at one end of the place; if to New York, at the other. The westward-bound passenger is taken in a steamer direct to the railway station, where separate waiting-rooms are reserved for him, all manner of land-sharks being carefully kept out. If New York is the end of his journey, he goes down a staircase past an office specially set apart for the keepers of boarding-houses (who are not allowed to make themselves a nuisance by touting all over the place) to the same wharf at which we saw him landed (but now to the other, the free end of this wharf) and is conveyed to New York, the official steamboat disembarking him at what must be confessed to be a somewhat ramshackle and decidedly inconvenient landing-place—the "Barge Office." Perhaps he may step across to the employment bureau close at hand, perhaps he may be taken in charge by an accommodating boarding-house keeper or by a resident relation or friend. In any case we can follow him no further, but must go back to Ellis Island in order to see what is happening to the unlucky people whom we left in the agonies of detention.

We will begin with the women whose pregnancy the matron has detected, and who have been unable to satisfy her that their husbands were among the throng of passengers filing in for inspection. These women we find that the matron has brought with her into a large enclosure in the middle of the hall where she is carefully questioning them. Some of them produce letters from their husbands who are already in the United States, and are at once released from custody. In other cases it may be necessary to detain the woman until a telegram has been sent and a reply received verifying her assertions. If a woman still persists in denying that she is in the family way, she is told that she will have to go to the doctors to be examined. This threat usually extorts a confession. If not, she is taken to the offices of the medical staff, and although on no occasion, it is stated, has any woman accused of being pregnant been required to submit to actual medical examination, yet the dread of discovery invariably cows the guilty into admitting their condition.

In the case of a woman whose pregnant state has been established, and who either has no husband or has left her husband behind her in the Old World, the law prohibiting the landing of "paupers or persons likely to become a public charge" clearly applies. A woman thus circumstanced is sure to find her way into some infirmary maintained at the public cost, which she will leave encumbered by the burden of an infant, and in all probability utterly unable to obtain by her own exertions the means of existence. Yet even in a case like this, it by no means follows that the right to return the woman will be exercised. To mention an instance, the particulars of which have been investigated by the writer, a woman who said with every appearance of truth that her husband intended to follow her shortly to the United States, and whom a priest well known to the authorities promised to look after until her husband arrived, was allowed to stay. In the case of an unmarried girl the authorities are frequently able to induce the father of the expected infant to marry her, making this a condition of her being allowed to land.* But if the father cannot be found, or declines to marry the girl, then it is (as I was informed) the rule that she is at once returned as a debarred immigrant. Exception, however, is made in favour of women whose pregnancy is too far advanced to make it safe for them to undertake the sea voyage. In a case such as this the mother of an illegitimate child is assurred of a haven in the New World; for the ruling of the Treasury Department is that since the infant, being born on American soil and under the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, is an American citizen, and since its mother, being its natural guardian, cannot be separated from it, neither mother nor child can properly be expelled from the territory of the Republic.†

The next subject to claim our attention is that of the medical detentions. Making our way to the offices of the medical staff, which occupies a number of well-lighted rooms at one side of the building separated by a corridor from the noise and bustle of the central hall, we find that one or two cases of obvious ineligibility have already been dealt with, a recommendation for the return of these persons having been sent in to the Commissioner of Immigration. These are cases of individuals whose physical or mental deficiencies make it out of the question that they should succeed in earning their living, and who are unable to indicate any persons, such as sons or other near relations, willing to undertake their support. Other cases have been sent "inside" (to a special detention room) for further inquiry, these immigrants having alleged that they are expected by some relative willing and able to be responsible for their maintenance.

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* If the father is in New York, the marriage is often solemnized at Ellis Island itself by one of the missionaries who attend there.

† Notwithstanding misrepresentations made by the mother when under examination by the immigration authorities (*Decisions under the Tariff and Navigation Laws, etc.*, December 1892, p. 1257).

The doctors have just finished their diagnosis of a case of scarlatina; the patient is about to be taken to the hospital at the other side of the Island. This hospital contains 75 beds, while 25 more are contained in two large rooms in the main building contiguous to the offices of the medical staff. These rooms are kept for the families of patients under treatment in the detached hospital. Thus, the parents and brothers of the girl suffering from scarlatina will go to these rooms and remain there under observation, so that if any of them develop symptoms of the disease, the case may be at once removed into hospital. A pale, sickly-looking boy of five or six years is under examination, and the stethoscope reveals the fact of acute pulmonary and bronchial trouble. His mother is allowed to go with him into the hospital, while her husband and the two elder children are, with great consideration, provided with accommodation in one of the observation rooms.

We next proceed to the large detention room already alluded to under its familiar name of "inside." Here we find a number of people seated on benches, while at the far end are four special inspectors, whose duty it is to make a careful inquiry into the circumstances of these detained persons, and a gatekeeper, who verifies by his signature all orders for release, and sees that no one passes out except those who have been examined and discharged. Beyond the row of inspectors and the gatekeeper is the information bureau, which is a waiting-room for immigrants and for the relatives and friends who come to meet them. The four special inspectors deal in a thorough manner with every case. Here is a Swedish girl whom the registry clerk had stopped because she had neither a ticket for her destination (Chicago) nor any money whatever. She explains to the inspector that she has lived for many years in Minneapolis, that she had been to Sweden on a visit and had been robbed of her purse with all its contents. She has friends in Chicago, and is sure of getting employment there. However, the inspector will not take the responsibility of passing her, and she goes back to her seat. Here is a woman who is going to join her husband in

Ohio, and who is also unprovided with either money or railway ticket. She is detained until her friends out West, to whom a telegram is at once forwarded, shall have sent her the wherewithal to proceed on her journey. Next comes a grey-haired crone, long past work. She is made to turn out her pockets and produces a handful of loose silver; a further search in a mysterious recess hidden away among her innermost raiment enables her to exhibit 10 sovereigns and a crumpled bank-note. But the inspector remains unmoved by this display of wealth, and is only satisfied when he reads a couple of letters from the old lady's son in Michigan, which appear to establish the fact that this man is a shopkeeper in easy circumstances, well able and perfectly ready to take care of his mother in her declining years. After this woman has been discharged, the inspector has to consider one of the cases sent "inside" by the doctors. This is a man with the sight of one eye destroyed by cataract, which shows signs of extending very shortly to the other. However, he, too, manages to satisfy the inspector, and goes forth on his way rejoicing. One of the other inspectors has in the meantime had to deal with two sisters, the elder of whom cannot be more than 16. They are coming out to live with their married brother in New Jersey, but the inspector declines to allow them to brave the perils of the streets and of the journey to Newark, short though it be, without an escort. They therefore go back to the bench, where they sit pictures of despair. But the inspector has sent for the official in charge of the information bureau, and very soon the girls' brother, who has been waiting here all day, has heard of their arrival, has, somewhat indignantly, replied to the questions which the inspector has put to him,* and is hurrying away with one pretty sister on each arm to look up their baggage downstairs. Not only young girls, but also youths who do not appear to have reached years of discretion are forbidden to leave Ellis Island unaccompanied, and the seats in the information bureau are filled with young people who have proved to the inspectors that they are expected by relations, but who are waiting for these relations to fetch them away. The care which is exercised in this respect is, indeed, typical of one important aspect of the action of the Ellis Island authorities, who, while they endeavour to keep out undesirable immigrants, make the most strenuous efforts to secure the well-being and comfort of those who are admitted.†

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* If there is any doubt as to the ability of a relative to support an immigrant who does not appear certain to be able to maintain himself, the relative is asked to make an affidavit verifying his means.

† It would be difficult to speak too highly of the pains taken to make things smooth for the immigrants. What a young peasant woman said in the hearing of the writer to a subordinate employee, who insisted on being allowed to carry her heavy hand-luggage, might, with truth, be said by thousands of weary and bewildered travellers who have been in like manner "personally conducted" by the Ellis Island officials: "I don't know if every one in America is going to be as kind as "you, but, if they are, I am going to have a pleasant time here."

To return to the special detention ward, we find that the four inspectors have by now dealt with every case submitted to them, and that the only occupants of this room are the woman who is waiting for money to be sent to take her to Ohio, a Norwegian girl far advanced in pregnancy, who has been "sent inside" by the matron, the young Swedish woman bound for Chicago, and a man with a wooden leg. The Norwegian girl has an uncle in South Dakota, who is at once communicated with. The father of her expected infant came out to America six months ago. It is possible that this man may be induced to marry the girl; and if the Commissioner of Immigration is fully satisfied as to this, then she will be released. On behalf of the unlucky Swede the Commissioner has been approached by one of the Swedish missionaries. The representative of the steamship company having undertaken that, if it shall be found that the woman's statement is correct, she shall have her lost railway ticket replaced by a duplicate, and the mission making itself responsible for looking after her in the meantime, and agreeing to supply her with a sum of money for her expenses on the way, she is released in charge of a benevolent compatriot. Nor does the man with the wooden leg have to wait long for the termination of his imprisonment. His aunt had been waiting in the information bureau, and soon the man is stumping along by her side down the corridor, past the medical offices and the treasurer's room, turns to the left as they come at the end of the passage to the room marked "Secretary" (in rear of which is the private room of the Commissioner of Immigration), and entering at a door on his right hand finds himself in the office of the Commissioner.* The Commissioner passes in review the facts of the case. The man is 22 years of age, is in good health, is a carpenter, and is not by reason of his wooden leg incapacitated from working at his trade. These facts are verified by an affidavit sworn by the man upon his detention by the medical staff. His aunt has also made an affidavit, in which she deposes to the means of herself and her husband, which appear to be considerable, both earning a good income. The Commissioner asks the man if he can get about, and he is requested to cross and recross the room, which he does with little difficulty. A few questions are put to him, from the answers to which it is fairly evident that the man has a good chance of earning his livelihood; and his aunt expresses her complete willingness to see that he shall not in any way "become a public charge." The Commissioner has no hesitation in making an order for the release of the man, who hurries off with his relative to hunt up his baggage and catch the next boat for New York.*

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* The Commissioner of Immigration referred to is the late Commissioner, the Hon. Col. John B. Weber, who was in office at the time when the Ellis Island establishment was inspected by the writer. In consequence of the accession to power of the Democrats, this gentleman, who is a Republican, resigned his position, quitting Ellis Island at the end of March 1893, and was succeeded by Dr. Joseph H. Senner, a gentleman on the editorial staff of the great German newspaper of New York, the *Staats Zeitung*.

We will now make our way back to the central hall and go over to the side which we have not yet inspected, the side opposite to the detention room already described. That room is used exclusively for the detention of persons (other than contract labourers) who have arrived to-day. Those who have on previous days been ordered to be detained, otherwise than for diseases requiring hospital treatment, are confined in a compartment on the other side of the hall, which we will now visit. The sole occupant of this place at present is a woman with an illegitimate child, a woman who, with her infant, will almost certainly be sent back as "likely to become a public charge." We pass through to the next compartment, which is reserved for the examination of persons suspected of coming within the category of contract labourers. The first batch of men examined declare that they are shop assistants, that they hope to obtain employment, but have no idea who will employ them, though they admit that the brother of one of their number keeps a store in the town to which they are going. They are quite certain that this shopkeeper did not send them word that he would give them employment. They are down in the ship's manifest as masons, but that is a mistake. The inspector is at his wit's end to know what to think, but ultimately decides to let the men go. The next case is that of a Welshman and his young son, iron-workers by trade. This Welshman has come to America because his elder son, who came over some time ago, and is employed at some works in Illinois, wrote that the foreman had said there would be work for them. This is a case on the borderland of illegality. If the foreman had urged the son in Illinois to send for his father and brother, then the contract labour inspector would feel bound to report the matter to the Commissioner for his decision. But apparently, all the foreman did was to answer a question put by the man as to the probability of work being offered to his father and brother if they came out. So these men, too, are released. Much less doubtful is the case of 11 other ironworkers, natives of Austria, whose statement (as is usual whenever the inspector is satisfied that illegality is fairly presumable) is taken down in writing and sworn to by the suspected labourers. One of these men, who has a brother-in-law at work at a certain iron mill, "says that he received, one month ago, a " letter from his brother-in-law, A. B., telling him that there " was work for 11 men at the same mill in which he is em- " ployed; that each man would receive two dollars per day " for his work, and for him to come, and bring 10 men with " him; that all should have work at the above-mentioned price " per day. Affiant further says, that the boss or foreman of " the said mill told his brother-in-law that he had work for 11 " men, which was so stated in said letter received by him one " month ago. Affiant further says that his passage was paid " by said brother-in-law, the other 10 men paying their own " passage to America; they would not have come to America " but for said letter and assurance of work."* Here there is no practical doubt that the men came to the States upon the express invitation of the owners of these ironworks given by the foreman of the mill as agent for the owners; the affidavit will go before the Commissioner, with the recommendation of the inspector, that these 11 ironworkers be returned to Europe, and he will certainly send them back, and that without delay, unless they obtain a respite by claiming a re-hearing.

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* With reference to three classes of immigrants, no one of which came under the personal observation of the writer during his inspection of the Ellis Island depôt—persons whose passage was assisted by charity and persons who had been inmates of (*a*) an "almshouse" or (*b*) a prison—the following information was given by Col. Weber. He said that persons whose passages had been paid for by *charity*, *i.e.*, by money voluntarily given by philanthropic persons, (chiefly Jews) were not treated as being necessarily "paupers," but were considered to be persons in need of *temporary* support. All such persons—it may be observed—are specially examined, and have to show affirmatively that they do not come under any one of the forbidden categories, though this procedure is not observed in the case of a man whose passage has been prepaid by *a relative* (*see* the Immigration Law of 1891, section 1, Appendix D., *post*, p. 139, and *Report of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives on Immigration and Naturalization*, 1892, pp. 342–344).

With respect to persons who admit that they have been inmates of a poorhouse Col. Weber stated that there are not many immigrants who make this confession. If they do, they are generally debarred from landing. Though an exception may occasionally be made. Thus, two children came to New York from an English workhouse to join their parents who had previously come to the United States, where they had obtained work at good wages. Inquiries were made from the person by whom the father of these children was employed; and, upon this gentleman giving a certificate that the man was a sober, honest, and industrious servant, Col. Weber allowed the children to land.

With respect to persons who admit having been in prison, Col. Weber would look to the nature of the offence. A man convicted of an assault in which he used a knife would be sent back; but if he, *e.g.*, had stolen a handkerchief or committed some other slight offence, Col. Weber would not debar him from landing unless the offence was recent and showed a depraved character.

What a re-hearing is like, we may learn by proceeding to a room at the end of the depôt, where an Italian workman is at this moment endeavouring to obtain the rescission of an order for his expulsion made two days ago. This man was one of eight who came under the following circumstances, set forth in detail in an affidavit sworn on arrival jointly by the whole party. C. D. deposed that he had received a letter from E. F., whose full address was given, informing him that E. F. had obtained instructions from the section chief of the permanent way staff of a certain railway company to come at once to G., bringing with him from 12 to 15 men who should have work at a dollar and a quarter a day, "and in response to " said letter deponents have come to America, and say that they " consider the letter a contract and agreement to work, and " further say they would not have come to America except " for said letter received by C. D., and say further that they " all know the contents of said letter. C. D. says further " that F. keeps a boarding-house, and boards Italian railroad

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* Copied from the affidavit sworn on March 6, 1893, by 11 iron-workers, who were consequently ordered to be returned to Havre by the steamship company which had brought them to the United States, as having come in violation of the contract labour law.

"labourers." The contract labour inspector sits at a table, examining the immigrant through an official interpreter and taking full notes of his statement, while a lawyer employed on the man's behalf, a clerk from the office of the steamship line which brought the man to America, and does not want to be compelled to take him back, and an Italian gentleman eager to secure fair play for his compatriot, assist in the proceedings. The man on his trial is now ready to swear that practically the whole of the statements contained in the affidavit previously sworn by him are incorrect. He had never intended to go to G. at all; he always meant to stay in New York. He had never the slightest idea what work he was going to get, or what wages he was going to receive, and so on.†

The contract labour inspector does not appear inclined to recommend a reversal of the decision for the expulsion of this immigrant; nor does the Commissioner, before whom the matter is brought, see his way to avoid excluding the man. An appeal to the Superintendent of Immigration and to the Secretary of the Treasury Department will no doubt be made on his behalf; but the Washington authorities are not likely in a case like this to reverse the judgment of the Commissioner at New York.‡

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* These particulars are extracted from the affidavit made in a case re-heard in the presence of the writer on March 24, 1893.

† The Commissioner of Immigration (Col. Weber) said that on a re-hearing persons detained as contract labourers almost invariably swear to the contrary of what they had deposed originally; he had only known two cases in which contract labourers had repeated their former statements in the affidavit made by them on appeal, adding "I never was more sorry to have to send anyone back than I was in having to bar these two men."

‡ As a concrete example of the manner in which immigrants are dealt with, the following account furnished by the immigration authorities at Ellis Island, of the disposition of a vessel's complement of steerage passengers may be of interest:—

DISPOSITION of SS. "GALLIA'S" STEERAGE PASSENGERS, March 13, 1893.

Total number arriving at Immigration Station - - - -	598
Temporarily detained for second or more careful examination - -	60

Causes for Detention.		Disposition of Persons detained (after examination).	
Pregnancy - - - - -	3	Pregnancy, married at this station and discharged - - - - -	2
		Pregnancy, held under affidavit—not disposed of - - - - -	1
Minors - - - - - -	3	Minors discharged to parents - -	3
To be called for (defective addresses, young women, or who, for various reasons are held for responsible callers) - -	21	To be called for, discharged to relations and friends - - - - -	21
No money - - - - -	13	No money, received money and tickets and sent to destination - - - -	13
Doctor's certificates - - - -	11	Doctor's certificates, cases slight, and surroundings good, discharged - -	11
Suspected contract labour violators -	9	Contract labour violators, not sufficient evidence, discharged - - -	9
Total - - -	60	Total - -	60

Number discharged after detention - - - - -	59
Number detained for further consideration - - -	1
Total - - -	60

We have now visited all the principal parts of the main building at Ellis Island. At the back of this building stand the detention house and the hospital. The detention house, which is used at night only, contains three distinct divisions, one for married persons, another for single men, and the third for single women. Each bedstead has an upper and a lower tier, the bed on each tier holding two persons. The sanitary arrangements are satisfactory; the place is kept scrupulously clean, and the accommodation provided, although far from luxurious, is, on the whole, about as good as that provided upon an ordinary emigrant ship.

The hospital, which, as already stated, contains 75 beds, is adequate for most purposes; but some bad cases of infectious disease and all violent lunatics are sent, the former to special hospitals, the latter to an asylum belonging to the State of New Jersey with which the immigration authorities have a contract.

To the hospital come, in addition to new arrivals fresh from the ship, those who, after being some months in the country, fall into destitution by reason of ill-health. Here, for example, is a woe-begone Italian, who was sent here on the ground that the state of his lungs renders it impossible for him to earn his living. In an isolation ward is a young Jewess wearing a perpetual smile; she is imbecile. Both these immigrants landed in New York within the last twelve months, and will in a few days be sent back to Europe as having become a public charge. If it can be made out that their destitute condition arises from causes existing prior to their landing, then the expense of their return will be borne by the steamship companies by which they were brought; if not, then they will be sent back at the cost of the United States.

In addition to the various buildings already described in detail, Ellis Island contains within its area of five-and-a-half acres a house for the resident doctors, a well-arranged laundry, an engine-house, wherein is situated the plant required for generating the electric light used all over the depôt* and the steam used for heating purposes, and also the pumping apparatus for pumping water to the necessary elevation for the supply of the buildings; there is, too, a simple but sufficiently commodious refreshment room for the use of the staff.

The character of the machinery erected for the purpose of sifting out the undesirable from among the general crowd of immigrants entering the port of New York has, it is hoped, now been sufficiently indicated. It remains to speak of the staff, to whom is assigned the working of this machinery and to attempt to give some idea of the extent of the task to be coped with and of the results obtained. The staff at Ellis Island (according to the figures supplied by the authorities there) consists of the following officials:—*Commissioner's Office*, 1 commissioner, 1 assistant commissioner, 1 treasurer and disbursing agent, 1 private secretary, 1 stenographer and type-writer, 3 messengers; *Executive Bureau*, 1 chief clerk, 2 clerks; *Landing Department*, 1 superintendent of landing and assistant inspector, 1 chief registry clerk and assistant inspector, 13 registry clerks, 1 night clerk, 1 matron, 2 boarding officers; *Information Office*, 2 clerks (1 male and 1 female), 2 interpreters, 9 gatekeepers, 4 night watchmen, 7 watchmen, 16 labourers, 1 lampist, 1 plumber, 8 charwomen; *Engineer's Department*, 1 assistant custodian and chief engineer, 3 assistant engineers, 6 firemen; *Contract Labour Department*, 10 inspectors, 6 interpreters; *Medical Department*, 1 surgeon in charge, 2 assistant surgeons, 1 steward and assistant inspector, 1 apothecary, 8 hospital attendants.

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* In the main building alone there are on the ground floor 17 arc-lights, each of 2,000 candles power, and 75 incandescent lamps, each of 16 candles power; on the first floor there are 10 arc-lights of 2,000 candles power each, and no less than 263 incandescent lights of 16 candles power each. On the wharf in front of the main building there are 5 arc-lights, each of 2,000 candles power.

The heavy nature of the work to be performed by this staff of 119 persons may be judged by the fact that the total number of immigrants who pass through the Ellis Island depôt in the year is normally* between 400,000 and 500,000. What makes the work the more trying is that the flood of immigration has by no means an even flow. During the winter months the number of arrivals is comparatively small; but, as soon as March comes round, the rush begins. Two to three thousand immigrants frequently arrive and are inspected in one day, while the numbers not seldom run up to three or four thousand.† On one occasion no less than 5,280 immigrants were passed through the sifting machinery at Ellis Island between 8 a.m. and 5.30 p.m.

As to the results of the action taken in regard to the restriction of immigration, these may be judged from the statistics given in Appendix B., Tables I.–VI., *post*, pp. 111–116, which the Ellis Island authorities have been good enough to place at the disposal of the writer.‡

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* The total number of immigrants dealt with at New York in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, as given in the *Report* of the Superintendent of Immigration for that year was admitted, 445,987; returned either without being permitted to land or after landing (under the one-year clause), 2,235; bonded, 2,011; total, 450,233. From Sept. 1, 1892, to March 1, 1893, the volume of immigration dealt with at Ellis Island was, on account of the cholera, quite abnormally low, see *post*, pp. 47–50.

† The extent to which the volume of immigration varies according to the season of the year will appear from the figures, showing the arrivals of alien steerage passengers at New York in 1890–93, which are given in Appendix B., Table VII., *post*, p. 116, figures for which the writer is indebted to the kindness of the immigration authorities at that port.

‡ These statistics, it will be seen, relate exclusively to steerage passengers, saloon and second-cabin passengers not being (except in rare instances) subjected to the sifting process carried out at Ellis Island. In addition to these steerage passengers, there arrived at New York in 1892 the following saloon and second-cabin passengers: citizens of the United States, 63,346; Irish, 5,974; English, 22,358; Welsh, 261; Scotch, 5,913; German, 13,497; French, 3,939; Russian, 541; Polish, 47; Swiss, 1,264; Swedish, 1,845; Norwegian, 536; Belgian, 811; Dutch, 1,345; Italian, 1,730; Spanish, 1,603; Portuguese, 179; Danish, 913; Hungarian, 447; Austrian, 1,299; Bohemian, 189; Finnish, 36; Armenian, 37; Chinese, 256; Australian, 62; Turkish, 203; Greek, 39; of all other nativities, 3,784; total, 132,454.

The figures contained in these tables show that the total number of the cases in which alien immigrants were dealt with under the immigration laws at Ellis Island in the course of 1892 was 375,178, of which 374,741 were cases of persons dealt with on their first arrival. Out of these 374,741 persons, 2,137 were debarred from landing; while 437 immigrants, who had been permitted to land in 1891 or 1892, were sent back at the expense of the steamship companies in 1892, as having become a public charge by reason of causes existing prior to landing. In addition, it has been ascertained that in the course of the year 1892 14 other persons, who within 12 months from the date of their first arrival at New York had become chargeable to the public from causes not proved to have existed prior to their landing, were returned by the Ellis Island authorities, the cost of the return journey of these people being defrayed by the United States.

With respect to the rejection of ineligible immigrants, it will be seen that out of the total number of alien steerage passengers arriving at New York in 1892, in all 2,137 were debarred from landing. It is a fact worthy of notice that, although nearly one-third of all the steerage passengers brought to the port of New York in the course of this year were brought by British lines,* yet only 204 out of the 2,137 debarred immigrants, or considerably less than one-tenth of the total, were persons who had been brought by British lines.† This fact appears to indicate that the class of immigrants brought by British steamships is exceptionally high, and makes it seem probable that our steamship companies exercise a more than common degree of vigilance in discovering and rejecting would-be immigrants of an undesirable type.

Our share of the total number of 437 persons, who, having been allowed to land, were afterwards returned at the expense of the steamship companies, is not to so marked an extent noteworthy for its smallness. For in 1892 there were in all 115 persons, who had been brought by British lines, and who were sent back at the cost of those lines as having become a public charge from causes existing prior to their landing.‡

With regard to the special precautions taken to discover the existence of pregnancy with a view to the exclusion of persons whose condition is likely to prevent them from being or remaining self-supporting, certain statistics placed at my disposal by the Ellis Island authorities will be found in Table IV. in Appendix B., *post*, p. 114.

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* Out of the 389,852 steerage passengers who arrived at New York in 1892, there were 110,507 who were brought by British lines. These figures, furnished by the authorities at Ellis Island, include citizens of the United States as well as aliens. The total number of citizens so included is stated as 15,111; but how many of these came by British lines is not stated.

† The nativity of the 204 persons brought by British lines and debarred from landing is stated to have been as follows; Irish 76, English 73, Welsh 3, Scotch 14, Polish 2, Russian 28, Swedish 1, Finnish 1, German 6.

‡ The nativity of the 115 persons sent back under the one-year clause by and at the cost of British lines is stated to have been as follows; Irish 40, English 20, Welsh 2, Scotch 6, Polish 4, Russian 30, Swedish 4, Bohemian 2, other Austrian 1, German 6.

The care which is taken by the medical staff to detect disease may be illustrated by the figures given in Appendix B., Tables V. and VI., *post*, pp. 115, 116, showing the cases in which immigrants were stopped for special examination in two specimen months (March, 1892, and March, 1893), which were furnished by the courtesy of the immigration authorities at New York. 'It will be observed that the causes of detention for special examination extend over a wide range of diseases, both mental and physical, and include incapacitating defects, whether arising from the decay of old age or the effects of accident.

In passing, it may be remarked with reference to the nativity shown in the statistical tables relating to immigration at New York that, according to the statement of Colonel Weber, so far as this port is concerned, out of all immigrants entered as Russians about 90 per cent. are Hebrews, while 10 per cent. only of those entered as of Polish birth are members of the Hebrew race.

It is worthy of note that, according to the estimate of Colonel Weber, about 50 per cent. of all the immigrants who arrive at New York come with their passages prepaid by persons in America, mostly relatives of the immigrants.

It is trusted that the methods adopted by the immigration authorities at New York for the detection of ineligible immigrants have by now been sufficiently explained. It remains to point out that these methods are applied almost entirely to steerage passengers ; neither saloon nor second-class passengers are, as a rule, sifted at all. If a contract labourer or a batch of contract labourers is discovered among the second-cabin passengers by the contract labour inspector on boarding the vessel as she enters the harbour, then he will bring this man or these men with him to Ellis Island for investigation there. But such cases are quite exceptional ; and in all other cases the saloon and second-class passengers are allowed to land without being taken to Ellis Island or being inspected by matron, doctors, or registry clerks as to their eligibility as immigrants. The reasons which the writer has heard given by officials employed in the immigration service to account for the fact that the machinery of Ellis Island is applied to the steerage passengers alone are, in the first place, that the second-cabin passengers arriving at New York are so numerous that it would be impracticable to examine them as well as the steerage at the Island Depôt ; and further, that the second-cabin passengers, who include among their number many citizens of the United States, would be difficult to handle, as they would not submit to interrogation and restraint as tamely as do the ordinary steerage passengers. Whether, if second-class passengers were examined at Ellis Island, any large proportion would be found to be ineligible, is open to doubt

The cost of a second-cabin passage to New York would appear to be in most cases very considerably higher than the steerage fare,* so that it may be unlikely that among the second-class immigrants many are "paupers or likely to become a public charge."

The Sifting Process at Baltimore.

Next to New York in importance as a point of entry for immigrants, though coming far behind New York, is the port of Baltimore.† At Baltimore the arrangements for the inspection of immigrants, although based in all respects upon the same principles as those in force at New York, differ in some particulars worthy of note. While (as has already been mentioned) at New York saloon and second-cabin passengers are (with rare exceptions) exempt from the necessity of going through the sifting machine, the less elaborate machinery in operation in Baltimore is applied without distinction to all immigrants (*i.e.*, aliens coming to settle, as distinguished from mere visitors or tourists) whether travelling as first-class, as second-cabin, or as steerage passengers.

But it should be observed that, while at New York the saloon and second-cabin passengers (as will have been seen from the figures already given) form a large fraction of the total arrivals, at Baltimore the great bulk of the arrivals are those of steerage passengers. This is shown by the figures furnished by the agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company at Baltimore which are subjoined.

List of Passengers who arrived at Baltimore during the Years 1891 and 1892 by the following Lines.

1891.

Where from, and Line.	Cabin.	Intermediate.	Steerage.	Total.
Bremen—North German Lloyd	473	—	44,970	45,443
Rotterdam—Netherlands Line	55	—	712	767
Hamburg—Hamburg-American Packet Company	15	—	2,456	2,471
Liverpool—Allan Line	102	151	563	816
Total	645	151	48,701	49,497

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* Mr. Boumphrey, General Manager of the Cunard Steamship Company, Limited, writes under date of May 26, 1893: "You may take it that the second-cabin fare, " speaking generally, is from 63 p.c. to 65 p.c. higher than that of the steerage. " For instance, when our steerage rate was 4*l.* 4*s.*, our second was 7*l.*; when other " people's steerage was 4*l.*, their second cabin was 6*l.* 10*s.*, with our present rate of " 5*l.* 5*s.* for steerage, we are asking 8*l.* and 9*l.* for seconds in the Boston ships, and " 9*l.* and 10*l.* in the New York ones."

† If arrivals from Canada were counted in, then Boston would rank second; but the figures given in the official publications of the United States Immigration Service do not cover arrivals from Canada (see *Report* of Superintendent of Immigration for year ending June 30, 1892, p. 41, *n.*).

1892.

Where from, and Line.	Cabin.	Inter-mediate.	Steerage.	Total.
Bremen—North German Lloyd -	426	—	43,878	44,304
Liverpool—Allan Line - -	51	101	296	448
Hamburg—Hamburg-American Packet Company - - - -	3	—	3,607	3,610
Rotterdam—Netherlands Line -	4	—	834	838
Total - - - -	484	101	48,615	49,200*

The examination at Baltimore is conducted in a large shed incomparably less commodious that the splendid depôt at Ellis Island by a staff relatively minute in number. On the occasion when this Baltimore depôt was visited, what appears to be the full staff,† consisting of one contract labour inspector and four registry clerks, was at work under the supervision of the Commissioner. The number of the persons brought by the vessel whose clearance was witnessed was 789; these were medically inspected in 28½ minutes, two persons (a boy and a girl) being told to stand on one side for subsequent special examination. The boy (about 10 years of age) attracted the attention of the contract labour inspector, who brought him back to the doctor; but his singular gait and the glazed, fixed look of his eyes, which gave him the appearance of imbecility, turned out to be due to the effects of liquor. The girl (about 12 years old) was noticed by the doctor on account of her face being covered with spots, which (the doctor said) induced him to suspect the presence of syphilis. Whether this suspicion was correct cannot be stated, for the girl escaped into the crowd; it was expected by the doctor that the registry clerks would discover and detain her during the process of inspection and interrogation; but she was not discovered by them, and the doctor abandoned all hopes of finding her.‡

The whole of the 789 immigrants were inspected and examined by the registry clerks and the labour contract inspector (the methods adopted being generally similar to those in vogue at the New York immigration depôt§) in 3 hours 40 minutes, it being stated that the work would have been got through with greater expedition but for the fact that almost all these officials were new employees unaccustomed to their duties, the former officials, with one exception, having recently resigned in consequence of the entry into power of the Democratic party. No person was debarred from landing, though a Jewish woman with two very young children came very near to being sent back, or, at any rate, detained for further inquiries. The particulars of this case appear worthy of narration as affording a typical illustration of the merciful manner in which the immigration laws are applied. This woman possessed, for the support of herself and her two children, no more than 20 cents (10*d.*). She said that she was going to St. Louis to join her husband who had prepaid her passage to Baltimore; but she had no ticket for her railway journey. She did not know her husband's address, which was no doubt accounted for by the fact that she was unable to read. But the agent of the steamship company hoped to be able to find out through the books at the office the address of the husband, which he would presumably have given when buying the prepaid passage. An agent of Baron de Hirsch was present, and he volunteered to pay the woman's railway fare to St. Louis, taking his chance of the husband's refunding the money. Thereupon the woman and her children were released, and allowed to go on their journey.

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* The figures in the text relate to all passengers, whether immigrants or not. It will be seen by the figures given in Appendix B., Table VIII., *post*, p. 117, that out of this total of 49,200 passengers arriving in 1892, in all 48,467 were immigrants.

† See the official figures, *post*, p. 64.

‡ The medical gentleman employed on this occasion was acting as quarantine doctor as well as for immigration purposes. The vessel, it should be explained, had called at New York before coming to Baltimore, and had passed a quarantine inspection at the former port. The doctor did not compel immigrants to uncover their heads as they passed him; as to the practice in this respect at New York see *ante*, p. 15.

§ The columns in the registers of immigrants are, in the main, the same at Baltimore as at New York, except that the column as to health is headed "Condition of Health and Physical Condition," the latter phrase referring to defects such as an amputated arm or leg, and that there is at Baltimore a column headed "If in Possession of Ticket" (*i.e.*, railway ticket for the journey inland), and another column headed "Religion," with sub-divisions "Cath.," "Prot.," and "Heb."

The shed, in which the sifting process is carried on in Baltimore, is, as has been said, far less commodious than the great depôt at Ellis Island, but appeared to afford facilities in the main sufficient for the purpose for which it is used. Large numbers can be dealt with here, if necessary, without inconvenience; and it was stated that on one day in 1892 over 4,000 immigrants were inspected in about eight hours. The extent of the work carried out by the immigration authorities at Baltimore may best be judged from the figures given in Appendix B., Tables VIII.–XI., *post*, pp. 117–119, figures which these authorities were so good as to place at my disposal.

It will be seen that the total number of the cases in which immigrants (saloon, second-class, and steerage together) were dealt with by the immigration authorities at Baltimore in 1892 was 48,484, that 48,467 persons were dealt with on their first arrival, of whom 65 were debarred from landing, and that 17 persons, who had been allowed to land in 1891 or 1892, were sent back in 1892. Of the 65 debarred immigrants, 41 were excluded as "paupers or likely to become a public charge," while 20 were offenders against the contract labour law,* the remaining 4 being persons afflicted with various bodily ailments.

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* It appears probable that these 20 persons formed but a small fraction of the total number of persons who came to Baltimore during 1892 in contravention of the contract labour law, it being said that many men of this class who arrive at Baltimore, being fully acquainted with the provisions of this law, avoid its enforcement by making statements tending to show that they do not come within these provisions, especially by alleging that they are coming to join relatives.

No one was rejected as an idiot or a lunatic, a convict or a polygamist.

The 17 persons above referred to as having been allowed to land at Baltimore, and having subsequently been returned, were all returned at the expense of the owners of the vessels which had brought them, as having within one year after debarkation become a public charge from causes existing prior to landing. As to the other class of returned immigrants—those who, having become a public charge from causes not provable to have existed prior to landing, must be sent back at the cost, not of the steamship companies, but of the United States—it has been ascertained that no case of this description occurred at Baltimore in 1892.

Out of the 65 persons who were debarred from landing 14,* and of the 17 persons returned under the one-year clause 6,† were brought and returned by British vessels.

It is to be remarked that at Baltimore the immigrants are asked to state their religious profession, and that (as shown by Table XI. in Appendix B., *post*, p. 119) rather more than half (24,640 out of 48,467) were Roman Catholics, while 21,424 persons were entered as Protestants and the rest (2,403) as Hebrews. While the total number of Russian immigrants entering the port of Baltimore in 1892 was 4,880, it will be seen that only 1,949 of these were Hebrews; of the 8,583 Poles, again, no more than 57 were Hebrews. At New York (it will be remembered) it is estimated that of all the Russian immigrants coming to that port 90 per cent., and of all the Poles 10 per cent., are Hebrews (*ante*, p. 29). The large number of non-Hebrew Russians figuring in the Baltimore returns is stated to be due to the considerable number of Memnonites who seek refuge in the United States by way of the Maryland city, and who (it may be of interest to add) are regarded as a highly desirable body of settlers.

Speaking generally of the immigration taking place at Baltimore, it is said that this is of an exceptionally good character. The unpopular Italian is a rare visitor, 20 only out of a total of 48,467 immigrants belonging to that nationality. On the other hand, those warmly-welcomed settlers, the Swedes (352) and the Norwegians (65), form but a small fraction of the year's immigration. But the strong point in favour of Baltimore is the fact that, on account of the railway fares to many parts of the West being cheaper from Baltimore than from New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, the Maryland port is a favourite with those who wish to go out West. In short, the bulk of the immigration into Baltimore, instead of remaining in and over-crowding that city, flows precisely in those channels in which it is the most beneficial, and consists of those hardy and industrious settlers who form the most acceptable accession to the population of the United States.*

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* The nativity of these 14 persons is given as—English, 13; Scotch, 1.

† The nativity of all these 6 persons is given as English.

It must be added that a very large proportion of immigrants who land at Baltimore come with passages prepaid by relatives or friends already in the United States. The agent of the North German Lloyd Line, by which the great majority of immigrants are brought to Baltimore, estimates that of all the steerage passengers carried to this port by that line from 65 to 70 per cent. come with prepaid passages.

It should be stated that the arrangements made at Baltimore for the convenience of those immigrants who leave by railway are extremely good, the trains being made up at the door of the immigration depôt, and no unnecessary delay occurring between the landing of the immigrants and their departure on the cars.

The facilities afforded by the detention house at Ellis Island are not to be found at Baltimore. In some cases persons detained by the immigration authorities are kept on board the vessel which brought them, the steamship company having to see that they do not escape; in other cases an immigrant under detention will reside at a boarding-house until finally allowed to land or sent back. It appears that in one respect the practice at Baltimore is different from that at New York, for at the latter port the cost of an immigrant's food during detention is now † invariably paid by the company on whose vessel he came, and that, even though he is ultimately allowed to land; but at Baltimore, if an immigrant is "delayed" (as it is there called) for inquiries to be made in order to decide whether he shall be permitted to land, the cost of his maintenance is charged to the steamship company only in case the immigrant is ultimately debarred from landing; in other cases the expense usually falls upon the Government, and is defrayed out of the head-tax.‡ On the other hand, in one point the steamship companies are treated with greater severity at Baltimore than at New York. If a man (for example) landed at New York in December, 1892, becomes a public charge at, say, Buffalo, in May, 1893, from some cause which can be shown to have existed at the time when he was landed, then the immigration authorities at Ellis Island do indeed compel the steamship company by which the man was brought to America to take him back from New York to Europe at their own expense, but they do not apply to the steamship company to pay the immigrant's fare from Buffalo.

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* From Table X., Appendix B., *post*, p. 118, it will be seen that the entire number of persons coming to Baltimore in 1892 with the intention of settling in any part of the State of Maryland was no more than 4,264, much less than one-tenth of the total immigration at Baltimore.

† Since the Federal authorities took over the regulation of immigration at New York. Compare the regulations under the new immigration law, Art. 9, in Appendix D., *post*, p. 145.

‡ The agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company stated that cases not seldom occur in which (*e.g.*) the husband of a woman who has been detained pending inquiries, and who is ultimately released, recoups to the immigration authorities the cost of her keep.

Now, if an immigrant landed at Baltimore is afterwards returned by the steamship company under the one-year clause, the immigration authorities at that port insist that the steamship company shall pay the full amount of the expenses incurred in transporting him to Baltimore from the place where he had become a public charge.*

THE SIFTING PROCESS AT BOSTON.

The immigration which takes place at Boston is of two kinds, which it will be convenient to deal with separately—Transatlantic immigration, and immigration from the Dominion of Canada, and we will begin with the treatment of Transatlantic immigrants.

TRANSATLANTIC IMMIGRANTS.

The practice at Boston resembles that in force at Baltimore in this respect, that the sifting process is applied to second-cabin passengers in the same manner as to immigrants arriving in the steerage; but saloon passengers are only inspected in a casual manner, no questions being put to them unless there is some special ground for suspicion. The sifting process itself differs in important respects from that adopted either at New York or at Baltimore. In the first place, Boston does not possess any locality in the nature of an immigrant depôt. Wherever a ship happens to dock, there are her passengers examined, on the ship and in the shed at the wharf, without any mechanical appliances—gangway barriers, "detention pens," &c.—such as exist at New York and Baltimore. In the next place, the big registers with their columns of information, which the clerks are expected to fill in with the answers elicited from the immigrants, are not to be found at Boston. Indeed, it would be physically impracticable to find a place for these huge books on the deck where the inspectors carry out their examination. However, the best way to explain the system in vogue at Boston will be to describe the landing of a ship's complement of passengers, witnessed by the writer.

The ship in question, bringing 32 saloon, 259 second-cabin and 774 steerage passengers, was boarded by the immigration inspectors immediately she came up to the dock. The medical officer, however, could not be found; it was shortly after 2 p.m.

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* With respect to the treatment of the expectant mothers of illegitimate infants, a case (mentioned by the doctor on duty as having recently occurred) in which a pregnant unmarried woman, accompanied by the father of the expected infant was allowed to land upon the assurance, given by this man, that he would marry the girl when they arrived at their destination out West, seems to show that less strictness is maintained in regard to this matter at Baltimore than at New York. For at New York, in a case like this, the woman would have been sent back, unless the man consented to be married to her, there and then, at Ellis Island.

on a Saturday afternoon when the arrival of the vessel (which was not expected to come in quite so soon) was announced, and he had gone for the day. The commissioner was also absent, being detained at home by illness, and the general direction of the work was in the hands of Mr. Colcord, one of the immigrant inspectors. It should be observed that there is no special contract labour inspector stationed at Boston, where the immigrant inspectors (four in number) combine with their other duties that of endeavouring to detect breaches of the contract labour law. As soon as the steamship was made fast, one of the immigration inspectors went to the purser's cabin, where he examined the passenger lists, apparently looking out for certain names, of which he had a note on a slip of paper. Nothing suspicious being detected, the inspection of the passengers was forthwith commenced. A gangway plank was let down from the ship's side to the dock, sloping downwards at a sharp angle. At the head of the gangway stood two inspectors, each with a small note-book ; a third inspector assisted generally. The second-class passengers were taken first; and between 3.38 p.m. and 4.50 p.m. (when work ceased for the day) about 190 answered the questions put to them and passed out, the only detentions being those of two young girls, whom Mr. Colcord declined to allow to go on shore alone, and who accordingly waited until next day, when their mother came for them. The doctor not being present, there was no medical examination ; but it was stated that, if the immigrant inspectors had noticed any person apparently ineligible by reason of disease, they would have detained him for inspection by the doctor next day. It must be added that the work of the inspectors was performed under circumstances involving some inconvenience, because of the noise and confusion which went on all the time, the deck being crowded with people impatient to get on shore. It must, however, be stated that on the following day stricter discipline was maintained, and the inspectors were able to get through their task with very slight impediment.

When the business of inspection was resumed next morning, two gangway planks were let down on to the wharf. At the head of one gangway stood Mr. Colcord with a second inspector, who took notes for him of the answers made by the immigrants. At the head of the other gangway stood a third inspector, who both asked questions and noted answers. The balance of the 259 second-cabin passengers left over from yesterday were first examined, then the steerage.

The questions put to the immigrants were of two classes, the ordinary questions, put to determine the admissibility of the immigrant under the immigration laws, and some special questions put in order to enable the compilation of certain statistics, which are furnished to the Collector of Customs (nativity, destination, and whether going to any and what relation).* The questions put for the information of the Collector of Customs were put to each and every passenger without exception; but with regard to the interrogatories administered with specific reference to the restriction of immigration a large degree of discretion was used. Everyone over the age of 20 years was asked how much money he had, and in some cases people were obliged to show their money. At the same time, it should be observed that whether a person had much money or little seemed to have a very small bearing upon the question of his eligibility. One man with only 5*s.* in the world, two persons with only 50 cents [2*s.*] each, one man with only 20 cents [10*d.*], two persons (the one a man, the other an unmarried woman) with no money whatever in their possession, all these were allowed to land.

The question of age appeared to be gone into principally in either of two cases: (*a*) if it was not clear at a glance whether the immigrant was over or under 20 years (and accordingly whether the money question had to be inquired into or not); and also, (*b*) if a man or a woman looked to be too old to earn a living, and seemed on this ground "likely to become a public charge."

Other questions were put as they seemed required in each case. A great many people were asked if they had ever been ill? If they had ever been in a hospital or other public institution? Some were asked if they had ever received poor-law relief. But here, again, no harshness was exercised. Thus a wheelwright with a son of 15 years owned to having had relief from the guardians some time ago, but was not excluded. Nor was another man, travelling with his wife and daughter, who admitted that he had had potatoes for seed given him in a bad year by the poor-law authorities, debarred from landing.

So far we have been dealing with the non-medical part of the inspection, which at Boston precedes the medical examination. The doctor stands at the foot of the two gangways at the point where they converge on the wharf; and the immigrants, after they have been examined by the inspectors, defile past him, in most cases walking, in a few instances running down the gangway plank. Occasionally the inspectors observe some case presenting suspicious symptoms (*e.g.*, a man who showed some signs of defective intellect, and another who had caught a bad cold on the voyage and looked as if he were going blind), and call up the doctor, who then comes on to the deck and gives his opinion as to the true character of the disease.

The whole of the passengers (other than those who had been examined on the preceding day) were inspected, first by the immigrant inspectors and then by the doctor, in 3 hours 27 min. Adding this to the work of the preceding day we find that the total time spent in examining the entire complement of the vessel's second cabin, and steerage passengers (1,033 in number) other than five detained for special investigation, was 4 hours 39 min., the rate at which the immigrants passed on to the wharf as they were released being nearly three to the minute on the first day, and about two to the minute on the second. It should be added that the passengers brought by this ship were, on the whole, a specially eligible lot of people. Of the steerage passengers 555 were natives of Ireland, 202 of England, 13 of Scotland, 1 of Denmark, and 1 of Russia (a Jew who was said to have been some time in England and who spoke English well), while 2 were citizens of the United States. Of the total number of 772 alien steerage passengers* three were in transit to places outside the United States, and 49 were resident in the States, while the others were all (according to their statements) going to join persons who might in most cases be presumed to be likely to look after their welfare by helping them to find employment or otherwise—to join brothers and sisters, or both, 458; uncles or aunts, or both, 74; cousins, 49; parent or parents, 65; husbands, 19; sons or daughters, or both, 35; wives, 3; nephews, 2; brother-in-law, 1; sisters-in-law, 2; friends, 12.

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* The Customs authorities appear to have requested the immigration officers to furnish these particulars for quarantine purposes; see *post*, pp. 47–50.

The only detentions made were those of a woman with three children, and a man travelling alone, these five persons being detained as apparently likely to become a public charge. The woman was deserted by her husband whose whereabouts she did not know, but had grown-up children living in the United States to whom she was allowed to telegraph. One of these children (a daughter) afterwards came to Boston and fetched her mother, brother, and two sisters away, no objection being made to their landing. The man, who owned to being 50 or 51 years of age, and who looked to be so far advanced in years that he could scarcely be expected to find employment without difficulty, was also subsequently released, his nephew, described as "a boss at a puddling furnace," having come to Boston to claim him.

The system of examination in force at Boston having now been illustrated, it may be of interest to inquire how this system compares, in point of efficiency, with the more elaborate methods adopted at New York and at Baltimore. First as to the absence of registers; this is a defect with compensating qualities of its own. No doubt, a man who has to fill in columns already prepared with appropriate headings is less likely to forget to ask a question of importance than is an investigator who has to carry his schedules in his head. On the other hand, a clerk filling in blanks in a printed book is apt to get mechanical in his work, to take down answers without paying much attention to their nature, and to refrain from putting any further questions which these answers may suggest. But at

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* Of the 774 steerage passengers, including citizens of the United States, the destinations were as follows:—Connecticut, 1; Colorado, 1; California, 1; Illinois, 8; Iowa, 1; Maine, 3; Minnesota, 2; Massachusetts, 700; New Hampshire, 7; Nebraska, 1; New York, 12; Pennsylvania, 2; Rhode Island, 31; Wisconsin, 1; in transit, 3.

Boston the questions put varied to a convenient extent with the circumstances, and even a prompt and categorical reply (if its accuracy were doubted) was not seldom followed up by further interrogation. Thus, in some instances, an immigrant, who professed to be able to read and write, was asked to demonstrate his ability there and then, a test which the writer never saw applied elsewhere. Especially to be commended is the plan sometimes adopted at Boston of dispensing the interrogator from the labour of taking down answers, this being done by another man standing by his side. To observe closely the demeanour of a person under examination is a matter of the first importance, and the eyes of an investigator ought always to be free.

Next as to the absence of any special immigrant depôt; in this respect Boston is certainly unfortunate. The deck of a vessel is not a place suitable for carrying out an inspection of the nature necessary under the circumstances. The features of a reasonably well-appointed depôt, with proper barriers and detention compartments tend to impress the persons under examination with the official character of the inquiry, to make them more readily amenable to discipline, and to lead them to give the required information with greater promptness, and in all probability with greater accuracy than they exhibit where no special appliances exist, and where only a *minimum* of formality is observed. At the same time, there can be but little doubt that the inspectors would do their work better, if things were made more comfortable for them than is now the case, especially in cold or rainy weather.

As to the medical inspection, it would appear that the first essential is a proper light; and this requisite was sadly wanting on the occasion above described, when the immigrants came rapidly down steeply-inclined gangways with a strong sun behind them. What with the shadow cast over the upper part of their faces by the hats of the men (which they were not ordered to remove) and with the comparative darkness of the shed into which the immigrants passed in order to come before the doctor, his task of discrimination was one, under all the circumstances, almost impossible to perform with precision.

The general character of the work carried out by the immigration authorities at Boston in relation to Transatlantic immigration in 1892, will be judged from the figures placed by them at my disposal, which are contained in Tables XII.–XIV. set forth in Appendix B., *post*, pp. 119–121.

The figures supplied by the immigration authorities at Boston refer to all passengers of every class (saloon, second-cabin, and steerage) other than citizens of the United States and "transients," but do not include in the gross total of arrivals (29,709) the persons (113) debarred from landing; bearing this in mind, we shall see that the total number of the cases in which immigrants of alien nationality brought to Boston from Transatlantic ports were dealt with by the immigration authorities in the course of the year 1892 was 29,895. The persons dealt with on their first arrival numbered 29,822, of whom 29,709 were allowed to land, while 113 were excluded. In all, 73 immigrants, who had been allowed to land in 1891 or 1892, were sent back in 1892. Out of the 113 persons who were debarred from landing, 105 were excluded as "paupers, or likely to become a public charge," 3 because they were suffering from various physical maladies, 1 as insane, and 4 as "assisted immigrants," that is to say, persons whose passages had been in whole or in part paid for by others, and who were unable to prove that they did not belong to one of the classes of persons ineligible as immigrants, or to the class of contract labourers.* No convict was detected and returned, nor any polygamist. Not a single individual is stated to have been debarred as a contract labourer.

The 73 persons, who (as stated above), after having been allowed to land, were subsequently sent back, were all persons who had become a public charge from causes existing prior to their landing, and were accordingly returned at the cost of the owners of the vessels which had brought them to America.† No case occurred in which, the cause of a man's becoming a public charge not being shown to have existed prior to landing, he was sent back at the cost of the United States.

Of the 113 persons who, after crossing the Atlantic, were debarred from landing at Boston in 1892,‡ in all 107,§ and of the 73 persons returned to the Old World under the one-year clause in the course of 1892, in all 68 had arrived in British vessels.||

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* As an example of the lenient manner in which the law is administered may be cited a case of recent occurrence in which a young man of 19, who came to Boston with no money and without friends in the United States, was allowed to land, the steamship company having agreed to support him until he could find employment.

† The causes specified are:—"Public charge, 45; Insanity, 18; Pregnancy, 2; Paralysis, 1; Diseased, 7."

‡ The total number of passengers arriving at Boston from Transatlantic ports in 1892, whether citizens or aliens, and whether resident, transient, or settlers (including those debarred from landing), is stated to have been 32,963, the proportion brought by British lines being as under:—

By what Lines brought.	Cabin.	Inter-mediate.	Steerage.	Total.
British Lines - - -	1,628	4,246	25,204	31,078
All other Lines - - -	470	—	1,415	1,885
Total - - -	2,098	4,246	26,619	32,963

§ The nativity ascribed to these 107 persons is:—"Great Britain" (? United Kingdom), 93; Germany, 1; Russia, 2; Poland, 6; other countries, 5.

|| The nativity ascribed to these 68 persons is "Great Britain," 55; Germany, 1; Russia, 4; Poland, 2; Sweden, 4; Finland, 1 Austria, 1.

It should be noted that, according to the belief entertained by the immigration authorities, practically the whole of the 2,604 Russians, and probably about 10 per cent. of the 874 Poles arriving at Boston from Transatlantic ports in 1892 were Hebrews; while it is stated that both of the two Russians and one of the three Germans debarred from landing were Hebrews (these persons being refused admission "by reason of physical "disability which rendered them likely to become a public "charge," and that the four Russians, two Poles, and one Austrian sent back under the one-year clause were all Hebrews, the causes of their return being:—"Public charge, 4; Insanity, 2; Diseased, 1." All these 10 debarred or returned Hebrews were brought by British vessels and were sent back to British ports.

It is worthy of remark that, according to the estimate of the Boston immigration authorities, the proportion of immigrants arriving at that city in 1892 from Transatlantic ports whose passage to America was paid for by relatives or friends in the United States was higher than at New York or even at Baltimore, being reckoned at "about 75 per cent."

Boston does not possess any detention house for immigrants. In some cases a person detained in order to enable inquiries to be made* or pending his return is imprisoned on the vessel which brought him or which is going to take him back. But if this course would involve an undue degree of inconvenience to the steamship company (*e.g.*, if an appeal to the Washington authorities as to the man's return is pending), then the immigrant is detained in the "almshouse" of the State of Massachusetts. The rule here (as at New York) is that the maintenance of an immigrant detained for inquiries to be made shall be defrayed by the steamship owners, whether he be ultimately allowed to land or not. But (also in accordance with the New York, rather than the Baltimore practice) the cost of conveying to the port, *e.g.*, a lunatic who, within one year after landing, has got into an asylum at a distance, is not claimed from the steamship company which has to take him back from Boston.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION AT BOSTON.

The immigration into Boston from Canadian ports (*e.g.*, Yarmouth and Halifax) is quite distinct in character from that which takes place from the Transatlantic ports,† and is treated in a widely different manner. Persons found to be ineligible or to have come in violation of the alien contract labour law are debarred from landing; but the examination of the passengers on vessels coming from the Dominion is of a very slight character. On the occasion upon which the writer witnessed the landing of the passengers brought by a steamer from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, the doctor and the immigrant inspector stood at the head of the gangway plank, the passengers defiling past them. The inspector put questions to the first few who came along (he said he usually questioned about one person in ten), asking if the man had been here before? For how long? Where was he going to? For whom was he going to work? Had he got work already? The rest he merely glanced at. The entire examination of the 24 passengers by doctor and immigrant inspector occupied five minutes.

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* In a statement prepared by Mr. Wrightington, Commissioner of Immigration at Boston, for the Chicago Exhibition, it is mentioned that, taking all the Massachusetts ports together, the whole number of immigrants from all countries temporarily detained for further investigation during the 10 years ending December 31, 1892, was 1,242, of whom 662 were returned and 580 were ultimately allowed to land.

† Questioned as to whether the Canadian vessels brought passengers from Europe travelling *viâ* the Dominion, the authorities at Boston answered in the negative, asserting without hesitation that practically no immigrants who come to Canada from Europe use Boston as a point of entry into the United States. But the figures given later (*post*, p. 42 *n.*) show that cases, no doubt exceptional, do occur in which European immigrants enter, or attempt to enter the United States by this route.

The total number of the aliens who arrived at Massachusetts ports, chiefly at Boston, from ports in the Dominion of Canada during 1892 was 27,461, of whom 63 were not permitted to land but returned,* 56 because considered likely to become a public charge, 1 because afflicted with physical, and 1 because suffering from mental disease, and 5 as contract labourers, while 37 persons were sent back to Canada under the one-year clause, the causes of such return being specified as "epilepsy, 1; "dipsomania, 1; insanity, 8; pregnancy, 5; public charge, 22."

It is fairly certain that the five quarrymen who were sent back to Canada in 1892 as having come in violation of the contract labour law were not the only persons, were indeed but a very minute proportion of the persons who came to Boston or the minor ports of Massachusetts, under circumstances making their entry into the United States unlawful. For a very large part of the Canadian immigration into Boston and these smaller ports is that of "birds of passage," men, that is, who come over every spring, and after working through the summer in the United States, return to their homes in Canada. These farm hands, fishermen, carpenters, &c., know well enough that they have a job waiting for them, employment having been promised to them before they started; but they are far too well acquainted with the United States laws to be entrapped into compromising admissions. Mr. Colcord, the able inspector at Boston already referred to, says that "they teach the contract "labour law in the Nova Scotian schools." Be this as it may, the application of this law is, in the case of very many among the immigrants from the Dominion, attended with almost insuperable difficulties. What is more, Mr. Colcord declared that, in his belief, every immigrant from Canada whom the inspectors had stopped at Boston, had afterwards got into the United States by the land frontier, usually by Vanceborough, Maine. He said they had investigated some such cases and found this to be the fact.

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* The nationality of these 63 debarred persons is given by the immigration authorities as follows:—"43 were natives of the Dominion of Canada, 13 of New-"foundland, 2 of England, and 4 were natives of Finland. The English subjects "had been residing in Nova Scotia between one and two years. The Finns were "direct from their native country *viâ* Nova Scotia."

The Sifting Process at Philadelphia.

The machinery used at Philadelphia for the restriction of immigration is of special interest as showing the possibility of obtaining a degree of efficiency little, if at all, inferior to that obtained at the admirably appointed depôt in New York, while dispensing with the employment of the more elaborate apparatus which is in use, and which is no doubt required at that place, where the number of persons to be dealt with is so much larger than at Philadelphia.*

At Philadelphia, as at Boston, no special examination is made in the case of saloon passengers, unless on a cursory inspection there appears some reason for suspicion; but, as at Baltimore and Boston (though not at New York), the second-cabin passengers are examined with the same care as the steerage immigrants. As at Baltimore, a large shed is used for the application of the sifting process, though the second-class immigrants, if few in number, are often inspected on the ship which brings them or as they come off the ship down the gangway plank.† The medical examination takes place on board the ship. Upon the occasion when the writer was present, the passengers (other than the single saloon passenger, a citizen of the United States) were mustered on deck (their number being 157 second class, 505 steerage, total 662) and made to defile between two doctors, of whom one was examining for quarantine purposes as port physician, while the other, representing the Federal Government, was inspecting both for quarantine and also for immigration purposes.‡ The rate at which the immigrants passed the doctors was about 27 to the minute; but one case of an aged man, badly crippled by rheumatism, was held over for special examination (lasting 1½ minutes) at the end. Men were not, as a rule, compelled to take off their hats, though this was insisted upon in the case of an immigrant whose face was covered with a rash.

After the medical examination was ended, the immigrants (on this occasion both second-cabin and steerage alike) walked from the ship to the inspection shed some little distance off, care being taken that none of them got away.

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* It was stated that the greatest number of immigrants landed in one day at Philadelphia was 1,170.

† As to the questions with regard to the eligibility of immigrants which at Philadelphia have since 1882 been required to be answered by the doctor and the purser of the ship bringing them, see *post*, pp. 46, 47.

‡ The port physician had a lay assistant; the federal doctor, a medical assistant; but the duties of these assistants were in connection with quarantine, rather than with immigration purposes.

The inspection of the immigrants was carried out by two interpreters, two ordinary immigrant inspectors, and a special contract labour inspector, all acting under the Commissioner, Mr. John J. S. Rodgers. A boarding-house keeper gave her assistance for the detection of pregnancy. There is somewhat less specialization than at New York, the contract labour inspector (as well as the interpreters and ordinary inspectors) acting as registry clerk at one of the sifting gangways, while the interpreters and the ordinary inspectors not only look out for ineligibility, but do their best to detect and detain violators of the contract labour law. The columns in the registers are in the main identical with those in use at New York, but there is here no separate column for "Condition of Health." The work is got through in a somewhat more leisurely manner at Philadelphia than at New York, the amount of time given to the examination of each immigrant averaging nearly two minutes. In several cases a vigorous attempt to obtain admissions justifying the rejection of immigrants as contract labourers was made, but no amount of cross-examination could elicit anything sufficiently definite to warrant their being barred. The rheumatic old man was passed by the inspectors because he was claimed by relatives willing to look after him. At the end of the proceedings only two persons remained for further inquiry. The one was a penniless Irish youth who had come with a ticket for Philadelphia prepaid by someone in Trenton, New Jersey to which place he desired to go. Finally, the agent of the Hibernian Society offered to pay his fare to Trenton and he was discharged. The other detained immigrant was a man advanced in years, an ironworker from Stockton-on-Tees, coming, as he alleged, on a visit to a son at a town in Ohio. He had a little over 2*l.* in his possession, but had no railway ticket for his journey inland. The Commissioner had received a letter from the poor-law authorities of this town warning him that the old man was coming, that he had been in receipt of relief from the guardians in England (which he admitted to have been the case), that he was physically unfit to work, and that his relatives in the United States would not and could not support him. After hearing the man's story the Commissioner sent him back to be detained on the ship pending further investigation.*

The work done by the immigration authorities at Philadelphia in 1892 will be seen from the figures given in Appendix B, Tables XV.–XVII., *post*, pp. 122–124, which these authorities were good enough to place at the disposal of the writer. The figures given in these tables (which refer to alien passengers travelling in the second-cabin or steerage, other than "transients," but do not deal with saloon passengers, and in which the 20 persons debarred from landing are not included in the gross total of arrivals, 29,292) show that the total number of the cases in which the immigration authorities had in the course of the year 1892 to deal with passengers who had come to the United States with a view to settling there by way of Philadelphia was 29,338.[*] Of these, 29,312 were cases of persons dealt with on their first arrival, while 26 persons who landed in 1891 or 1892 were returned in 1892. Out of the 29,312 persons who came as immigrants in 1892, in all 20 were debarred from landing, of whom 18 were rejected as "paupers, or likely to become a public charge," 16 of these being stated to have been stowaways and 2 pregnant women, and 2 were denied admission as violators of the contract labour law. The 26 persons mentioned as having been returned after being allowed to land[†] include 25 who were sent back at the cost of the steamship companies, and 1 immigrant, who, having within one year of landing become a public charge by reason of causes not existing at the time of landing, was returned at the cost of the United States. It will be remarked that among the 20 persons debarred from landing there was not a single individual who was excluded on the ground that he was discovered to be an idiot or insane, or a convict, or a polygamist, and only two who were kept out as contract labourers.

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* It appears likely that this man was ultimately allowed to land; for, nearly a month later, the agents, at Liverpool, of the ship which brought him stated that he had not come back on the next or the following vessel. The rough guess which the Commissioner made was that the information as to this man's intended arrival was given by his son's wife, whom the man alleged to be on bad terms with him, and who, it seemed likely, did not want to be encumbered by the presence of her father-in-law. The old man asserted positively that his son expected, and would welcome, him

Of the 20 persons debarred from landing at Philadelphia 4,[‡] and of the 26 immigrants returned after having been allowed to land 14,[§] had been brought by British lines.[‖]

With respect to the particulars of nativity given in the statistical tables last referred to it should be noted that of the 2,601 Russians 1,959 (say 75 per cent.), and of the 3,111 Poles 388 (about 12½ per cent.) are believed to have been Hebrews.

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[*] The total number of arrivals at Philadelphia in 1892 was 32,025, of whom 2,284 were citizens of the United States and 429 were tourists and visitors (of the following nativities:—Irish, 34; English, 107; Welsh, 9; Scotch, 10; German, 97; French, 9; Russian, 8; Polish, 19; Swiss, 1; Swedish, 34; Norwegian, 15; Belgian, 5; Italian, 3; Spanish, 17; Danish, 18; Hungarian, 7; Austrian, 12; Finnish, 2; Turkish, 5; of all other nativities, 27).

[†] Of these 26 persons, 19 were returned because they were suffering from physical, and 3 because afflicted with mental disease, 3 because of pregnancy, and one on account of deformity.

[‡] The nativity of these 4 persons is given as follows:—English, 2; German, 2.

[§] The nativity of these 14 persons is given as follows:—Irish, 10; Russian, 4.

[‖] By "British lines" is meant lines of vessels sailing from British ports; some of these vessels sailing to Philadelphia are American-owned. Out of the total arrivals at Philadelphia in 1892 (32,025), 111 saloon, and 19,781 second-cabin and steerage passengers are stated to have been brought by British lines, as against 294 saloon and 11,839 second-cabin and steerage passengers brought by all other lines. A certain number of British vessels (on some of which immigrants were carried) not belonging to regular lines are included in "other lines." The details as to these "tramp" vessels could not be obtained.

At Philadelphia it is reckoned that more than 50 per cent. of all immigrants come with their passage prepaid by relatives or friends in America.

There is no detention house at Philadelphia. Persons detained (*e.g.*, for inquiries to be made) are treated differently according as it appears probable or unlikely that they will eventually be allowed to land, those belonging to the latter class being kept on board ship in the custody of the steamship company, the others being sent either to an emigrant boarding-house or to the public "almshouse." Whether the man be ultimately landed or not, the cost of his maintenance during detention is at Philadelphia defrayed by the steamship company. If an emigrant, who landed at Philadelphia, becomes a public charge at some place distant from that city, and is sent back thither for return under the one-year clause, the cost of his journey to the port is defrayed out of the immigrant fund (the "head-tax" money).

It is worthy of remark that at Philadelphia it has been the practice since 1882 for the following queries to be filled in, signed by the ship's doctor and purser, and handed to the immigration authorities before any passengers are disembarked :—

"Office of U. S. Commissioner of Immigration,
1,224, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.,
__________________, 189 .

To Officers of Steamship ________________.

You will please write answers to the following questions, and return the same to this office.

________________,
Commissioner.

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1. How many passengers on board? Saloon, ________________ Steerage, ________________.
2. Is there any loathsome or dangerous contagious sickness on board? ________________. Any other sickness? ________________
3. How many lunatics? ________________
4. How many idiotic or imbecile persons? ________________
5. Any immigrants assisted or transported by any foreign Government? ________________.
6. Have there been any deaths on board? ________________
7. Have there been any births? ________________
8. Are there any stowaways or workaways on board? ________________
9. Are there any who have been convicted of a felony or other crime or misdemeanour involving moral turpitude that you know of? ________________.
10. Are there any polygamists? ________________

11. How many very old or feeble persons unaccompanied by those able and willing to care for them? ________________.

12. Do you know of any destitute persons? ________________ Paupers? ________________.

13. How many cripples, or blind, or deaf? ________________

14. Are any of the females (married or unmarried) pregnant, destitute, or alone? ________________.

15. Any immigrants coming to this country in violation of contract-labour law? ________________.

16. Has the physician or purser of this steamship made due and careful personal examination of each of the passengers, in order that the foregoing questions may be correctly answered? ________________

____
Physician.

Witness:

________________ ________________
Purser."

At Philadelphia the address to which persons who give that city as their destination are going is in all cases taken by the immigration authorities. With respect to persons going to a distance from Philadelphia, if they have not money enough to pay for their food on their onward journey, then "lunches," each costing 25 cents (1*s*.), are given to them at the expense of the United States (the money coming out of the immigrant fund, the head-tax) so that they shall have rations sufficient to support them until they reach their destination. In some months the total cost of these free rations amounts to as much as $100 (20*l*.) in the month.

TEMPORARY RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION THROUGH QUARANTINE, SEPT. 1892—FEB. 1893.

The enforcement of regulations intended to preserve the health of a country may, it is obvious, involve the restriction of immigration either generally or from certain particular points. In order to keep out disease, it may be deemed necessary to keep out persons who might conceivably bring disease with them. Such incidental restrictions it would be out of place to deal with here. But the circumstances under which immigration into the United States was recently during a period of six months limited by the application of rules made for quarantine purposes, but discriminating between different classes of immigrants appear to deserve a brief description. Cholera having in the summer of 1892 broken out with some virulence in various parts of Europe, the following circular was issued by the United States authorities, the approval of President Harrison being expressly denoted by his signature.

"CIRCULAR.

QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS UPON IMMIGRATION TO AID IN THE PREVENTION OF THE INTRODUCTION OF CHOLERA INTO THE UNITED STATES.

1892.
Department No. 150.

Treasury Department,
Office of the Supervising Surgeon-General
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service,
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1892.

To Collectors of Customs, Medical Officers of the Marine-Hospital Service, Foreign Steamship Companies, State and Local Boards of Health:

It having been officially declared that cholera is prevailing in various portions of Russia, Germany, and France, and at certain ports in Great Britain, as well as in Asia, and it having been made to appear that immigrants in large numbers are coming into the United States from the infected districts aforesaid, and that they and their personal effects are liable to introduce cholera into the United States, and that vessels conveying them are thereby a direct menace to the public health, and it having been further shown that under the laws of the several States quarantine detentions may be imposed upon those vessels a sufficient length of time to ensure against the introduction of contagious diseases, it is hereby ordered that no vessel from any foreign port carrying immigrants shall be admitted to enter at any port of the United States until said vessel shall have undergone a quarantine detention of twenty days (unless such detention is forbidden by the laws of the State or the regulations made thereunder), and of such greater number of days as may be fixed in each special case by the State authorities.

This circular to take immediate effect except in cases of vessels afloat at this date, which will be made the subject of special consideration upon due application to the Department.

Walter Wyman,
Supervising Surgeon-General U. S.
Marine-Hospital Service.

Charles Foster,
Secretary of the Treasury.
Approved September 1, 1892.
Benjamin Harrison."

To impose upon vessels bringing immigrants* a detention of twenty days was, of course, virtually to forbid the carriage of immigrants; and, although it is said that as a matter of fact, the period of detention actually enforced was in but few cases of anything like the length prescribed by this circular, yet in consequence of the measures adopted in pursuance of this circular the flow of immigration into the United States received a very serious check. It must be stated that the virtual exclusion of immigrants which the circular contemplated was gradually modified, exceptions being made in favour first of one class and then of another class of immigrants. By a circular of

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* An immigrant within the meaning of these quarantine regulations is defined to be "any person who arrives from his home in a foreign country with the intention of making a permanent settlement" in the United States.

November 16, 1892, it was laid down that cabin passengers might be carried without involving the detention for twenty days of the vessel bringing them, and a like exception was made in favour of citizens and residents of the United States and their families returning to the United States in the steerage. A further exemption was made in respect to those steerage passengers who had actually made their arrangements for emigration to the United States before September 1, 1892. But the most important exemptions were those* made in favour of steerage passengers who, while not coming within the previous exemptions—not being citizens, residents, or members of the families of citizens or residents of the United States returning from abroad, but being new immigrants coming for the first time to the United States—came within certain specified categories, being the wives (travelling alone or with their children) of citizens or residents, or being nearly related (as fathers, mothers, sons, daughters, brothers, or sisters),† to persons who were citizens or residents of the United States, and going to America to live with those persons and form part of their households. As was inevitable, the steamship companies, who could not afford to have their ships detained on account of their bringing immigrants not within the exemptions successively made by the United States authorities, declined to carry any steerage passengers except such as stated that they came within one or other of the exempted categories; and in this manner the quarantine rules adopted in order to keep out cholera operated to greatly reduce the volume of immigration into the United States.‡ However, the whole subject of quarantine was considered by the Legislature; and on Feb. 15, 1893, an Act was passed "granting additional quarantine powers, and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service"; and on Feb. 24, 1893, a code of quarantine regulations was issued, neither the new Act nor the new regulations making any such discrimination in favour of particular classes of immigrants as had been made under the rules in force since September, 1893; and those rules became obsolete. It is now no longer necessary that a man desirous to emigrate to the

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* These exemptions appear to have been created, not by the issue of any general regulations, but by special instructions given in regard to vessels which arrived to the officials at each of the different ports. It appears to have been considered that the danger of bringing in the cholera was smaller while the numbers of the immigrants was kept down by this discrimination in favour of certain classes of immigrants.

† The statement as to the exemptions made by the United States authorities is based upon the forms of declaration used at this period by the steamship companies who required each immigrant to show that he came within one or other of certain specified classes. But in a letter addressed by Mr. O. L. Spaulding, Assistant Secretary, Treasury Department, on Dec. 9, 1892, to the Allan Line of steamships it is stated that no exemption can be made in favour of the fathers, mothers, brothers, or sisters of residents and citizens (*Decisions under the Tariff and Navigation Laws, &c.*, December 1892, p. 1234).

‡ For figures as to volume of immigration at New York during the cholera period see Appendix B., Table VII., *post*, p. 116.

United States should be able to prove that he is, *e.g.*, a son or a brother of a citizen or resident. On the other hand, the provisions of the new quarantine law are stringent; in particular it is enacted "that whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the President that by reason of the existence of "cholera or other infectious or contagious diseases in a foreign "country there is serious danger of the introduction of the "same into the United States, and that notwithstanding the "quarantine defence this danger is so increased by the introduction of persons or property from such country that a "suspension of the right to introduce the same is demanded "in the interest of the public health, the President shall "have power to prohibit, in whole or in part, the introduction of persons and property from such countries or places "as he shall designate and for such period of time as he may "deem necessary." As a fact, the steamship companies appear to prefer anticipating by their own action any such measures as might be adopted by the Government of the United States under the section just cited, and, in consequence, the principal English companies, at any rate, are at present in most cases very reluctant, if they do not absolutely decline, to book to the United States immigrants coming from countries infected with cholera.

METHODS PRESCRIBED BY THE ACT OF 1893.

For the reasons given above it has seemed best to defer the consideration of the New Immigration Law of 1893; but the provisions of this statute must now be shortly described. This law enacts, in the first place, "that, in addition to conforming "to all present requirements of law, upon the arrival of any "alien immigrants by water at any port within the United "States, it shall be the duty of the master or commanding "officer of the steamer or sailing vessel having said immigrants on board to deliver to the proper inspector of immigration at the port lists or manifests made at the time and "place of embarkation of such alien immigrants on board such "steamer or vessel, which shall, in answer to questions at top "of said lists, state as to each immigrant the full name, age, "and sex, whether married or single; the calling or occupation; "whether able to read or write; the nationality; the last "residence; the seaport for landing in the United States; the "final destination, if any, beyond the seaport of landing; "whether having a ticket through to such final destination; "whether the immigrant has paid his own passage or whether "it has been paid by other persons, or by any corporation, "society, municipality, or government; whether in possession "of money, and if so, whether upwards of thirty dollars, and "how much, if thirty dollars or less; whether going to join a "relative, and if so, what relative and his name and address; "whether ever before in the United States, and, if so, when

“ and where; whether ever in prison or almshouse[*] or supported
“ by charity[†]; whether a polygamist; whether under
“ contract, express or implied, to perform labour in the United
“ States; and what is the immigrant's condition of health
“ mentally and physically, and whether deformed or crippled,
“ and if so, from what cause.” It is further provided “that
“ the immigrants shall be listed in convenient groups and no
“ one list or manifest shall contain more than thirty names.
“ To each immigrant or head of a family shall be given a ticket
“ on which shall be written his name, a number or letter
“ designating the list, and his number on the list, for convenience
“ of identification on arrival. Each list or manifest
“ shall be verified by the signature and the oath or affirmation
“ of the master or commanding officer or of the officer first
“ or second below him in command, taken before the United
“ States consul or consular agent at the port of departure,
“ before the sailing of said vessel, to the effect that he has
“ made a personal examination of each and all of the passengers
“ named therein, and that he has caused the surgeon of said
“ vessel sailing therewith to make a physical examination of
“ each of said passengers, and that from his personal inspection
“ and the report of said surgeon he believes that no one
“ of said passengers is an idiot or insane person, or a pauper or
“ likely to become a public charge, or suffering from a loathsome
“ or dangerous contagious disease, or a person who has
“ been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanour
“ involving moral turpitude, or a polygamist, or
“ under a contract or agreement, express or implied, to perform
“ labour in the United States, and that also, according to the
“ best of his knowledge and belief, the information in said list
“ or manifest concerning each of said passengers named therein
“ is correct and true;” and “that the surgeon of said vessel
“ sailing therewith shall also sign each of said lists or manifests
“ before the departure of said vessel, and make oath or affirmation
“ in like manner before said consul or consular agent,
“ stating his professional experience and qualifications as a
“ physician and surgeon, and that he has made a personal
“ examination of each of the passengers named therein and
“ that said list or manifest, according to the best of his knowledge
“ and belief, is full, correct, and true in all particulars
“ relative to the mental and physical condition of said passengers.
“ If no surgeon sails with any vessel bringing alien
“ immigrants, the mental and physical examinations and the
“ verifications of the lists or manifests may be made by some
“ competent surgeon employed by the owners of the vessel;”
and further “that in the case of the failure of said master or

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[*] As to the sense in which the term “almshouse” is applied in the United States, see *ante*, p. 16 *n.*

[†] The word “charity,” as used in the United States, covers not alone money *voluntarily* contributed by benevolent persons, but also money raised by *taxation*, *e.g.*, poor-rates.

"commanding officer of said vessel to deliver to the said in-"spector of immigration lists or manifests, verified as aforesaid, "containing the information above required as to all alien "immigrants on board, there shall be paid to the collector of "customs at the port of arrival the sum of ten dollars [£2] for "each immigrant qualified to enter the United States concern-"ing whom the above information is not contained in any list as "aforesaid, or said immigrant shall not be permitted so to enter "the United States, but shall be returned like other excluded "persons."

The necessity of furnishing the elaborate particulars required by this Act which is imposed upon the steamship companies has led them to direct their agents on booking an immigrant to put to him a series of questions corresponding with those mentioned in the Act. The immigrant is only given his ticket* after he has furnished the information required. At the time (May 5 and 6, 1892) when the writer was making investigations in Liverpool, on his return from the United States, the form of interrogatories adopted by the Liverpool companies was one with twenty-one questions corresponding with the questions which the new Act requires to be answered in the manifest of immigrants, and bearing at its head a conspicuous notice that "if it is found upon the arrival of the immigrant in the United "States that the following questions have not been correctly "answered, the immigrant will be immediately returned. The "immigrant will be required to swear to the truth of the "following answers, if it be called for by the Commissioner of "immigration at the port of arrival in the United States. (A "false oath will subject the immigrant to fine or imprison-"ment.)" These interrogatories were signed by the immigrant, who certified that "I have made true answers to the questions "which were asked in language understood by me, and which "answers have been recorded above."†

The information obtained by the booking agents from the intending emigrants is sent to the office of the company, where it is embodied in the manifests required by the new law, each sheet being allowed to contain no more than thirty names (so that for a ship's complement of, say, 1,000 immigrants more than thirty separate lists would have to be made out).

Before the ship sails the manifests relating to all her immigrants are verified, as the new law directs, by the oaths of her captain and her doctor, taken before a consular agent of the

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* This applies equally in the case of a man who has had his passage paid for him by a friend in America, and who asks to have the "prepaid certificate" exchanged for a passage-ticket.

† The form of interrogatories which I saw in use was one originally prescribed by the United States Treasury Department in a code of regulations dated March 11, 1893, which was withdrawn not long after its publication, and replaced by the regulations printed in Appendix D., *post*, pp. 144–147. As the matter now stands, the manner in which the steamship companies shall obtain the particulars which have to be inserted in the manifests is left optional; but it appears probable that the form described in the text will be used.

United States who comes on board for the purpose, each sheet being required to be sworn to separately.

The new immigration law also contains certain provisions, as to the operation of which (since this Act only came into force after the writer of this report had left the United States) it is not possible to give any information in this place. It is enacted "that it shall be the duty of every inspector of arriving alien " immigrants to detain for a special inquiry, under section one " of the Immigration Act of March third, eighteen hundred " and ninety-one, every person who may not appear to him to " be clearly and beyond doubt entitled to admission, and all " special inquiries shall be conducted by not less than four " officials acting as inspectors, to be designated in writing by " the Secretary of the Treasury or the Superintendent of " Immigration, for conducting special inquiries; and no immigrant shall be admitted upon special inquiry except after a " favourable decision made by at least three of said inspectors; " and any decision to admit shall be subject to appeal by any " dissenting inspector to the Superintendent of Immigration, " whose action shall be subject to review by the Secretary of " the Treasury, as provided in section eight of said Immigration " Act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one."

With respect to the inquiry to be made under the new law, the regulations of the Treasury Department provide that "the " Commissioner of Immigration shall enter of record the name " of every immigrant found upon examination to be within " either of the prohibited classes, with a statement of the " decision in each case, and at the same time give notice in " writing to the master, agent, consignee, or owner of the " vessel upon which such immigrant arrived, together with the " grounds of refusal to land such immigrant, that said vessel is " required to return such immigrant to the port whence he " came. The regular examination of immigrants under the " special inquiry required by statute will be separate from the " public, but any immigrant who is refused permission to land, " or pending an appeal in his case, will be permitted to confer " with friends or counsel in such manner as the commissioner " may deem proper. Any immigrant claiming to be aggrieved " by the decision of the inspection officers may appeal therefrom, and such appeal shall stay his deportation until decision " shall be had thereon. Such appeal shall be in writing, and " shall specify the grounds of appeal, and shall be presented to " the commissioner, who shall at once forward such appeal to " the Department with all the evidence in the case and his " views thereon. Any examining inspector dissenting from a " decision to admit an immigrant may appeal therefrom, which " appeal shall be in writing and specify the grounds thereof, " and shall be forwarded by the commissioner to the Department in like manner as in cases of an appeal by an immigrant. Upon a decision of the appeal the immigrant shall be

" at once landed or deported in accordance with such decision,
" and, in case landing is refused, the master, agent, consignee,
" or owner of the vessel by which the immigrant arrived shall
" be notified of such decision by the commissioner, and that the
" immigrant will be placed on board said vessel to be returned
" as aforesaid. The expenses for the keeping and maintenance
" of such immigrants as are ordered to be returned pending the
" decision of their right to land and the subsequent expenses
" for the keeping and maintenance of those ordered to be re-
" turned, and the expense of their return shall be borne by the
" owner or owners of the vessel on which they came."

The new immigration law also deals with the practice, which had at one time extensively prevailed, of admitting persons apparently unlikely to be self-supporting, on a guarantee given by some philanthropic institution or other surety that such persons should not become a public charge. In future "no " bond or guaranty, written or oral," of this nature shall be received without the authority in each case of the Superintendent of Immigration given with the written approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is further provided "that all steamships or transportation
" companies, and other owners of vessels, regularly engaged in
" transporting alien immigrants to the United States, shall
" twice a year file a certificate with the Secretary of the
" Treasury that they have furnished to be kept conspicuously
" exposed to view in the office of each of their agents in foreign
" countries authorized to sell emigrant tickets, a copy of the
" law of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and of
" all subsequent laws of this country relative to immigration,
" printed in large letters, in the language of the country where
" the copy of the law is to be exposed to view, and that they
" have instructed their agents to call the attention thereto of
" persons contemplating emigration before selling tickets to
" them ; and in case of the failure for sixty days of any such
" company or any such owners to file such a certificate, or in
" case they file a false certificate, they shall pay a fine of not
" exceeding five hundred dollars [£100], to be recovered in the
" proper United States court, and said fine shall also be a lien
" upon any vessel of said company or owners found within the
" United States."*

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* From *Steam and Sail* (a newspaper published in New York) of May 20, 1893, it appears that the Commissioner of Immigration at that port requires the immigrants to be landed at Ellis Island in batches of thirty, each batch being composed of the persons whose names appear on one of the lists required under the new law, and the batches being delivered at the depôt in order. What occurred in relation to the landing and inspection of the first shipload of immigrants which arrived after the new law came into operation is thus described : "The work involved in divi-
" ding this surging crowd of human beings into the original groups in which they
" embarked can be readily seen. On the transfer steamers it was necessary to put
" ropes round each group, and a man who witnessed the operation remarked that
" they looked like big bunches of asparagus. All that actually remained to be done
" when the 'Majestic's' passengers reached Ellis Island was to examine each group

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION ON THE LAND FRONTIERS.

With reference to the restriction of immigration on the land frontiers of the United States, the Act of 1891 (*ante*, p. 8) gave express power to the Secretary of the Treasury "to pre-
" scribe rules for inspection along the borders of Canada, British
" Columbia, and Mexico so as not to obstruct or unnecessarily
" delay, impede, or annoy passengers in ordinary travel between
" said countries: provided, that not exceeding one inspector
" shall be appointed for each customs district, and whose salary
" shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars [£240] per year";
and by the recent code of regulations issued by the Treasury Department it is provided that "collectors of customs on the
" Canadian frontier, and at all points where commissioners of
" immigration are not employed, are charged within their re-
" spective districts with the execution of the laws pertaining
" to immigration, and all importation of labourers under con-
" tract or agreement to perform labour in the United States.
" They will employ all customs, immigration, and other officers
" assigned to them for duty in the enforcement of the Immigra-
" tion Acts; and all such officers are hereby designated and
" authorized to act as immigration officers."

The principal immigration into the United States which takes place across the land frontiers is that from the Dominion of Canada. What the precise volume of this immigration may be it is not possible to say. For, since 1885, the United States authorities have ceased to collect or publish any statistics relating to the number of immigrants entering the Republic by land. The immigration into the States from Canada is of two kinds. First, there are the natives of the Dominion, who emigrate into the United States in considerable numbers. Some of these people come with the intention of settling permanently in the States, others are "birds of passage," who come for a season only. From inquiries made in Boston, it would appear that the proportion of the Canadian immigrants who come to stay is steadily increasing. The estimate given in the last annual report of the United States immigration authorities of the number of the "birds of passage" who "cross the border" every spring to return every autumn is 60,000*; but it seems possible that this estimate includes those persons (say 25,000–30,000 annually) who enter the United States from the Dominion not by the land frontier but by sea. In addition to the emigration of natives of Canada (whether permanent or temporary) there is a somewhat extensive movement of immigrants coming across the Atlantic to Canadian ports and making their way thence to

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" in order and compare the answers of each immigrant with his record as found in
" the list of his group. Letters of the alphabet described each group, and registry
" clerks simply began at group A., examined the thirty immigrants it comprised,
" and then went on down the alphabet in regular order." (*Steam and Sail*, May 19, 1893, p. 5.)

* *Annual Report of Superintendent of Immigration for* 1892, p. 11.

different parts of the United States. Here, again, anything like an exact estimate is impracticable.[*] The report of the Canadian Department of the Interior for 1892 gives the number of the arrivals at Halifax, Quebec, and Montreal, the three principal ports for immigration into the Dominion, as "in round numbers 52,000. These people comprised 28,000, who declared their intention of settling in Canada, while the majority of the remainder were avowedly *en route* to the United States."[†]

The character of the measures adopted for the restriction of immigration upon the northern frontier of the United States it was not possible for me within the time at my disposal to investigate personally, my attention being taken up with the sea-ports. But Mr. Burnett visited some places of importance on the Canadian frontier, and his observations in respect to the restriction of immigration at these places are subjoined.

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[*] It is sometimes attempted to found an estimate of the number of persons coming to Canada *en route* for the United States upon the figures given in the *Reports* of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada. Thus the *Annual Report* of the Superintendent of Immigration (of the United States) for 1892, represents that "the Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion of Canada, in his official report for the calendar year 1891, reports the following immigrant passengers as arrived at Canadian ports from European countries *en route* for the United States during the following calendar years :—1885, 25,927; 1886, 53,429; 1887, 91,053; 1888, 85,708; 1889, 84,862; 1890, 103,854; 1891, 105,213" (p. 30, note *b.*). But this is a mistake. The figures quoted by the Superintendent of Immigration are not given in the Canadian *Report* as those of arrivals at Canadian ports *en route* for the United States, but as "immigrant passengers for the United States" (*Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada for the calendar year* 1891, p. xxiv). That as many as 105,213 persons arrived in 1891 at Canadian ports *en route* for the States seems to be impossible. The great bulk of the persons arriving at Canadian sea-ports are brought by vessels sailing from the United Kingdom. Now, the total number of the emigrants carried from the United Kingdom to British North America in 1891 was only 33,752 (*Statistical Tables relating to Emigration and Immigration from and into the United Kingdom in the year* 1892, p. 27). It seems probable that the 105,213 persons mentioned in the Canadian Report include a large number of passengers who passed from one point in United States territory to another through the Dominion. Certainly these 105,213 were not all immigrants going to the States *viâ* Canadian sea-ports.

[†] *Report of the Department of the Interior* [of the Dominion of Canada] *for the Year* 1892, p. xv. The Allan and the Beaver Lines, two of the three great English steamship companies taking passengers to Canada, have furnished the number of the persons carried in 1892 to Canadian ports with through tickets for places within the United States, which was 11,658, while the Hansa line sailing from Hamburg carried to Canada 2,019 persons, of whom it is stated by the owners of these steamships that "about two-thirds went to places in the United States." The Dominion Line was asked to supply the figures, but has not done so.

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION ON THE CANADIAN FRONTIER (furnished by Mr. BURNETT).

BUFFALO.

Restriction of Canadian immigration, by Mr. Burnett.

At Buffalo the Collector of Customs has under him one inspector of immigration. There is also a medical examination of immigrants by a medical man appointed by the local authorities, mainly for purposes of quarantine. The inspector looks out for persons coming within the classes prohibited by the Immigration Acts. More immigrants are sent back under the Contract Labour Law from Buffalo than from any other town on the frontier. Seven Germans had recently been stopped in Buffalo because they came from Hamburg, which was a district affected by cholera. They were bound for Winnipeg, but came down to Buffalo in the first place. Only one of them came across to see if he would be allowed to land, and the others waited at the other side; he was sent back. The inspector had no exact figures, but estimated that from 400 to 500 immigrants from Canada were sent back last year under the Alien Contract Law. There was supervision maintained by Customs officials at the ferries, and at the bridges, and there was a large immigration from Canada, the greater proportion being young men. Thirteen Russian Jews who came last year by Halifax were stopped as being paupers. The Jewish Association of the city took the matter up, gave security, and they were allowed to pass.

The immigration inspector himself states that he thinks it undesirable to have prosecutions under the Alien Contract Labour Law, which he thinks tends to bear rather hardly upon employers. Since July, 1891, he has deported 40 or 50 only, but altogether he has dealt with upwards of 500 under the Contract Labour Law. Where possible, he did not deport aliens coming under contract if he could avoid it. The way in which he disposes of most cases in which he finds that men have come under contract, is to have them discharged from the employment of those to whom they are under contract. That enables them to take other employment in the city, whereas if he deports them, they will not be allowed to return for five years. He has to deal with cases in which the contracts are both actual and implied. Sometimes they are actual written contracts about which there can be no mistake. For instance, the Grand Trunk Railway had brought over a passenger agent from England at a salary of $125 a month. This man was deported

Restriction of Canadian immigration by Mr. Burnett.

The case was taken into court, but the inspector's decision was confirmed. So far as implied contracts are concerned, he considers that if any immigrant comes under a general assurance of work from anyone connected with, or employed in any firm, that would be an implied contract. As a rule, labour organizations report to him cases of suspected or probable labour contract. He is not himself a trade unionist, nor does he sympathize with them, but if they report cases of infringement of the Act, he is obliged to do his duty. Many immigrants who come over under contract are badly treated by the employers, who know that the contracts cannot be enforced. In drawing a distinction between men who should be merely discharged, or who should be deported, he applies the discharge system to those who express a desire to settle in the country and become naturalized citizens. He has to enforce the Immigration Acts generally, and in one case prosecuted a man for introducing girls as prostitutes, and had him sentenced to 12 months imprisonment.

CHICAGO.

At Chicago little seems to be done in respect to supervision of immigrants. It is only a port of arrival for immigrants from Canada to a limited extent. There are two inspectors of immigrants nominally under the direction of the Collector of Customs, but these inspectors do not seem to have much to do, and are seldom to be found at the office. Their chief duty is to look after cases of infraction of the Alien Labour Contract Law. They may receive information as to suspicious cases from Washington, or direct from trade unions who think the law has been violated. There are not many cases arising in Chicago in which persons are sent back. Last year, during a strike in Chicago, the trade unions concerned made many complaints of violation of the law, but they do not seem to have been well founded. The Collector of Customs states that the principal work is, of course, to attend to the collection of custom dues. Immigrants coming from Canada, he says, come chiefly by Port Huron, Duluth, Detroit, or other points on the frontier, so that practically there is little immigration work done at Chicago. The two immigration inspectors are special agents of the Treasury, and though nominally under his orders, they receive their instructions from Washington. He can, of course, give them orders if he thinks necessary, and they must obey him, but he knows nothing of the orders they may receive from the Treasury; he does not know how they may be employed, and they do not report to him what they are thus instructed to do. He quotes only one case in which he had employed them to attend to the removal of a German woman who became insane before she had been a year in the country, and they put her on board a Pullman car where she could be looked after, and sent her back to her port of arrival. If he knows of any cause of suspicion, or thinks action would be necessary, he should not hesitate to give such orders as he thinks desirable to the inspectors.

Restriction of Canadian immigration, by Mr. Burnett.

DETROIT.

Detroit being a port of arrival for immigrants to a considerable extent, the arrangements for inspection are much more complete than at Chicago. As stated by the Deputy Collector of Customs, there is one officer entirely set apart for the work of immigrant inspection, to which he devotes his whole time. It is also part of the duty of Custom House officers generally, to scrutinize persons ariving by any of the boats. At Detroit there are also two medical officers who attend to the work of inspection of immigrants from the sanitary point of view. The bulk of the immigrants coming to, or passing through, Detroit into the United States come by way of Windsor by the Canadian and Pacific Railway. By the courtesy of the Canadian authorities the United States officials are allowed to make their examination at the Windsor railway station of the company. They are all closely examined to see that they do not come within any of the prohibited categories of the Immigration Acts. They do not send many back; last year not more than about half-a-dozen out of a total of 3,405 arrivals. The facilities for inspection were not, however, very great. The railway company generally brought their immigrant trains in during the night,* and they cannot inspect them without detaining them until the next morning. As many as 300 had been brought at one time in three cars; so many people crowded together was not good for their health, and inspection under such conditions was not easy. A large number of people cross from Windsor to work in Detroit every day, and some American workers objected to this system. It had been legally held, however, that so long as a man does not come into Detroit under contract, but comes in search of, and obtains work in the ordinary way, he is at liberty to live where he likes afterwards, and can go and come at his pleasure. There had been questions raised by trade unions as to alleged contract labour being sent to supply the place of men on strike at Battle Creek, because the men had gone there in answer to an advertisement. It is invariably difficult to

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* By a circular of the Treasury Department dated June 1st, 1893, it is ordered that " hereafter alien immigrants shall not be permitted to enter the United States " at places on the Canadian and Mexican frontiers between the hours of 6 o'clock " p.m. and 7 o'clock a.m."—D. F. S.

Restriction of Canadian immigration, by Mr. Burnett.

obtain a conviction if the case is fought out. The collector is not aware what the result was in this case. The Customs officials, who have no connexion with immigration, have three sets of regulations to observe—the Federal, the State, and the Local—in respect of quarantine, and their duty is to enforce those which are the most rigorous. During last summer there was a 10 days' quarantine; last winter, however, they admitted passengers who had come from Europe into Detroit on the certificate of the authorities at the Canadian point of landing as to the health of the vessel by which these people had been brought to the Dominion.

PITTSBURGH.

There is also an inspector of immigration stationed at Pittsburgh to observe whether immigrants come there who fall within the scope of the prohibited classes. It is true there is little in Pittsburgh for such an inspector to do, Pittsburgh not being a first place of arrival from anywhere. Practically, therefore, the only duties of the inspector there are to look after cases which may be referred to him from head-quarters at Washington, or which he has heard of through communications received from the trade unions, or from the authorities connected with the administration of the criminal laws, or from charitable institutions. Employers in the district consider his position a mere sinecure. The inspector himself, however, says that many cases arise in which he has to make inquiries to see whether the Labour Contract Law has been violated or not. It is, he considers, very difficult to obtain a conviction under the Labour Contract Law. There has been one case decided in court against an inspector, the point on which the decision was given being, that the employer said to the man who came, "I *can* find you work at four dollars a day," instead of "I *will* find you work at four dollars a day." Pittsburgh, though not a point of first arrival, he considers a great centre of distribution, and a fair number of people of all nationalities come there. Cases of infraction of the Labour Contract Law are often not discovered till some time after the man has come, and he receives information by means of letters. Much work also came to him through the authorities, who generally instructed him when people who had not been a year in the country, and who were found to be unsatisfactory, were sent back.

III.—Laws for exclusion of Chinese.[*]

The first step taken by the Government of the United States with a view to the enactment of legislation excluding Chinese labourers[†] from the United States was the insertion in the treaty with China concluded in 1880 of a provision declaring that the United States should have the right to regulate, limit, or suspend the coming of Chinese labourers to the States or their residence therein; such right was to be exercised reasonably, and the immigration of Chinese labourers and their residence in the United States was not to be absolutely prohibited.

By virtue of this treaty, Congress in 1882 passed the first Chinese Exclusion Act, which prohibited the entry of Chinese labourers into the United States during a period of ten years. The Act was not to apply " to Chinese labourers who were in " the United States on the 17th day of November, 1880 [the " day on which the treaty above mentioned was concluded], or " who shall have come into the same before the expiration of " 90 days next of the passage of this Act," provision being made for the identification of the persons thus excepted, who, if they should at any time desire to leave the United States on a visit to their homes in China or for any other purpose, were to receive a certificate enabling them to re-enter the States without objection.

The term, " labourers," is defined to mean both skilled and unskilled labourers and to include persons employed in mining. Chinamen, other than labourers, desiring to enter the United States are to produce a certificate from the Chinese Government identifying them as entitled to the privilege of entry. The naturalization of Chinese of any class by any Federal or State court was forbidden. The Chinese immigration law of 1882 was amended in 1884 by a statute which contained more stringent provisions with respect to the identification of Chinese labourers coming within the excepted category above-mentioned and also with respect to the identification and classification of Chinese persons other than labourers desiring to enter the United States, and which declared that the provisions of the former Act should " apply to all subjects of China and Chinese " whether subjects of China or of any other foreign Power."[‡]

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[*] The laws referred to in the text are Federal laws; various State laws on the subject of Chinese labour will be found in Appendix D., *post*, pp. 162–164.

[†] Certain classes of Chinese were already excluded by legislation forbidding the immigration of coolies, prostitutes and convicts.

[‡] It is contended by some that the Act of 1884 prolonged the suspension of the immigration of Chinese labourers until July 5, 1894; see *Report of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives on Immigration and Naturalization*, 1891 (on Chinese immigration)—the " Lehlbach Report"—p. IV. An Act " to prohibit " the coming of Chinese labourers to the United States " passed in September, 1888,

In October, 1888, an Act was passed, as a supplement to the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, by which it was provided that thenceforth Chinese labourers who might have resided in the States, but had left, or should leave the States, should not be allowed to re-enter the country.

The period, during which the immigration into the United States of Chinese labourers was suspended by the Act of 1882, expired in May, 1892; but by an Act passed May 5, 1892, it was provided that "all laws now in force prohibiting and regulating " the coming into this country of Chinese persons and persons " of Chinese descent are hereby continued in force for a " period of 10 years from the passage of this Act." By the law of 1892 any Chinese person or person of Chinese descent, when adjudged to be not lawfully entitled to be or remain in the United States, is to be removed thence to China, unless he proves that he is a subject or a citizen of some other country, in which event he is to be removed to such country, but if such country "shall demand any tax as a condition of the removal " of such person to that country," he is to be removed to China. In the case of any Chinese person or person of Chinese descent arrested under this legislation, such person is to be adjudged to be unlawfully within the United States unless he shall establish by affirmative proof his lawful right to remain in the United States. The penalty for unlawfully being or remaining in the United States is imprisonment with hard labour for any period not exceeding one year, followed by removal from the country. If a Chinese person who has been denied admission into the States applies for a writ of *habeas corpus*, no bail is to be allowed, "and such application shall be heard and determined promptly without unnecessary delay." With respect to Chinese labourers entitled to remain in the United States, it was enacted that these persons should apply to the collector of internal revenue of their respective districts within one year after the passage of this Act for a certificate of residence, and that any Chinese labourer who should omit to take out his certificate in due time (before May 6, 1893) or who on or after that date should be found within the United States unprovided with a certificate should be deemed to be unlawfully within the United States, and might be arrested and taken before a United States judge, whose duty it should be to order his deportation, unless he should prove that he had been unable, through accident, sickness, or other unavoidable cause, to procure his certificate, and should also prove "by at least one credible white witness, " that he was a resident of the United States at the time of the " passage of this Act; and if upon the hearing, it shall appear " that he is so entitled to a certificate, it shall be granted upon " his paying the cost." Provision is also made for granting a

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is generally treated as not having come into operation by reason of its being so framed as not to come into effect until the ratification of a treaty with China, which never was ratified; see *post*, Appendix D., p. 156 *n*.

certificate to any Chinese person not a labourer who may have a right to be and remain in the United States, and who may desire such certificate as evidence of such right.

A code of regulations for the issue of certificates drawn up by the Secretary of the Treasury by virtue of this Act will be found in Appendix D., *post*, pp. 158-162. Attention is there drawn to the fact that "no class of Chinese are prohibited from coming " into the United States or remaining here except such as may " properly and within the meaning of said statutes be known as " 'labourers.' But persons other than labourers must present " as a condition precedent to landing the certificate required by " section 6 of the Act approved July 5, 1884," *i.e.*, a certificate issued by the Chinese Government or any other Government of which the man may be a subject showing him to have the permission of the Government concerned, fully describing him, and showing him to be entitled to enter the United States.

These regulations declare that under the term labourers are to be classed "all classes of skilled and unskilled labourers, and " persons employed in mining, as well as hucksters, peddlers, and " persons engaged in taking and drying or otherwise pre- " serving shells or fish for home consumption or exportation " and laundrymen." "Persons who are employed in stores " but who are not owners or part owners in the business shall be " classed as labourers. A person to be exempted from the opera- " tions of this law as a merchant must be an owner or part " owner of a *boná fide* mercantile establishment."*

IV.—GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AS TO THE EFFICIENCY ATTAINED IN THE APPLICATION OF RESTRICTIVE MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

From the preceding pages it will have been seen that the measures adopted in the United States for the restriction of immigration are of two kinds, those which are applied in the case of general immigration being based mainly upon discrimination between different classes of persons without regard to the nation or race to which such persons belong; while, on the other hand, those which are employed in the case of the Chinese are based mainly upon the exclusion of members of a specific race as such.

A. GENERAL IMMIGRATION

With respect to the nature of the measures taken to restrict by discrimination the general (non-Chinese) immigration into the United States, the leading features of the sifting process applied for this purpose have already been shown by a description, based upon personal investigation, of the methods adopted at the principal sea-ports. In a memorandum placed at the disposal of the writer by the Treasury Department of the United States the number and position of the special force engaged in carrying out the regulation of immigration under the (general) immigration laws is given as follows:—

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* For the special provision made to enable Chinese exhibitors and their employees to attend the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago see Appendix D, *post*, p. 142.

> At Ellis Island, New York, 1 Commissioner, 1 Assistant Commissioner, 100 employees; Baltimore, 1 Commissioner, 4 employees; Boston, 1 Commissioner, 4 employees; Philadelphia, 1 Commissioner, 6 employees; Gloucester, Mass., 1 Inspector; Provincetown, Mass., 1 Inspector; New Bedford, Mass., 1 Inspector; in the office of the Superintendent of Immigration, 1 Chief Clerk, 3 employees; San Francisco, 1 Commissioner; in addition an immigrant Inspector is stationed at each of the following places:—Tacoma, Wash.; St. Paul, Minn.; Detroit, Mich.; Portland, Maine; Concord, N. H.; Pembina, N. D.; and Boston.

We have to add the contract labour inspectors stationed as follows:—

> At New York, 15; at Chicago, 2; and one at each of the following places:—Baltimore; Philadelphia; Buffalo; Portland; Oregon; Pt. Townsend, Wash.; Burlington, Vermont; Key West, Florida; Pittsburgh: Springfield, Illinois; El Paso, Texas; Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

The list just given shows the total number of persons employed in regulating immigration and in enforcing the contract labour laws (including the Superintendent of Immigration) to be 165. It will be observed that the list does not take into account the medical staff: and it is proper to bear in mind that the officials of the United States customs are required, wherever practicable, to co-operate with the officers attached to the immigration service.

The amount received in respect of the head-tax on passengers, which constitutes the income of the "Immigrant Fund," varies with the volume of immigration; this amount was nearly 70,000*l.* in the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1892. The total sum expended annually out of this fund for the purpose of regulating immigration appears to be about 60,000*l.*

Classes of Immigrants excluded.

Such being the character of the apparatus employed in the work of separating from the mass of immigration the particular persons whom the United States desires to prevent from settling within its territory, it remains to consider what degree of success attends the attempt to discriminate against the different prohibited classes of immigrants. The persons against whom this discrimination is levelled may, for practical purposes, be classified as being ineligible—

(*a*) on moral grounds;
(*b*) on grounds of public health and comfort;
(*c*) on economic grounds.

The persons excluded on moral grounds are (i.) convicts (*i.e.*, "persons who have been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime, or misdemeanour involving moral turpitude"), and (ii.) polygamists.* Persons suffering from loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, and violent lunatics, may be treated as excluded in the interest of public health and comfort. Diseases of another type may in many cases bring about the exclusion of an immigrant—diseases, that is, whether of mind or body, which disable the sufferer from pursuing his trade or occupation. Persons rejected as being afflicted with a complaint of this latter type (that is to say, idiots, harmless lunatics, and persons suffering from diseases other that loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases), and also all immigrants rejected on account of physical defects, such as an arm amputated or broken, may properly be included in class (*c*) as being rejected on economic grounds. When we come to examine this class (*c*), we observe that the persons excluded on economic grounds are either (i.) persons unlikely to be self-supporting, or (ii.) persons under contract to labour.†

PAUPERS OR PERSONS LIKELY TO BECOME A PUBLIC CHARGE.

Concerning the two classes of persons to whom admission into the United States is denied upon economic grounds a few words of explanation appear necessary. First, as to persons unlikely to be self-supporting, it is to be noted that the aim of the United States in forbidding the admission of immigrants unlikely to be able to provide for their own support has consistently been the protection of the public from the pecuniary burden which would inevitably fall upon the citizens if these incapable aliens were to be allowed to settle in the States. The mere fact that an immigrant is unable to provide for himself has never been considered to be of itself a sufficient reason for his exclusion under the immigration laws; an immigrant of this type is regarded as inadmissible, only if his incapacity to provide for himself will necessarily involve his being provided for by the public. This is clearly shown by the judgment of Mr. Justice Brown in the case of *In re Day*, 27 Fed. Rep. 678–682, set forth in Appendix E., *post*, pp. 165–167, a case decided under the original statute of 1882, which forbids the admission into the United States of "any person unable to take care of himself or herself without becoming a public charge." Here the immigrants in question were eight children from 12 to 15 years of age, who had been sent from England, arrangements having been made "looking to the placing of two of the children with a Mr. "Hopkins, a farmer, in Manitoba, and of the rest with persons "in Kansas," and their tickets to Manitoba and Kansas having been provided and paid for. These children were forbidden to land by the Commissioners of Immigration on the ground of "their being unable to take care of themselves without becoming a public charge." But Mr. Justice Brown was of opinion that, since arrangements had been made for these children to be sent to persons who had agreed to take charge of them, the mere fact that they were obviously unable to take care of themselves did not of itself constitute a reason for their exclusion. In the words of the judgment:—"By the expression 'unable to take "'care of themselves without becoming a public charge,' the law "does not intend an inability having reference to the passenger's "personal efforts alone. Such a construction would exclude "every child from our shores, since no child, by his personal "efforts alone, can take care of himself. All the means of care "or support that are provided for the passenger, and are available for his benefit, must be taken into account. The law "intends those only that are likely to 'become a public charge,' "because they can neither take care of themselves, or are under "the charge or protection of any other person, who by natural "relation or assumed responsibility furnishes reasonable "assurance that they will not become a charge on the public."

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* To these must be added prostitutes, whose importation is forbidden by an Act of 1875, see *ante*, p. 4 *n.*

† It will be noted that, although the United States law refers to "any person "whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another or who is assisted by "others to come" as a distinct type of ineligible immigrant, such persons are not treated in the text as a distinct class. The reason is, that such persons are only ineligible if they fail to prove affirmatively that they do not belong to one or other of the classes specifically excluded. It appears probable that more than half of all the immigrants who come to the States come with passages prepaid by relatives or friends in America; and the fact that a man's ticket has been bought for him by a kinsman or a friend in the States, in practice, decidedly increases his chance of admission. Indeed, immigrants whose passages are prepaid by relatives are exempted from the special inquiry made in respect of an ordinary "assisted emigrant" (see *Report of Select Committee of the House of Representatives on Immigration and Naturalization*, 1892, the "Stump Report," p. 344). For it is felt that, as a rule, a man would not send for, *e.g.*, his brother, unless he felt fairly certain that his brother would be able to make a living in the new country and he were willing to help his brother to find work, and, if need be, to support him until he gets work. The case is different if the passage of an immigrant has been paid by a benevolent society; an "assisted immigrant" of this type being looked upon with suspicion; see *ante*, p. 23 *n.*

To be eligible an immigrant must either be able to support himself, or must be able to show that his not being able to support himself will not cause expense to the public; but there is no necessity for him to be possessed of means. The very generally diffused impression that the United States laws are intended to exclude a poor man merely as such, and that the possession of a certain sum of money is a condition which must be fulfilled, if a man is to secure admission as an immigrant, is incorrect. It is true that the immigration law of 1891 expressly excludes "paupers or persons likely to become a public charge." But it would be a mistake to assume that in the eye of the United States law all poor men are indiscriminately regarded as "paupers"; nor is the fact that a man possesses little or no money looked upon as proving that he is, of necessity, "likely to become a public charge."

The definition of the word "pauper" given by Bouvier, the recognised law lexicographer in the United States, is "One so "poor that he must be supported at the public expense;" and there can be no doubt that this definition accurately represents the sense in which the term "pauper" is used in the immigration laws of the States. Poverty, however extreme, is not considered to be identical with pauperism. According to the American law, a poor man is a pauper, only if he is unable to support himself.

That the fact of a man's poverty is not regarded as proof that he is "likely to become a public charge" is demonstrated by the judgment of Mr. Justice Benedict in the case of *In re Feinknopf*, 47 Fed. Rep. 447–452, an extract from which is printed in Appendix E., *post*, pp. 174, 175. In that case an Austrian cabinet-maker, the value of whose baggage was estimated at £4, but who possessed in cash no more than 2*s*., had been ordered to be returned to the place whence he came as "a person likely to become a public charge." The man was unquestionably what is often called in this country a "destitute" alien. But the fact of his "destitution" (*i.e.*, his lack of pecuniary means) was the only evidence obtained by the immigrant inspector and produced before the court in support of the contention that this cabinet-maker was "likely to become a public charge;" and, under these circumstances, it was held that "the case is devoid of any evidence whatever of any fact "upon which to base a determination that the petitioner is "likely to become a public charge;" and the order for the man's return to Europe was accordingly declared by the court to be invalid.

It is clear that the restrictions upon immigration imposed by the laws of the United States are framed with the object of excluding the "destitute" alien, only if and so far as his "destitution" is likely to impose a burden upon the pockets of the public.

The view of the true construction of the United States immigration laws here taken is in accordance with that expressed in the Report of Colonel Weber, the late Commissioner of Immigration at New York, and Dr. Kempster, who with other gentlemen were sent to Europe in 1891 to investigate the subject of emigration to the United States. In that report we read:—

"In investigating your proposition with reference to pauperism, the question was raised as to the definition of the word 'pauper' within the meaning of existing law. We did not regard a person as a pauper who presented every appearance of industry, willingness, and physical capability to labour, even if his means on landing were limited, nor yet if he was assisted by friends, relatives, or philanthropic persons, unless such assistance implied a leaning upon others for support. The greatest number of those arriving within the last year, who because of special conditions surrounding their cases received assistance *en route*, were Jews; yet they very rarely become a charge upon the public. Indeed, no race or nationality present so clean a record in such respect as they.

"A person who by reason of unexpected misfortunes or persecutions is deprived of his accumulations, who has been subjected to pillage and plunder while fleeing from the burdens which have become unbearable, if capable of supporting himself and family, if he has one, with a reasonable certainty after obtaining a foothold, and that foothold is guaranteed by friends or relatives upon landing, or strong probable surrounding circumstances, is not, according to our definition, a pauper. The history of this country is full of instances of men from all countries who have reached great prominence in our commercial, financial, professional, and legislative bodies, both in State and nation, who would have been returned as paupers if the standard of pauperism was based upon money possessions when landing.

"Again, a large class of persons who land here with little or no means are girls and young women who only partially fill the increasing demand for domestic work, and who would be considered as paupers if the lack of means upon arrival was established as the rule to determine pauperism. The decision of the eligibility for landing of such persons must, to some extent, be left discretionary with the immigrant officials at our seaports, who it would be unreasonable to expect could in every instance detect the weakness of the subject or predict his future status."*

So much as to the proper construction of the immigration laws. What the practice in respect to the admission of persons possessed of small or of no means has been, is beyond question. With regard to the practice which prevailed under the law of 1882, forbidding the entry of "any person unable to take care "of himself or herself without becoming a public charge," we have the evidence of Mr. Edgar L. Ridgway, President of the New York Board of Emigration (by which the immigration law was administered at New York up to April, 1890) who was asked before the Select Committee on immigration and naturalization which sat in 1890: "But you do not permit them to land "if they are not suitable people?' Having answered "No, sir," Mr. Ridgway was then asked: "Those whom you do not "permit to land are persons who do not have any money?" He replies: "Not in all cases. For instance, there might be a "rugged, hardy young man come here, with nobody dependent "upon him, and he not have any money, but he would be

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* *Report of the Commissioners of Immigration upon the causes which incite Immigration to the United States* (the "Weber Report"), pp. 126, 127.

" allowed to land."* The practice under the Act of 1891, in which "paupers or persons likely to become a public charge" are expressly mentioned as ineligible, is shown by the evidence given before the Select Committee on immigration and naturalization which sat in 1892, by Colonel Weber.

> " *Q.* To what extent are you or your inspectors influenced by the possession or non-possession of money by immigrants? How far do you make that an earmark of poverty or wealth?—*A.* That depends somewhat upon the circumstances. The man, of course, who comes here with $10 [2*l.*] is certainly very little better off than the man who has $1 [4*s.*] or $2 [8*s.*]. It is only a question of a few days for his money to give out, you understand. The appearance of the man, his vocation, his willingness to work, his apparent industry, and the demand for the kind of work that he is ready to give, is what governs in such cases. I have sent men back who had $100 [20*l.*] in their pockets.
>
> " *Q.* As likely to become a public charge?—*A.* Yes, sir.
>
> " *Q.* And not criminals?—*A.* And not criminals.
>
> " *Q.* And had not been in any poorhouse?—*A.* According to their statements they had not been in any poorhouse.
>
> " *Q.* On what theory of reasoning did you do that? Was it on account of physical defects?—*A.* His appearance indicated that he was a roysterer and a bum who would probably land in the police station before a great while.
>
> " *Q.* Notwithstanding his $100?—*A.* Notwithstanding his $100.
>
> " *Q.* You might think that he was not sick or diseased in any way, and had never been in any prison or poorhouse, and had $100 when he came along, and yet you would turn him back?—*A.* He would give his vocation, perhaps, as clerk, and they are a drug in the market in this country."†

Thus a man is liable to be sent back as "likely to become a public charge," even though he be possessed of means. On the other hand, a man may not have one farthing in the world, and yet may be deemed eligible and allowed to land. That persons possessed of little, if any, means have habitually been allowed to enter the United States no one will deny. The last Report of the Superintendent of Immigration (for 1892), in giving an account of the money brought by the immigrants over the age of 20 years who arrived and were admitted at the port of New York during the six months ending June 30, 1892, states explicitly that " the 9,306 Russians who brought less than $100 [20*l.*] " were nearly all destitute. Very few of them had sufficient " money to pay their passage to their destination in the interior " of the country. The vast majority of them came on tickets

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* *Report of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives on Immigration and Naturalization*, 1891 (the "Owen Report"), p. 561.

† *Report of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives on Immigration and Naturalization*, 1892 (the "Stump Report"), p. 359.

"furnished by the 'Baron Hirsch Fund.'"* The reason why these destitute people (who appear to have been Hebrew refugees) were not debarred from landing was, that they were willing and able to work, that their co-religionists were willing and able to look after them until they obtained employment, and that it was, as a matter of fact, not likely that they would "become a public charge."

Although it has been the practice to permit the landing of persons who were obviously likely to be unable immediately to support themselves (having no means, and not being certain to obtain employment at once), provided always that either their relatives or some charitable individuals or institutions were ready to support them for *an interval* (until they could get work),† yet it should be clearly understood that a different rule obtains in the case of persons who, being unprovided with money, and being unfit to obtain employment, will be *permanently* unable to provide for their own support. A man too old or too ill to earn his living by his labour would, even though he had no money, be allowed to land, if a son of his resident in the United States were shown to be willing and able to look after him. But such a man as this would not be allowed to land, if it was clear that he would have to depend for his support (permanently, and not for an interval only) upon relief given by a benevolent individual or institution.

But, although a man in need of temporary assistance is not considered to be necessarily ineligible on this ground, provided that some relative or some benevolent individual or institution is willing and able to support him, yet if this be not the case, and if, therefore, he would, if admitted, become a charge upon the public funds even for a brief period, he will be denied admission. To permit the landing of a man who, although it is fairly certain that he will in, say, a month's time be able to provide for himself, will have to be kept by the public purse during that month, is against the law.‡

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* *Annual Report of Superintendent of Immigration* for 1892, p. 26. With this statement should be compared the case of certain passengers who were brought, most of them as "assisted immigrants," to New York by the steamship "Massilia," in January 1892. The majority of these people were refugees from Russia; many of them had suffered exceptional hardships, their journey being prolonged until all their means were exhausted. There were 277 persons in all; of whom, according to the statements made to the registry clerks, one had 3*l*., one had 6*s*., and one had 4*s*.; another man had 10*l*., but concealed this fact. The remaining 273 were one and all absolutely penniless. Yet out of these 277 persons eight alone were debarred from landing. (*Report of Select Committee of the House of Representatives on Immigration and Naturalization*, 1892, the "Stump Report," pp. 340–349, 396–403.)

† The fact that persons in need of *temporary* assistance may be perfectly eligible as immigrants is fully recognized in the practice which obtains at Philadelphia of giving to indigent persons free rations sufficient for their journey out West, the cost of these "lunches" being paid for out of public funds; see *ante*, p. 47.

‡ Even in a case like this exceptions appear to be made in exceptional cases. Thus Col. Weber told the writer that if an immigrant were temporarily incapacitated through having broken his leg on the voyage to America, he should allow him to land if he thought it probable that the man would ultimately be able to earn his living, and so cease to be a public charge.

To recapitulate: Under the laws of the United States neither destitution nor inability to provide for his own support is of itself, necessarily and under all circumstances alike, a ground for the exclusion of an alien. An alien may be both destitute and unable to support himself, and may yet be admissible. The persons whom the United States aims at keeping out of the country under the anti-pauper sections of its immigration laws are those persons who, whether destitute or not, are likely to be unable to support themselves, under circumstances which make it probable that the burden of their support will be cast upon the public.

CONTRACT LABOURERS.

We come now to consider the laws forbidding the admission of contract labourers—" any alien or aliens, any foreigner or " foreigners under contract or agreement, parol or special, express " or implied, made previous to the importation or migration of " such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, to perform labour " or service of any kind in the United States " (with certain exceptions specified in the statutes). The object of the laws against contract labour is the protection of the American working-men from the competition of aliens induced to come to the United States by a promise of work made by employers.*

It will be seen that the protection which this legislation aims at conferring upon the American workman is of a strictly limited character. Its object is to prevent the importation of gangs of foreign workmen, such as, before the enactment of these laws, were brought into the country to do work, especially to perform coarse labour, at wages lower than those obtained by workmen already in the country, to prevent the American employers from filling the places of men out on strike by sending for aliens from abroad, and to prevent them from importing skilled artizans to be employed in substitution for skilled men already in the United States.

But these anti-contract labour laws were not enacted with the view of making it impossible for the American employer to get work done by foreigners already in the United States, or who might come to the United States of their own free will without being induced to come by any arrangements for their employment made with him previous to their arrival in the country. And, as a fact, large numbers of foreign workmen, both skilled and unskilled, are employed in the States; and, in many instances, large bodies of aliens are employed under gang-masters, whose treatment of their subordinates is said to be often most harsh.* The American employer is at full liberty to employ the labour of foreigners at any wages which the men are willing to accept, provided always that these aliens did not come to the United States in consequence of a promise of work held out by him to them before they entered the States.

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* In the *Report* of the Committee on Labour, to which the Alien Contract Labour Bill was referred, and which recommended its passage, the object of the proposed enactment is thus explained :—"The Bill in no measure seeks to restrict free immigration. " Such a measure would be, and justly so, odious to the American people. The " foreigner who voluntarily and from choice leaves his native land and settles in this " country with the intention of becoming an American citizen, a part of the American body politic, has always been welcome to our shores. . . . With this class " of immigrants this bill has no concern. Its object is to restrict and prohibit the " immigration or rather the importation of an entirely different class of persons, the " immigrant who does not come ' by his own initiative but by that of the capitalist.' " It seeks to restrain and prohibit the immigration or importation of labourers who " would have never seen our shores but for the inducements and allurements of men " whose only object is to obtain labour at the lowest possible rate, regardless of the " social and material well-being of our own citizens, and regardless of the evil consequences which result to American labourers from such immigration."—*Report of Committee of House of Representatives on Labour*, 1884, pp. 1, 2.

While the protection which the contract labour laws are intended to afford to the American working-man is of the narrow nature here indicated, in one respect the provisions of these laws are in a marked degree stringent. For an alien workman to come within the meshes of the law as a contract labourer, it would (according to the best authorities) appear to be by no means necessary that he shall have made with the employer whose service he proposes to enter a contract expressly specifying all the terms of service. The employer may have confined himself to an offer of an engagement specifying neither the wages to be received nor the length of time for which the man is to be employed. Nevertheless, the acceptance of an offer such as this, followed by the consequent emigration to the United States of the workman to whom the offer was made, makes him liable to exclusion as a contract labourer.

The point just referred to was raised in the case of *United States* v. *Edgar* (48 Fed. Rep. 91–94),† where Mr. Justice Hallett said, "Upon the letters which passed between the parties and " the payment of passage-money by defendant, and the act of " the men in coming to Philadelphia, it is difficult to make a " complete contract to perform labour, *because the elements of " time and compensation are entirely wanting.* But there is " force in the suggestion of counsel for the Government that, in " construing a measure of public policy in a case where there " may be reason to believe that the act complained of is in " violation of the spirit, if not the letter of the law, we ought " not to be critical about the terms of the contract for labour " mentioned in the statute; and we are not disposed to declare " what shall be a sufficient contract under the law." In this case the determination of the point now under consideration was not necessary to the decision. But this point seems to be covered by the recent case of *United States* v. *Great Falls & C. Ry. Co.* (53 Fed. Rep. 77, 78, advance sheets). This was an action by the United States to recover from a railway company the penalty of 1,000 dollars (200*l.*) for the importation of a labourer under contract. The offer made to the labourer (John Lamont) was that, if he would immigrate into the United States, the company would (as it was stated in the pleadings) "continue "him as an employee at wages satisfactory to the said John "Lamont." The case being argued on demurrer (the defendants claiming that the complaint "did not state facts sufficient "to constitute a cause of action"), the judge (District Judge Knowles) treated it on the footing that the only doubtful point was whether the complaint sufficiently alleged the acceptance of the offer. That the acceptance of this offer, in which neither the duration of the proposed employment nor the wages to be received was expressly stated, would, if duly pleaded and proved, justify the court in regarding the workman as a contract labourer, appears to have been deemed unquestionable.*

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* *See* the article on "Italian Immigrants and their Enslavement," by Dr. S. Merlino, *Forum*, April 1893, pp. 183–190, and compare the evidence given before the Select Committee in 1891 by Mr. John W. Keagh, Inspector of Public Works *Report of Select Committee of House of Representatives on Immigration and Naturalization*, 1891, (the "Owen Report"), pp. 540–552.

† *See* Appendix E., *post*, pp. 175–176.

It is, however, proper to mention that, so far as the sea-ports visited (New York, Baltimore, Boston and Philadelphia) are concerned, the immigration authorities at these ports, when questioned by the writer, were unanimous in declaring that the men, who were sent back by them as contract labourers, were in all cases men who were proved to have an explicit agreement as to the rate of wages which they were to receive. At New York it appeared that in very many cases in which men came under an agreement of the non-specific type (*i.e.*, with an assurance of getting work, but with no specific agreement as to what their wages were to be), the contract labour inspectors were accustomed to recommend that the men in question should be debarred from landing as contract labourers, while the Commissioner of Immigration (Colonel Weber) invariably declined to endorse any such recommendation, it being his practice to debar as contract labourers such men only as had received and accepted an offer of work specifying the rate of wages which they were to get from the employer.

But, whatever the practice may have been at New York under the administration of Colonel Weber, a case which occurred before his tenure of office, and for the particulars of which I am indebted to the courtesy of the Honble. Michael H. Herbert, Secretary of the British Embassy at Washington, shows that a less lenient interpretation has at times been given to the terms of the contract labour law. This case was as follows:—An Englishman, intending to go out to a place in Texas, obtained from the agents of the steamship company, by which he was in May, 1889, carried to New York, a letter of introduction to the "reception and locating agent" of a railway company at that place. This letter specified that "the bearer of this is entitled to all the accommo- "dation and assistance provided by the Southern Pacific Co.'s "Immigrant's House at———, Texas, free upon presentation

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* *See* full report of this case in Appendix E., *post*, pp. 179, 180.

"of this certificate at the office of the Home," and was given upon condition of the immigrant's signing (as he did) a declaration that he was willing, and able to work, and would accept the first employment offered him on arrival, unless a choice of more than one occupation were offered, in which event he was to be at liberty to accept that which might suit him best. This declaration was treated by the immigration authorities at New York as "a contract or agreement to perform labour or service" within the meaning of the contract labour laws, and the man was debarred from landing as a contract labourer.

Having now set forth what are the precise classes of persons whom the immigration laws are intended to prevent from settling in the United States, it remains to inquire what degree of success appears to be achieved in this direction.

ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS; AS TO IMMIGRATION FROM CANADA.

When we approach this portion of our subject, it will be found convenient to take as our basis the statistics given in the last annual report of the Superintendent of Immigration as to the arrivals of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, which are set forth in Appendix B., Table XVIII., *post*, p. 125; but before proceeding to comment upon these statistics, it must be pointed out that the figures as to arrivals of immigrants given in that report do not include arrivals from British North America or from Mexico, and do not, therefore, give us information in respect to those immigrants who came to the United States from the Dominion of Canada by sea, or those who entered the United States by its northern or its southern frontiers. As to the immigration to the United States from Canada by sea (which takes place by way of the Massachusetts sea-ports) it will be seen from the account given above (pp. 41–43) that the restrictive measures adopted at Boston are of anything but a rigorous character. With respect to the immigration over the frontiers of the United States (taking place principally across the borders between the United States and Canada) it should be noted that the immigration authorities of the United States do not claim that any efficient restrictions have been carried out, the last report of the Superintendent of Immigration (for 1892) expressly declaring that the legislative provisions made for the regulation and restriction of immigration along the southern and northern borders of the United States have "been practically inoperative."*

It is, however, certain that in respect at any rate of the enforcement of the contract labour laws some by no means unsuccessful action has been taken upon the northern frontier, a view which is borne out by the observations of Mr. Burnett given above (*ante*, pp. 57–60) and by the statement made in the *Annual*

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* *Annual Report of the Superintendent of Immigration for* 1892, p. 11.

Report for 1892 of the Superintendent of Immigration (p. 1, note), that in the year ending June 30, 1892, 831 persons were returned to Canada as alien contract labourers; for it is believed that these 831 individuals were, with but few exceptions, persons who had endeavoured to enter the United States by its northern frontier.[*] All the same, it would be far from easy to suppose that these 800 and odd persons detected and debarred as contract labourers at points along the extensive northern frontier of the United States constituted more than a small fraction of the total number of immigrants who, in the course of the year 1892, entered the United States from the Dominion of Canada under contract, express or implied, to perform labour in the States.[†] To say nothing of the positive assertion of Mr. Colcord, the immigrant inspector at Boston, quoted above, that every one of the persons whom the Boston authorities had returned to Canada as contract labourers had afterwards got in over the land frontier, we have the undoubted fact that many thousands of Canadians cross the border into the New England States every spring, returning in the following autumn (see *ante*, p. 55). Now, on the one hand, there can be little doubt that many of these "birds of passage" come with arrangements as to employment of the nature forbidden by the American law made beforehand; and, on the other hand, these men knew far too much about the American law to "give themselves away" by unwise admissions.[‡]

ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS; AS TO TRANSOCEANIC IMMIGRATION.

It is time to turn from the confessedly less efficient regulation and restriction of immigration carried out in the case of persons entering the United States from British North America or from Mexico to the more elaborate system which is in force in relation to those who come across the ocean to the American Republic.

As we have seen, the restrictive process applied in the case of transoceanic passengers to the detection and rejection of ineligible immigrants practically consists of two parts, of which the first is carried out by the steamship companies before bringing their passengers to America, while the second is performed by the officials of the United States when these passengers arrive at the seaport for which they are bound. That the steamship companies are interested in discovering ineligible persons, and in preventing them for obtaining a passage, is obvious. For, by placing the steamship owners under the obligation of carrying back at their own cost passengers who may be found to be inadmissible, and also those who, after having been admitted, are, within a year of their being landed, found to have become a public charge, from causes existing prior to their landing, the laws of the United States inflict what is practically a fine upon the owner of a vessel in every case in which he is proved to have shipped an ineligible immigrant. The penalty in question is not very heavy; still, it is sufficient to induce the steamship companies to exercise a certain degree of care. Accordingly, the discrimination between the eligibles and the ineligibles begins as soon as the intending immigrant applies for his passage-ticket. It is, of course, impossible to say how strict are the precautions usually taken by agents or sub-agents in order to ascertain the eligibility of applicants for tickets. It will probably not be contended that anything approaching to a strict inspection takes place, or that any searching interrogatories are, as a rule, administered. Still, there can be no question that gross carelessness on the part of an agent or sub-agent would be resented by a steamship company saddled with the expense of bringing back passengers improperly booked. It is asserted that some of the principal companies on the Continent compel an agent who has booked a passenger declared ineligible by the United States authorities to refund the cost of the man's return journey.* So far as the Liverpool companies are concerned, no case has, it is stated, occurred in which a booking agent has been discovered to be guilty of misconduct in knowingly or negligently booking ineligible immigrants. It was pointed out that the agents of the Liverpool lines are under a strong inducement to exercise due care, because want of care would be followed by the withdrawal of the offender's agency, not alone for the particular company injured by neglect on any occasion, but for all the companies having their head-quarters at Liverpool; for, in regard to the appointment and dismissal of agents, all these lines act in concert.†

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[*] A few of these 831 persons returned to Canada as contract labourers are believed to be persons who arrived by sea; the rest appear to have been stopped at various inland "ports" (see *Annual Report of Superintendent of Immigration* for 1892, p. 36, Table No. 10), presumably at towns on the great lakes.

[†] Compare *Report on Immigration by the Chief of the Miscellaneous Division, Secretary's Office*, for the year ending June 30, 1891, p. 7; especially the statement of the immigrant inspector at Newport, Vermont: "We are receiving at " this port three carloads of these French Canadians each day, who are *en route* to " the various manufacturing towns in New England, and a large number of them " are, in my opinion, under an implied contract to labour."

[‡] Compare the statement of Mr. Colcord quoted above (*ante*, p. 42), that "they " teach the contract labour laws in the Nova Scotian schools." Be this as it may, it is certain that a workman, who after spending a summer in the States returns to Canada, will take with him a full knowledge of the provisions of the contract labour laws.

It must be observed that in regard to one class of immigrant the necessity for satisfying the agent of the man's eligibility does not appear to have existed in all cases. In those very numerous instances in which a passage is paid for in America by a resident in the United States anxious to bring over a relation or friend, the purchaser of the passage has been in the habit of sending to the intending immigrant a certificate to be exchanged by him for a passage-ticket, this exchange being very often effected by posting the certificate to the head office of the company, and receiving by post the passage-ticket. In a case such as this, no opportunity for personal inspection and interrogation exists. But it is undeniable that very little danger is likely to arise from the absence of such opportunity. In the first place, the agent in the United States, who sells the prepaid passage, has warned the purchaser that by reason of the provisions of the United States laws his money is liable to be thrown away if he sends the ticket to a man whom the immigration authorities reject. In the next place, the very fact that a man is sent for by a relation or friend who may be presumed not to desire to be burdened with the presence in his house or in his neighbourhood of a ne'er-do-weel relation or acquaintance is of itself a guarantee that he is unlikely to be debarred from landing as "likely to become a public charge." And now that the new immigration law of March 3, 1893, has come into operation, it would appear that the holder of a prepaid certificate will be unable to exchange it for a passage-ticket unless and until he has submitted himself to personal inspection and interrogation by a representative of the steamship company.

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* Compare the report of H.B.M. Consul-General at Hamburg, *post*, Appendix C., p. 127; and the report of the United States Consul at Rotterdam, U.S. *Consular Reports*, Sept. 1892, p. 139. Mr. Gustav Schwab, of Messrs. Oelrichs and Co., agents at New York for the North German Lloyd steamship line, has written to me:— "In reply to your question I would say that our company, as we are informed, " actually oblige agents to refund the amount of passage for returned immigrants " that are barred."

† The Passenger Acts require that every passage broker shall be licensed by justices, and shall give bond to the Crown to the amount of 1,000*l.* for the proper conduct of his business.

On the whole, it would appear that, speaking generally, the examination of intending immigrants at the time when they take their tickets, as carried out hitherto, has possessed a certain, probably not very high, degree of value as a means of weeding out from the crowd of applicants those whom the laws of the United States declare inadmissible. In regard to the point now under consideration, the *Annual Report of the Superintendent of Immigration* for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, contains the following passage:—"The number of " landings would have increased enormously but for the " restrictive features adopted March 3, 1891. Steamship agents " report their refusal to sell tickets to 50,000 applicants.* Of " the thousands who were deterred from consulting ship agents " by reason of the prohibitive features of the law it is not " possible to estimate. It is evident that the law has exercised " a wholesome and deterrent effect upon immigration" (p. 8). It is a little difficult to accept without considerable reservation this, perhaps, somewhat unduly optimist conclusion. There can, however, be little doubt that the statute of 1893 (see *ante*, pp. 50–54) is likely to make steamship agents more careful than hitherto in booking immigrant passengers. It is quite probable that, in the course of getting the twenty-one different questions contained in the interrogatories now administered to all applicants for passage-tickets properly filled in, facts may be elicited which may tend to the rejection of an ineligible immigrant.* To what extent this will be the case, time will show; but in any event it is difficult to avoid the suspicion that the elaborate formalities now required when an immigrant is booked have a certain tendency to defeat their own object. Suppose, for example, that twenty or thirty different men have in the course of a short time been successively rejected by the local steamship agent because, in answer to his question, they admitted that they had at one time or other been inmates of a workhouse. It may be surmised that it will "get about" that persons similarly situated will, if they wish to emigrate to the United States, do well to be less lavish of the truth when under examination.

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* Mr. Gustav Schwab, who is admittedly one of the foremost authorities upon the subject of immigration into the United States, wrote, in answer to an inquiry by the writer of this report, that he did not believe that he could give any figures with reference to this statement, and that "this would be a very difficult thing to prove."

After the immigrant has been accepted by the booking agent he has (as above explained) to undergo a certain amount of medical inspection carried out on behalf of the steamship company. If, for example, the man is domiciled in one of the emigrant boarding-houses (as is the case, *e.g.*, at Liverpool, when a Swede who has come from Gothenburg *viâ* Hull is waiting for the vessel that will take him to America), he will be examined before he comes on board by a doctor sent by the company. It might, indeed, appear to be possible that this boarding-house inspection should be made so severe as to effectually prevent the shipment of even a single person who could fairly be treated by the United States authorities as ineligible on the ground of ill-health. But, in practice, the task of accurate elimination is not altogether easy. A man may have cataract in one or both of his eyes, and yet if he has a son in America willing and able to support him, this man may be allowed to land. The doctor who visits the boarding-house will very probably not care to undertake the duty of cross-examining the man upon points such as these in order to get at the facts. Possibly the doctor may report the state of the man's eyes to the office. Clerks at the office, even if they take the trouble to go into the matter, have no means of ascertaining the truth with precision. It is likely enough that the company will send the man over and take their chance of his being returned. More difficult still to deal with are the cases of women whom the doctor thinks to be pregnant, and who may be unmarried. A medical man entertains a very natural reluctance to challenging a woman with being about to become the mother of an illegitimate child. Sometimes the woman denies that she is pregnant; sometimes she insists that she is married. Possibly, the doctor leaves the case to be dealt with by the office, but the authorities at the office, although they often try to get at the truth, and very painful scenes have at times occurred when a justly or unjustly indignant woman has been subjected to cross-examination, do not find it at all an easy task to ascertain the facts.

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* In one direction the administration of the new interrogatories, prefaced as they are by a warning that the immigrant may be required by the authorities in the United States to swear to the truth of the answers given by him (including, of course, the statement that he has never been in prison), would appear to be likely to bear fruit. For there is reason to believe that benevolent societies, previously accustomed to send discharged prisoners to the United States, will hesitate to do so now, when this course of action is clearly shown to involve the direct encouragement of untruth, if not of perjury.

While a certain proportion of immigrants are examined at a boarding-house, all, without exception, are inspected upon embarkation. But the scrutiny which the ship's doctor makes while the passengers are hurrying on board, supplemented though it be by a second glance given during the examination by the medical officer of the Board of Trade, cannot be considered to be of a very searching character. In particular, the detection of pregnant unmarried women is, under the circumstances, far from easy; and a person of diseased intellect is extremely likely to pass this test without detection.

At this point we pass to the second part of the sifting process, that which is carried out on the arrival of immigrants by the immigration authorities of the United States, a subject which, as above remarked, it is proposed to consider in connexion with the details given in Appendix B., Table XVIII., *post*, p. 125. With regard to the last column of this Table, which is headed "Bonded," this relates to 2,135 persons allowed to land upon a guarantee given by some responsible person that these immigrants should not become a public charge. Since the practice of taking guarantees of this nature has now been practically (save in quite exceptional instances) abolished[*] it will not be necessary further to refer to this matter.

The figures given in the table just referred to (Appendix B., Table XVIII., *post*, p. 125,) show that out of a total of 583,962 immigrants who arrived at different ports in the United States during the year ending June 30, 1892, in all 2,164 were prevented from landing as being inadmissible under the immigration laws, of whom there were rejected as idiots, 4; as insane, 17; as paupers, 1,002; as diseased persons, 80; as convicts, 26; as "assisted immigrants," 23; as prostitutes, 80; as contract labourers, 932; while during the same period 637 persons, who had been allowed to land, but who within one year of their arrival had been found to have become a public charge, were during the same period deported from the United States.[†]

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[*] Mr. A. B. Nettleton, Assistant Secretary, Treasury Department, "addressed a " letter to the commissioner of immigration at each principal port of the United " States on the 6th of December, 1891, directing that no further bonds be taken, " except upon specific authorization of the Secretary of the Treasury in any given " case;" up to March 3rd, 1892 "only two bonds have been taken since the date " of that communication." (*Report of Select Committee of the House of Representatives on Immigration and Naturalization*, 1892, the "Stump Report," pp. [illegible]–6.) By the Immigration Law of 1893, sec. 7, Appendix D., *post*, p. 144, the practice of taking bonds or other guarantees that immigrants shall not become a public charge is altogether prohibited except with the written approval in each case of the Secretary of the Treasury.

[†] It will be seen that the figures given in Appendix B., Tables I.–XVII., show that during the calendar year 1892 the number of immigrants who arrived and were

With respect to the persons who, on reaching the United States, were at once sent back as ineligible, we remark that these form a very small fraction indeed—considerably less than one-half of 1 per cent.—of the total arrivals. The question to be considered is whether the proportion of ineligible passengers among this large number of close upon 600,000 was in reality so small as this, say, ·37 per cent. of the whole. Did the sifting machinery erected by the Legislature of the United States really eliminate all the persons whom it was intended to detect and reject, or did it let through with the good grain any amount, and what amount of worthless chaff?

These are questions which it is, of course, by no means easy to answer. Still, it is hoped that the detailed description which has been given of the sifting process as actually carried out at the principal sea-ports of the United States may enable a judgment to be formed as to the measure of efficiency which this process may fairly be considered to possess. Taking first the persons whom it is desired to exclude upon moral grounds, it can scarcely be deemed probable that the 26 persons sent back (all of them from New York) as convicts in the year ending June 30, 1892, were the only persons out of the total of about 600,000 immigrants arriving at the different sea-ports of the United States in that year who had "been convicted of a felony "or other infamous crime or misdemeanour involving moral "turpitude." The figures given in Appendix B., Table II., *post*, p. 112, show that out of the 27 persons sent back as convicts from New York in the calendar year 1892, no less than 26 were Italians. The detection of Italian convicts is, according to a statement made to the writer by Colonel Weber, the late Commissioner of Immigration in New York, very greatly facilitated by the circumstance that all Italian immigrants are furnished with passports, which are examined by the registry clerks, and which bear an endorsement of any conviction which the holders may have undergone.* But in other cases how can it be possible to detect by mere inspection, as a man walks past the doctors and the registry clerks, the fact that he was some time ago sentenced as guilty of an offence against the criminal law? The same remark applies also in the case of polygamists. The fact that not a single person was sent back from any sea-port in the whole of the United States as a polygamist in the 12 months ending June 30, 1892, may, no doubt, be due to the abandonment of polygamy which is said to be taking place among the Mor-

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dealt with by the immigration authorities at the four great ports (New York, Baltimore, Boston, and Philadelphia), visited by the writer, was 482,342, of whom 2,335 (say, ·48 per cent.) were debarred from landing; 1,114 of these immigrants being rejected as contract labourers; while in all 553 persons were sent back (after having been landed) as having within one year of their landing become a public charge.

* It is stated that the Italian authorities will not permit an emigrant to leave the country without a passport.—*Report of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives on Immigration and Naturalization*, 1891 (the "Owen Report"), p. 403.

mons.[*] But, in any case, it is clear that the sifting machinery employed is quite inadequate effectually to detect all persons coming within the category of polygamists.

In regard to the discrimination which it is endeavoured to exercise against persons ineligible by reason of disease, whether disease of a nature to destroy the comfort or to injure the health of other persons, or disease of a nature to incapacitate the sufferer from earning his living, a good deal must depend upon the zeal and ability of the medical staff in each case ; and in criticising the system it will be proper to take it at its best. Even at its best the system is, of course, very far from being infallible. There must, so far as a layman can judge, be many classes of bodily ailments seriously impairing a man's capacity to earn his living, which cannot be expected to be diagnosed by an inspection so hasty as that which is carried out, for example, at Ellis Island, where the time devoted to the examination of each immigrant usually averages about three seconds.[†] But that very many bodily ailments of many different kinds are, as a fact, detected by the medical staff attached to the immigration service is abundantly proved.

With respect to idiocy and insanity, it may be taken to be certain that there are many persons undoubtedly suffering from various forms of mental deficiency or disease who are quite likely to pass in the crowd of immigrants wholly unobserved by the medical staff. At the same time, there appears to be little doubt that the medical inspection as at present carried out is adequate to check any such wholesale " dumping " of imbeciles and lunatics as is alleged to have taken place in times past.[‡] To carry out anything like a thorough examination of the mental condition of all immigrants would be a most formidable task. But, within its own limitations, the medical inspection may fairly be considered as by no means inefficient for the purpose of detecting, at any rate, gross cases of mental deficiency or disease.

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[*] See *Report of the Commissioners of Immigration upon the Causes which incite Immigration to the United States* (the "Weber Report"), p. 185.

[†] What per-centage of persons, whose ineligibility by reason of bodily ailments would have been detected if the inspection had been much more thorough, does, as a fact, escape detection it is impossible to say. It has been claimed that the medical inspection of immigrants has, at any rate, exhibited much greater efficiency since the regulation of immigration was taken over by the Federal Government. Thus, in an address delivered in January, 1893, Col. Weber said : " The practice of the old " State Board of Emigration, which the United States officials have continued, and " which is founded not upon mandatory law, but upon regulations, has been to take " care of those who fall into distress within twelve months of their landing, at the " expense of the immigration fund, instead of sending them to the city hospitals for " treatment at the expense of our tax-payers. The year 1889, the last complete " year under State control, showed an average daily attendance of such immigrants " of 266. Under the Federal control for the first full year, namely, 1891, that " average was reduced to 73½, and for 1892, 81 and a fraction. Now this means " a better class of immigrants or a more careful sifting at the threshold, one or the " other, and perhaps it is both." But inquiries made by the writer tend to show that the diminution of the daily attendance of immigrants seeking hospital treatment at New York is in a very large measure due, not to any of the causes suggested by Col. Weber, but to the fact that, while under the old State Board little difficulty was made in supplying hospital treatment to all applicants, Col. Weber, when he came into office, initiated a much stricter system, so that it soon became known that unless a man was not alone indigent, but also really ill, it was of no use for him to ask the immigration authorities to take him as a hospital patient.

[‡] There appears to be some evidence that, so far at any rate as New York is concerned, the rejection of the mentally diseased has been more rigorous under the Federal, than under the State administration. In a paper read on June 12, 1893, at

Speaking generally of the medical inspection of immigrants, whether in relation to bodily or to mental disease, it must be said that, although it is true that only a few seconds are, on the average, devoted to the examination of each individual, yet there are very many among the emigrants who are quite obviously up to the standard of soundness insisted upon, while others require and receive an inspection of more than the average duration, and if any doubt still remains, are ordered to stand aside for subsequent leisurely scrutiny. No one would pretend that a doctor examining men on behalf of an insurance company could do his work properly if he took them at the rate of one in every three seconds. But different degrees of strictness appear legitimate in different circumstances; and that the inspection carried out by the medical officers attached to the immigration service of the United States does, as a matter of fact, succeed in detecting a considerable proportion of the cases proper for rejection on grounds within its province seems to be, on the whole, reasonably clear.

So far as the detection of pregnancy is concerned, New York is probably far ahead of the other sea-ports visited; certainly, the chance that a woman in this condition will succeed in passing the matron at Ellis Island unchallenged must, according to the information given to the writer, and to what he has himself observed, be a poor chance indeed.

Coming now to the question of the exclusion of persons likely to become a public charge, we may divide these into two classes. First, we have the persons who from ill-health or old age are incompetent to earn their own living. That a considerable proportion of such cases will, in all probability, be detected by the doctors, we may admit. But after a case of this kind has been discovered by the medical staff, it still very frequently remains to be determined whether the man has such expectation of receiving support, *e.g.*, from his children already in the United States, as will render it improbable that the burden of his maintenance will fall upon the public. If the man's son

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the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Colonel Weber states that "the number "of insane immigrants under Federal officials never reached 25 per cent. of those "turned over to them by the State Board, after disposing of the subjects so transferred by recovery, death, or removal to local institutions at the end of the year." Colonel Porter, Commissioner of the Department of Public Charities and Correction of New York City, told the writer that there has been a great improvement in recent years; that formerly foreign lunatics were "dumped" wholesale into the United States, but that this has now been stopped. If this improvement goes on, we may expect to see the effect in the figures as to inmates of lunatic asylums. So far, however, as regards the asylums of the city of New York, it must be said that no signs whatever of a more rigorous exclusion of mentally diseased immigrants can be perceived in the statistics of these institutions.

lives near to the sea-port, he may come to claim his parent, and it may be possible to ascertain, with at any rate some small approach to certainty, that he is both willing and able to look after the immigrant. But in other cases the inspectors have, as a rule, to be content with assuring themselves on some *primâ facie* evidence that the immigrant is expected and will be welcomed by a resident in the United States, whose ability, however, to undertake the task of caring for the newcomer it is impracticable to verify with any exactness. It must further be remarked that it not infrequently occurs that an immigrant, whose arrival was a subject of rejoicing to his relatives in the States, is sooner or later found to be a greater tax upon their means or upon their temper than they care to bear, and is cast adrift without resources, under circumstances which make it in the highest degree likely that he will shortly become a public charge.

Leaving on one side the cases in which an immigrant admittedly depends for support upon relatives, and turning to those cases in which the persons subjected to the scrutiny of the immigration authorities will have to be maintained exclusively by their own exertions, how far, we ask, is it probable that the very rapid diagnosis made by the immigrant inspectors will succeed in eliminating from the stream which defiles past them all those individuals who are likely to be either too idle or too incompetent to provide for their own support?

It is impossible to deny that the test applied is of a very rough-and-ready character. The point of greatest importance in deciding the question whether a particular immigrant is likely to provide for himself and his family by his own exertions is, obviously, the man's antecedents. And upon the subject of the man's antecedents the inspector is, and, for the most part, is likely, in spite of the answers which he receives as the immigrant passes in front of him, to remain blankly ignorant. If it so happen that the immigrant admits that his passage was paid for him by a charitable institution, or that he was at one time or other in receipt of poor-law relief, then the inspector has some evidence of ineligibility to go upon. But then, can it be considered at all certain that all persons whose passage has been paid by charity, or who have ever had relief from the guardians, will confess the facts? And even as to those who do confess the facts, a large degree of discretion has, in practice, to be exercised. For every case in which a man has had poor-law relief is not treated alike;* and immigrants whose passage has been, in whole or in part, paid for by benevolent institutions or individuals are only sent back if they are judged to be unlikely to earn their own living in the States.† In fact, in the whole of the fiscal year, 1892, no more than 23 persons in all were sent back (21 from Boston, 2 from San Francisco) on the ground of their being "assisted immigrants."

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* For cases of persons who confessed to having had poor-law relief, but who were yet allowed to land, see *ante*, p. 37.

† As to assisted immigrants, see *ante*, pp. 23 *n.*, 65 *n.*, 68.

Speaking generally, it must be confessed that it would be idle to expect the inspectors by putting to an immigrant a few hurried questions, the truth of his answers to which cannot, for the most part, possibly be tested in any manner whatever, to determine with precision whether the man was going to be self-supporting or not.

It is not intended to suggest that, by reason of the inevitable imperfection of the system of regulating immigration in force in the United States, that country is, in fact, to any very great extent flooded with immigrants of the non-self-supporting type. For it must be remembered that a very large part of the immigration into the United States is, at present, that of persons coming out to seek their fortune in America at the invitation of friends and relatives already established there; and it may, perhaps, not be unreasonable to suppose that such an invitation is most likely to be extended to persons of whose character and antecedents something favourable is known by those whom they are to join in the States. In cases of this description the task of discrimination imposed upon the immigration authorities has, in effect, been performed for them. But so far as the system itself is concerned, the fundamental difficulty necessarily encountered by any system, which attempts to analyse by a cursory examination the component members of a promiscuous crowd of persons as to whose antecedents little or nothing can be known, and to pick out those who are unlikely to succeed in the battle of life, must be considered to be one of a most serious character.

We must, however, not forget that, in those cases in which an inspector makes the mistake of treating as likely to be self-supporting an immigrant who afterwards belies this supposition, if the man becomes a public charge within one year of his landing (from causes existing prior to his landing) he may be compulsorily returned at the expense of the steamship company by which he was brought to the United States. In the fiscal year 1892 in all 637 persons were sent back under this "one-year clause," which, as ancillary to the system of inspection upon arrival, undoubtedly possesses much practical value.

The special subject of contract labour remains for consideration. In the year ending June 30, 1892, in all 932 persons are in the table now under consideration stated to have been sent back from different sea-ports of the United States as contract labourers, of whom 832 were returned from the port of New York. How far would it be safe to assume that these 932 persons were the only, or nearly the only persons who came across the ocean to the United States in the course of the 12 months in question in violation of the contract labour laws? Speaking broadly, it may be said that the system of inspection in force at the sea-ports of the United States in relation to transoceanic passengers has the effect of making it at all times far from easy to import large gangs of men; and, in a case in which a strike has broken out, may make it extremely difficult to import even a few men at a time to take the place of strikers. It is, of course, not to be supposed that the inspectors are able to detect every case in which either a single individual or a number of men together emigrate to the United States under a contract or agreement to perform labour or service made previous to departure. In respect to single individuals discovery is certainly very difficult, since the only available proof of the immigrant's being a contract labourer consists, in most cases, in his own confession; though it is said to occur occasionally that a man is so alarmed at the prospect of being returned as a "pauper, or person likely to become a public charge," that, in order to show that he is likely to be able to provide for his own support, he eagerly proclaims the fact that he has already obtained a promise of employment, and so convicts himself of falling within the prohibited category of contract labourer. But in regard to groups of men the mere fact that a large number of workmen all of the same occupation and all, very probably, coming from the same district arrive simultaneously, all bound for the same destination, at any rate affords to the inspector an important clue, and enables him to cross-examine the men with sufficient vigour and pertinacity to elicit, in some cases, a confession of their guilt. It must, however, be said that, even under circumstances such as these, an inspector can seldom feel certain that he has to do with a genuine case of contract labour. It often happens that the strongest apparent indications of guilt are present where the men are entirely innocent. For example, a Hungarian who came over two years ago and is doing well, writes to his two brothers who are working in his own trade at home, urging them to join him. The letter goes the round of the village and is talked about through the district. Finally, not alone the two brothers but also four or five of their friends emigrate to America, and present themselves, all together, to the inspectors. To all appearances, this must be a gang of contract labourers, but it is, in reality, nothing of the kind. Then again, it will occur that a number of workmen belonging to the same trade, and most of them coming from more or less the same neighbourhood, but whose simultaneous emigration is caused not by any arrangement with an American employer but by the depressed condition of the industry in which they are engaged, meet fortuitously on the steamship. They find on board a fellow-craftsman who has been in the States already and is returning after a visit to his friends in the old country. He can speak a little English, and giving out that he "knows his way about," becomes the natural leader of the group, which he undertakes to pilot through the intricacies of the immigrant depôt. The obvious conclusion for the inspector to come to is that this man is a "boss" or foreman who has been sent by his employer to recruit and bring over a gang of workmen. But this conclusion is, of course, entirely unfounded; and after a lengthy cross-examination, the inspector lets the men go, and passes on to the next group feeling thoroughly puzzled and disheartened. Under all these circumstances it is not surprising to find that in the fiscal year 1892, out of the total number of 30,733 immigrants arriving at Philadelphia, 2 only were detected and rejected as contract labourers, while at Boston, with a total immigration of 32,632, not a single person was debarred from landing as having emigrated in violation of the contract labour law. At the same time, it must be remembered that in all cases in which a strike is pending the trade union is very likely to request the inspectors to keep a sharp look out for men of the particular trade affected, and the employers, knowing this, will not improbably be deterred from attempting to import alien labour; and in any event will not dare to threaten the adoption of this course. Now, since to a body of men out on strike the threat that foreigners will be imported to fill their places is always discouraging in the extreme, there can be no doubt that the alien contract labour law, making it impossible for employers to hold out a menace of this description, secures for American labour in its contests with capital a tactical advantage of no inconsiderable value.*

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* Referring generally to the restriction of immigration of any of the prohibited classes, it is claimed (and justly claimed) that, at New York at any rate, where the great bulk of the immigration into the United States takes place, the substitution of the Federal for the State authorities as administrators of the immigration laws has resulted in a marked improvement in the operation of the sifting machinery. Thus, in his address, delivered in January, 1893, already referred to, Col. Weber said that "the State Board of Emigration Commissioners during the five years preceding the control and supervision of the business by the Federal authorities barred and returned to Europe 1,977 people. During the time the United States have had charge, namely, from April 19th, 1890, down to the 1st of November 1892, about two years and seven months, there were barred and returned to Europe as follows:—

"From April 19th to December 31st, 1890, inclusive	343
"For the year 1891	1,181
"From January 1st to October 31st, 1892, inclusive	1,527
"Total	3,051"

These figures, it should be noted, take no account of persons returned under the one-year clause of the Act of 1891. It will be remembered that the total number of persons debarred from landing at New York and returned to Europe in the calendar year 1892 was 2,137, a figure larger than the total mentioned above as having been barred and returned during the whole of the five years preceding the assumption of control by the Federal authorities.

Another fact brought forward by Col. Weber in his Chicago paper (referred to *ante*, p. 82 *n.*) is that "the number of steamship tickets for immigrants returning to Europe based upon reduced or charity rates issued by the companies to persons having some means, but who failed in successfully competing here for a livelihood show a decreasing tendency, several of the more important lines marking in 1892 a decline of 25 per cent. over those of 1889." That the number of "charity passages" is smaller now than in 1889 is true. Thus the number of charity

EFFECT OF ENFORCEMENT OF UNITED STATES LAWS UPON RATEPAYERS IN UNITED KINGDOM.

Before leaving the subject of the regulation and restriction of general immigration it seems proper to inquire to what extent the rejection by the United States of certain classes of immigrants operates to cast a burden upon the public in the United Kingdom by causing to be landed on our shores aliens who thereupon become recipients of public relief. That a certain number of foreigners are brought back to ports in the United Kingdom after being either debarred from landing upon their original arrival in the United States or sent back from the States as having become a public charge is certain. Thus, as we have seen, in the calendar year 1892 there were debarred from landing at New York and returned at the cost of the steamship companies to ports in the United Kingdom 38 aliens (Polish, 2; Russian, 28; Swedish, 1; Finnish, 1; German, 6); and there were, in addition, returned from New York at the expense of the steamship companies under the one-year clause to such ports 47 (Polish, 4; Russian, 30; Swedish, 4; Bohemian, 2; other Austrian, 1; German, 6). From Boston we got back in 1892 as debarred immigrants, 14 foreigners (German, 1; Russian, 2; Polish, 6; of other nativities, 5); and also returned under the one-year clause 13 aliens in all (German, 1; Russian, 4; Polish, 2; Swedish, 4; Finnish, 1; Austrian, 1). From Philadelphia

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passages granted by the following lines (according to information supplied to the writer by the companies) was :—

Line.	Period.	Number of Charity Passages.
North German Lloyd	July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889	177
	July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892	108
Netherlands American Steam Navigation Company	July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889	368
	July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892	308
Anchor	July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889	39
	July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892	47
White Star	July 3, 1888, to June 2, 1889	161
	July 3, 1891, to June 2, 1892	130

But how far these figures go in proving the exercise of greater care on the admission of immigrants since Col. Weber was appointed by the Federal authorities in April 1890, is open to doubt. It is quite possible that the diminution in the number of charity passages is to some extent caused by the steamship companies being now compelled to take back, free of charge, persons who would formerly have gone back to Europe on charity passages.

we received as immigrants prevented from landing by the United States authorities in 1892, and sent back at the expense of the steamship companies in all 2 foreigners (Germans) and as returned by reason of their having become a public charge other 4 aliens (Russians). A very considerable proportion of the foreigners rejected and returned by the United States appear, after being re-landed in the United Kingdom, to have been sent on to the Continent by the steamship companies by which they were brought from America to this country.* But in regard to any cases in which this course may not have been pursued, the question arises, to what extent do the foreigners sent back to this country by the United States immigration authorities become a burden upon the rate-payers of the United Kingdom? With a view to ascertaining the facts the Board of Trade recently requested the Local Government Board (England and Wales), the Secretary for Scotland, and the Local Government Board (Ireland) to inquire how many cases occurred in 1892 in which foreigners sent back to this country by the immigration authorities in the United States were received into workhouses, lunatic asylums, &c. in certain places where this would have been the most likely to happen, if at all.

The information furnished to the Local Government Board (England) and by that Board placed at the disposal of the Board of Trade relates to the following parishes or unions—the parish of Liverpool, the adjacent West Derby Union and township of Toxteth Park, the Incorporation of Southampton, the adjacent South Stoneham Union, the Incorporation of Kingston-upon-Hull and the Grimsby Union. The only cases in which foreigners sent back by the United States authorities are stated to have, in the course of the year 1892, been admitted into any institution maintained by the rates in the districts named are three cases which occurred in the parish of Liverpool.†

The information obtained by the Secretary for Scotland relates to the parishes of North and South Leith, Greenock, Barony and Glasgow, and to the Govan Combination. The Secretary for Scotland states that no case in which a foreigner sent back by the immigration authorities of the United States was during 1892 received into any poorhouse, lunatic asylum, &c., occurred in any of the parishes just named, but that four cases of this nature occurred in the Govan Combination.‡

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* In reply to questions put by the writer the Companies in Liverpool carrying immigrants to the United States stated that they invariably sent back to the Continent all foreign passengers rejected or returned by the immigration authorities in the United States, the only exception being one case in which a lunatic was sent to the workhouse at Liverpool.

† The nativity of the three returned immigrants is not given; their names are stated as "Jean Bedmoun or Jean Louis Bedmounx," "Claus T. Emanuelson or Chas. V. Emanuel," and "Felix Stahlger or Felix Stardecker."

‡ Nativities not indicated; names given as "Walter Ravensohn," "Augusta Zadouber," "Otto Zadouber" and "Elias Freer."

The Local Government Board (Ireland) states that "it does "not appear that any person of foreign nationality sent back to the United Kingdom by the United States Government was received into a workhouse or lunatic asylum in Belfast, Cork, or Londonderry in the year 1892."

B. Chinese Immigration.

Passing from the restrictions in force in respect to general immigration, we now come to the subject of the exclusion of Chinese labourers from the United States. As will have been seen from the account of the anti-Chinese legislation given in a previous part of this report, this legislation provides in the first place for the exclusion of Chinese labourers who attempt to enter the United States, and in the next place for the compulsory deportation of all Chinese labourers * who should not, within a period now expired, have proved their right to remain in the United States and have taken out a certificate of residence. With respect to the actual application of this legislation I am not able to speak from personal investigation; for it was not possible within the time at my disposal to visit the places where Chinese immigrants enter or seek to enter the United States; and the date fixed for the deportation of Chinese to commence (May 6, 1893) was subsequent to my leaving America. But in regard to the effects produced by the operation of the anti-Chinese laws it may be of interest to note that, before the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 came into operation, the number of persons of Chinese nationality entering the United States had been in each of the following years (each year ending June 30)—in 1877, 10,594; in 1878, 8,992; in 1879, 9,604; in 1880, 5,802; in 1881, 11,890; in 1882 (*i.e.*, between July 1, 1881 and June 30, 1882), 39,579, and between July 1, 1882, and August 5, 1882, (this Act coming into effect on August 6, 1882) 6,613.* But in the whole period from August 6, 1882, to June 30, 1892, no more than 9,193 Chinese are stated in the official figures to have entered the United States.†.

It should, however, be observed, that in the official figures no account is taken as to 1886 or any subsequent year of immigrants coming by the land frontiers of the United States, either on the north or the south. It seems to be certain that some Chinese labourers get into the United States by British Columbia. It is said in the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives which investigated the subject of

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* Certain exceptions being made in favour of persons unavoidably prevented from taking out certificates of residence within the period named. See *ante*, p. 62.

† *Statistical Abstracts of the United States* for 1891, p. 219; for 1892, p. 223. The 9,193 were not all new-comers; some were undoubtedly Chinese labourers who had been in the United States before. But the re-entry of Chinese labourers was forbidden on and after October 1, 1888, and the total number of Chinese stated to have entered between August 6, 1882, and June 30, 1889, is only 1,913. It would appear to be probable that the bulk of the 9,193 were new arrivals.

Chinese immigration in 1891, that the number of Chinese crossing over in this manner "does not exceed three hundred annually;"[*] while the same authority states that an irruption of the same character has taken place on the southern frontier of the United States.—"The sub-committee also ascertained that quite a number of Chinamen came into this country from Mexico."[†]

On the whole, the measures adopted for the exclusion of Chinese labourers appear to have been attended with a large amount of success. It is, however, necessary to remark that the official statistics show that the number of persons of Chinese nationality entering the States by sea with the full knowledge of the authorities has for some years been increasing, the figures being in 1887 (when the lowest point was reached) 10; in 1888, 26; in 1889, 118; in 1890, 1,716; in 1891, no less than 2,836; and in 1892, 2,728.[‡] Thus in the last three years alone more than 7,000 Chinese entered at United States sea-ports, all of them, of course, securing admittance upon the ground that they were not labourers, but were doctors, teachers, preachers, or other professional men, or merchants. It is, however, impossible to avoid suspecting that a considerable proportion of these immigrants were, in fact, labourers.[§]

With regard to the new Chinese Exclusion Act of 1892 it appears to be generally agreed that the provisions of this law would, if enforced, lead to the deportation of a very large number of Chinese labourers now in the United States.[‖] Upon this subject it may be proper to quote the information which appeared in certain English newspapers soon after the date when this deportation was to have begun.

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[*] *Report of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives on Immigration and Naturalization*, 1891 (on Chinese immigration—the "Lehlbach Report)," p. I.

[†] *Ib.*, p. II.

[‡] *See Statistical Abstract of the United States* for 1892, p. 223.

[§] Compare the following extract from the *New York Tribune*, March 31, 1893:—

"Washington, March 30.—The enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act causes the Treasury officials much trouble, as the Celestial proves himself to be a slippery person. He is now engaged in turning himself into a merchant from a labourer. To such an extent is this the case that Assistant Secretary Spaulding has written the following letter to collectors on the Pacific coast to stop the fraud. He says: 'The department is informed that a practice obtains among Chinese labourers in this country who have accumulated small sums of money of entrusting such money to merchants, which is treated as a part of the capital of the business. Chinese labourers who have made such disposition of their savings, although not actively engaged in mercantile business, have claimed to be merchants and thereby entitled to leave the country and to return to the United States. The Department desires you to closely scrutinize the certificates which may be presented at your port, of returning Chinese, and to require evidence of the standing of the holders as *bonâ fide* merchants actively engaged in business. In no case should Chinese be permitted to enter as merchants, unless their right to the privilege isclearly established, and where it appears that the practice herein referred to attempted, the certificates presented should be ignored, the holders arrested, and the facts reported to the Department.'"

[‖] With regard to the question of Chinese registration under the Act of 1892 in the State of California, we read that "comparatively no applications [by Chinese for registration] have been received. Out of a possible 72,472 only four certificates of residence have been issued." (*Fifth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the State of California*, for the years 1891–1892 p. 14).

> "Philadelphia, May 16.
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> "The decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the Chinese Exclusion Act to be constitutional attracts great attention. The belief is that the Government would have preferred an opposite decision. The law required the deportation of unregistered Chinese, but any attempt to put it into force was postponed pending the decision of the Supreme Court. No orders have yet been issued for its enforcement. Only 4,000 Chinese out of 100,000 in the country have registered themselves. Over $5,000,000 [1,000,000*l.*] would be required to enforce the law, were such a course possible, but only $36,800 [7,360*l.*] are available for the purpose, and, therefore, the law will probably remain a dead letter. Since its passage there has been a decided change of feeling on the subject, it being recognized that deportation would deprive the Pacific States of a useful labouring class who have become necessary to their welfare. A movement will be made at the coming Session of Congress to repeal the worst features of the Act.
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> "No indication has yet been given of the intentions of the Chinese in regard to registry. They may now seek to register, though the time has expired. The Chinese Minister at Washington declines to say anything about the decision of the Supreme Court or about a retaliatory policy towards Americans in China, which the Chinese Government may adopt. The withdrawal of the Embassy is expected. The President has decided not to send a United States Minister to China until her policy is made known. The State Department officials believe that China will protect the Americans now there, who number about one thousand. Merchants here fear that the dispute with China will give England the control of the tea trade, and will result in the transfer of the petroleum trade to Russia.
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> "The decision of the Supreme Court particularly affects three Chinamen in New York who were arrested with the view to their expulsion, but were released on *habeas corpus* pending the decision. They must now leave the country." —*Our Correspondent. Times*, May 17, 1893.
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> "The Cabinet at Washington yesterday discussed the Chinese Exclusion Act. It is understood that a decision was arrived at that the law could not be enforced, there being no funds available for the purpose. The Act only carries an appropriation of 100,000 dols. [20,000*l.*], of which amount Mr. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, stated that less than 35,000 dols. [7,000*l.*] remained, adding that it was estimated that to deport all the Chinamen in the country who had not complied with the law would cost

over 5,000,000 dol. [1,000,000*l.*]—*Reuter.*"—*Westminster Gazette*, May 17, 1893.

" Philadelphia, May 17.

" The Cabinet has practically decided to take no action regarding the Chinese Exclusion Law before the meeting of Congress, because no adequate fund has been appropriated for its enforcement. The Government will, therefore, wait till the Chinese Minister can send an official copy of the decision of the Supreme Court to Pekin and receive instructions in reply, for he will probably do nothing without instructions. There are evidences that the strong current of public opinion in America against enforcing the harsh provisions of the Act is increasing. Counsel for the Chinese Six Companies have sent a telegram to the Treasury Department asking for a suspension of the law. The Washington officials doubt the reports of intended retaliation on the part of the Chinese, as no evidence has been received pointing to any such action.

" The United States Collector at San Francisco, who has been talking about the decision of the Supreme Court, says that when the deportation begins he proposes to deal first with the criminal and worthless classes. Of these he has a list of 1,000 whom he could send home. The steamer Empress of China has sailed from Vancouver for China with 400 Chinese on board, most of whom had been refused admission into the United States.—*Our Correspondent.*" *Times*, May 18, 1893.

Philadelphia, May 19.

" According to advices from Washington, the Chinese Minister has assured the Secretary of State that he believes the Chinese Government will not retaliate on account of the Exclusion Law; that nothing will be done to disturb friendly relations with the United States; and that no trouble will result from the Act. The United States evidently will not make more than a perfunctory effort to force it.

" Meanwhile, a strong religious movement is being organized throughout the country to bring pressure to bear on Congress to repeal or modify the law. The Presbyterian General Assembly at Washington has passed a resolution opposing the Act, while the Methodists have appointed May 28 as a day of prayer to secure just treatment for the Chinese in the country, and invite other religious bodies to co-operate.—*Our Correspondent.*" *Times*, May 20, 1893.

" The *Sun's* Washington correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Ashton, counsel to the Chinese Government, in reply to a question addressed to him regarding the Chinese Ex-

> clusion Law, said that China had already informed Mr. Gresham, Secretary of State, that if any steps were taken under the law all relations with China might be considered as terminated, that all Americans in China would be ordered to withdraw, and that all trade between China and the United States would be stopped.—*Reuter*." *Westminster Gazette*, May 29, 1893.

Whatever may be the extent to which the Chinese Exclusion Acts may have been evaded in practice, it is obvious that the system of restriction which these Acts were framed to carry out is of a character free from much of the difficulty which surrounds the application of the enactments which have been passed in the United States for the regulation and restriction of general immigration. For, in the enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Acts, only quite a *minimum* of discrimination is required. All that the inspector, when enforcing the anti-Chinese Acts, has to find out is whether a man is or is not a member of the Chinese race, and if so, whether he is or is not a labourer. About the first question no doubt is likely to arise; and although it would appear that a certain number of Chinese persons have succeeded in disguising the fact of their being labourers, yet under all the circumstances of the case, the difficulty of distinguishing between a labourer and a merchant is, at any rate, very appreciably smaller than that which arises when (as is the case under the general immigration laws) it is attempted to ascertain by inspection whether, for example, an immigrant is or is not going to support himself and his family by his own exertions. With respect to the new provisions of the anti-Chinese law of 1892, there can be no question that a process of elimination such as is contemplated by this enactment would, if carried out with thoroughness, form a most effective complement to any system of restrictive measures applied at the threshold. Certainly, in the present instance, the deportation of many thousands of Chinese labourers, which the enforcement of the provisions of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1892 would bring about, would do very much to remedy the results of any imperfection which may have existed in the methods hitherto adopted for preventing the entrance into the United States of working-men belonging to the prescribed race, and would afford to American labour a degree of protection against unwelcome competition surpassing in efficacy that which it is possible to afford under any system relying entirely upon mere exclusion.

Before bringing my report to a close, I crave leave to express my best thanks to all those officials of the United States Immigration Service who, at so much expense of time and trouble, furnished information necessary for the purposes of the inquiry which I was instructed to make. In particular, I am deeply indebted to the courtesy of Col. John B. Weber, late Commissioner of Immigration at New York; of Dr. Wheeler, of the Marine Hospital Service, the head of the medical staff at Ellis Island, New York; of Mr. John J. S. Rodgers, Commissioner of Immigration at Philadelphia; and of Mr. Charles A. Colcord, Immigrant Inspector at Boston. I desire to gratefully acknowledge the assistance given to me, in regard to certain points of law touched upon in my report, by Mr. Calderon Carlisle, Counsel to the British Embassy at Washington.

I have, &c.

(Signed) DAVID F. SCHLOSS.

APPENDIX A.

NOTE ON THE STATE OF OPINION IN THE UNITED STATES WITH REFERENCE TO RESTRICTIONS ON IMMIGRATION AND SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSALS ON THE SUBJECT RECENTLY BEFORE CONGRESS.

PART I.

OPINIONS OF STATESMEN, ECONOMISTS, &C.

The opinions in regard to the restriction of immigration held by leading politicians are sufficiently indicated by the proposals made in the various Bills, an abstract of which is given in the second part of this Note. But those who are interested in the subject will find three articles by Senator Chandler, the first ("Consular Certificates for intending Immigrants") in the *Independent*, October 1, 1891; the second ("Methods of Restricting Immigration") in the *Forum*, March, 1892; the third ("Shall Immigration be suspended?") in the *North American Review*, January, 1893. An article in the *North American Review*, February, 1893, by Senator H. C. Hansbrough, entitled "Why Immigration should not be Suspended," discusses the subject mainly from the point of view of quarantine, suggesting that to close the ports would lead to an incursion by the northern land frontier, and advocating consular supervision and inspection.

Among American economists there are some who entertain a deep conviction of the necessity for further restricting the volume of immigration. General Francis A. Walker, President of the Technological Institute at Boston, wrote an article in the *Forum*, August, 1891, under the title of "Immigration and Degradation," in which he contended that the foreigners lived below the American standard of comfort; that the natives were unwilling to compete with the foreigners in the labour market, and that in this manner immigration had "checked the " disposition of the native towards the increase of population at the " traditional rate." General Walker maintains that the immigrants of the present day are inferior to those of the past, and concludes by urging the suspension, at any rate for a time, of "the indiscriminate hospitality " which has thus far been cheerfully exercised." In an article on "Immigration," published in the *Yale Review*, August, 1892, General Walker advocates that for the next ten years a deposit of 20*l.* shall " be required from every alien entering our ports;" "that, in case any " person making such deposit shall depart out of the country within " three years after the time of such payment, the amount shall be " refunded to him; that, at the expiration of such term of three years, " the amount of the deposit shall be repaid to every person then remaining in the country, upon the presentation of satisfactory evidence that " he is at the time a law-abiding and self-supporting citizen; that no " power-of-attorney given, or assignment made, prior to the day when " such repayment by law becomes due, shall have any effect to authorize " and enable any other person than the immigrant himself to receive " such refund, or any part of it; and that no part thereof shall be subject to attachment to satisfy any debt contracted prior to such date." In an interview which the writer had with him, General Walker said that, in his opinion, the main effect of the Contract Labour Law has been to keep out skilled labour; but it has not kept out many people of any class, because it is so easy to evade it. The law was a concession to the demands made by the working-class. General Walker does not think there will be further restriction of immigration. If this were to come about, it must come from the masses, especially the working-classes; and they are rather proud of the country having the door open for foreign refugees. There is little public feeling on the subject, and very little feeling among the working-class against immigration. Everything in this country is spasmodic; the enforcement of immigration restriction is an example, and the anti-immigration "boom" has pretty well spent itself. There is a vast amount of land for sale in the West and the South, and the owners want foreigners to buy this land. You could put five millions of people, properly proportioned of men, women, and children, in Virginia, North Carolina, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee; and if you would keep them there at your cost for six months, they would ever afterwards get a good living there, far better than they had ever got in Europe. You could put the five millions in all at once, provided you were willing to support them for the first six months, and the country would then be under-peopled, according to the European standard very greatly under-peopled. If you could get the emigrants on to the land, General Walker would not object to their coming; but they stick in the big cities. General Walker says that the native increase has been checked because of the increased immigration of foreigners, the natives shrinking from manual labour. This arose when class distinctions were first created, and the first creation of class distinctions was when a new class came, who, unlike the native American, who did manual labour and also brain work, were fit to do manual labour only; then the better class of people shrank from the conflict with this lower caste. This began when the Irishmen came. The position is that people do not care that they should have more children than can get into skilled professions, and avoid the necessity of their doing manual labour; just as the native American would not work in gangs with the Irishmen, so now the Irishmen will not work in gangs with the Italians. It is to immigration that the creation of class is due. There was no economic necessity for importing foreigners; the work which they do could have been done by natives; thus the Erie Canal was built by native American labour. Up to 10 years ago, when the immigration began to swamp native labour, the trade unions were not required. Labour then more than held its own; working men lived well in two-storied houses; capital had to be begged and prayed to open up new industries; labour then had the upper hand. General Walker's view has always been in favour of proper restrictions by trade unions, though, when his book on the wages question was written, trade unions were not required for the protection of labour as is the case at this moment. General Walker says that his view on the subject of immigration is largely biological; the immigrants now coming are bad stock.

Professor Richmond Mayo Smith, Professor of Political Economy and Social Science in Columbia College, New York, whose book, *Emigration and Immigration*, is well known to all students, told the writer that consular inspection of immigrants, of which he approved when he wrote his book, is not generally favoured in the United States. He had advocated a system of mutuality, the Germans and Italians, for instance, should be assisted by the United States to retain intending emigrants liable to military service, and in return should assist the United States to keep out criminals. But public opinion was indignant. This Republic, it was said, would never consent to prop up the despotic military tyrannies of Europe. Professor Mayo Smith thinks that, on balance, the drift of public opinion in the United States is for the most part opposed to the further restriction of immigration. The West wants men, but the East wants to restrict immigration, because the newcomers stop in the towns. Professor Mayo Smith now sees more difficulty than formerly in the way of consular inspection, and, since the general view is against it, is not prepared to recommend such inspection. Nor is he prepared to advocate any change in the machinery for restricting immigration. But he thinks that the immigrants are coming too fast; and he would like to check the tide by imposing a head tax of 5*l.* (instead of the present head tax of 2*s.*) on each passenger. In all other respects he is satisfied with the existing laws, if properly administered.

Calling on the Hon. Robert P. Porter, Superintendent of the United States Census, I was referred by him to the *Independent* of October 1, 1891, in which he gives his views at length. Mr. Porter there maintains that the character of immigration has undergone a change for the worse, and proposes consular inspection "and, if necessary, the prohibition of immigration from entire districts."

Mr. Brock, the head of the Statistical Bureau of the Treasury Department, in an interview with the writer, said that he would be content if the existing laws were more rigorously applied, and if some amendments were made—in particular, in the direction of regulating the immigration by the Canadian and Mexican borders.

Mr. Carroll D. Wright, the head of the Department of Labour of the United States, declined to express an opinion upon the question of immigration generally, because he has not investigated it. He was of opinion that, whether or not further restrictions will be imposed upon immigration into the United States, will depend upon the character of future immigration. If unsuitable people still come in, then some stringent measures will be taken. With respect to the law against alien contract labour, Mr. Wright said "the practical effect of the " working of the contract labour law is to keep out just those elements " which would be most valuable to the country, while it lets in just " those who the are least desirable."

Mr. Horace Wadlin, head of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labour Statistics, told the writer that he thinks the present law in regard to immigration is sufficiently strong, if properly carried out. Criminals, paupers, and incapable persons ought to be kept out of the country. A few years ago such persons were not rigidly excluded, but if the present laws are thoroughly carried out, they would effect the desired exclusion. Matters in this respect have certainly been better since 1891. It is possible that it may be necessary to institute a further inspection on the European side. Speaking generally, Mr. Wadlin does not think it probable that there will be much further restriction of immigration by fresh legislation. Mr. Wadlin thinks that the great evil which arises from immigration comes from the concentration in certain districts of certain classes of immigration.

Professor Arthur T. Hadley, formerly at the head of the Connecticut Bureau of Labour Statistics, and now Professor of Political Science at Yale University, in an interview with the writer, said that in the Connecticut Labour Report for 1885 * he suggested the restriction of immigration as a possible necessity of the immediate future. Since then his views have been somewhat modified. He still believes that the quality of labourers is a more important thing for the country than the increase of their numbers; but much of the existing agitation for the restriction of immigration is connected with ideas whose acceptance would do more to interfere with improvement in quality among the labouring classes than the immigration itself is likely to do. In other words, the opposition to immigration is connected, to a considerable extent, with opposition to improved machinery and to that habit of trying to do a great deal of work which has done so much to make the present position of the American labourer what it is. As to the likelihood of further restriction, Professor Hadley does not expect this to come in the immediate future; but in connexion with quarantine there might be temporary measures of restriction connected with mistaken notions regarding the best means of preserving the public health.

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* See *First Annual Report (Second Series) of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the State of Connecticut*, pp. 59–63.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard University, has been good enough to write his opinion, which is as follows:—"I believe " every healthy and honest man, woman, or child brought into this " country to be an altogether desirable addition to the resources of the " United States. Consequently, I think that immigration should not " be restricted, except by rules intended to keep out paupers, criminals, " and persons afflicted with incurable or contagious diseases. As to " the Contract Labour Law, it seems to me a stupid piece of demagogic " barbarism. The more skilled labourers that can be brought to the " United States the better for the country. More labourers, skilled " and unskilled, are just what this half-occupied continent needs."

Professor Taussig, Professor of Political Economy in Harvard University, told the writer that he thinks the contract labour law bad in principle; and that, so far as he knows, it works badly. He thinks it wrong to discourage a man from securing his position before he comes here. The law is easily evaded by tacit agreements concealed from view, especially by those who form the least desirable addition to the population of the United States. As to restriction of immigration generally Professor Taussig did not wish to express any opinion, not having his mind made up so as to express definite views.

Professor Peabody, Plummer Professor of Morals in Harvard University, informed the writer that, in his opinion, the public in the United States has not yet got a sufficient basis of facts ascertained with scientific precision to enable it to found thereon a scheme of further legislation in the direction of restricting immigration. As to what future legislation of this character there will be it is not possible to frame a forecast. Probably there will be no further restrictions, unless there arises some kind of panic. In that case there would be further restriction. Everything in this country is done spasmodically.

Professor Edmund F. James, Professor in the School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, said that very few people indeed take an interest in the immigration question, except quite spasmodically. He himself, while not believing that the immigration has caused want of employment, would like to see the number of immigrants reduced to 100,000 annually. The huge influx at present taking place makes the formation of a distinctive national character impossible, and has bad effects politically. But he does not know what are the precise changes in the law, which would be rquired in order to bring about the decrease in immigration desired by him.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, whose writings on economic questions are well known, presented in the *Forum*, May, 1892, his view of the immigration question in an article, the drift of which will be gathered from its title, "Incalculable room for Immigrants." To Mr. Atkinson, " it seems almost pusillanimous to refuse a refuge to the oppressed and " to the industrious and capable, for fear that the institutions of this "country may suffer. If we cannot deal with one half of this great "continent, of which the resources are as yet hardly even known, will "not this prove that our capacity is not yet equal to our opportunities? "Boast as we may of what we have accomplished, we shall no longer "be able to justify by our conduct of affairs the methods which were "established by our predecessors."

In the *North American Review*, April, 1892, there is an article by Mr. Charles Stewart Smith, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, in which it is urged that all intending immigrants over 15 years of age ought to be required, "as a condition before embarking "for the United States, to appear before the American consul and "receive from him a certificate, to be presented on arrival, that the "party intending to emigrate to the United States could read and "write his native language." Mr. Smith adds, "I hold that existing "laws, properly enforced, with an amendment embracing the reading "and writing qualification above indicated, would protect society from "the evils connected with immigration, and would insure to us the "immense benefits arising from the enormous human stream which "must continue to flow to this country."

At an interview which the writer had with Mr. Abraham Hewitt, that gentleman, who is a large iron-master, and was formerly mayor of New York City, said that, when in Congress as a senator, he had voted against the contract labour law. In his opinion the general view in the United States at this moment is that legislation should be confined to keeping out the incapable.

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale, a writer of repute, in an article in the *Social Economist*, February, 1893, entitled, "How to deal, with our Immigrants," states that he was at the head of a committee which, through an agent in Manchester, imported girls to be employed as domestic servants. The agent "engaged them with the understanding "that they were to receive two dollars (8*s.*) a week for the first six "months of their service. It was also understood that the employer "should pay 45 dollars (9*l.*) of this in advance, in order that their "passage might be paid to Boston, and that they might be sent each "to the particular home where she was to work. The girl, when she "engaged herself in Manchester signed a document promising to work "for six months on these terms." Mr. Hale says, "I conceive it to be "a great mistake that the statute prohibiting contracts for labour "abroad should break up any such arrangement as this."

As showing the views held by those connected with the transportation of immigrants may be instanced an article in the *Forum*, Feb., 1893, ("A Practical Remedy for Evils of Immigration,") by Mr. Gustav H. Schwab. Mr. Schwab, who is a member of Messrs. Oelrichs & Co., agents at New York for the North German Lloyd Steamship Line, is opposed to consular certification, which he thinks would not achieve its object, and maintains that "the regulation and sifting of immigration "can most steadily and efficaciously be carried out through the steamship companies, and their agents in Europe. . . . A formula should be "prescribed by the United States Government for the examination of "intending immigrants by the agent in Europe, and the immigrant "should be required to answer satisfactorily questions that will prove his "right to admission upon landing in this country. He should be "warned that, in case the answers he gives should prove incorrect upon "further information or examination on arrival here, he will be "returned; and he might be required, upon arrival here, to swear to "the answers he has given if his case appears doubtful. A requirement "of this kind, with the prospect of punishment for perjury, would undoubtedly operate as a wholesome deterrent." Mr. Schwab advocates that "in case it should appear that the status of the immigrant was "incorrectly given, the steamship company should be obliged to return "him"; and "in case any wilful violation of the regulations on the "part of the agent or connivance with the immigrant is shown, the "steamship company would be liable to a fine or penalty." In either case Mr. Schwab supposes that the steamship company would hold the agent liable. He thinks that "the term during which immigrants, who, "after landing in this country, become burdens upon the public, or are "discovered to belong to the interdicted classes, can be returned should "be extended," so as to cover "such period as may seem proper to "protect our poor-houses, insane asylums and other institutions." Another exponent of the opinions of the shipping interest, Mr. Emil L. Boas, the New York representative of the Hamburg-American Line, in *Steam and Sail*, April 23, 1893, urges that immigration adds to the wealth of the country, and has not lowered wages, while he thinks that the present restrictive laws are in every respect adequate to keep out undesirable immigrants.

The amendments in the existing immigration laws which are advocated by Colonel Weber (the late Commissioner of Immigration at New York) as set forth in his address delivered at the Cooper Union, New York, in January 1893, and repeated in his paper read before a congress at the Chicago Exhibition, on June 12, 1893, are as follows:—

"The plan that I would suggest is that laid down in Dr. Kempster's, and my Report referred to, from which I have seen no reason to deviate in its general features, except to add a clause vesting in the President the power to suspend immigration temporarily in the case of threatened pestilence, and possibly an educational qualification; the Report having been written before the outbreak of the typhus and cholera of last year, and before illiteracy statistics were kept at the Immigration Bureau. I would hold the sub-agents of steamship companies, of whom there are many thousands scattered over Europe, responsible for the sale of a ticket to a prohibited person, reaching him not directly by our law, for that is impossible, but striking at his pocket through the steamship agencies or companies in this country; compelling him to pay the return passage of a defective immigrant and levying a fine in each instance in addition, if necessary; or in other words, imposing a penalty, which in a single case would wipe out the commissions received in a great many. . . . . . As one of the details of this plan, I would have each intending emigrant, when he applies for a ticket, sign and swear to a duplicate statement covering all necessary points, one copy to be sent through the steamship agents to the Inspection Bureau in the United States, retaining the other for personal presentation by the immigrant upon arrival, and which would answer as a descriptive list showing precisely what he had sworn to upon purchasing his ticket. I would continue a rigid inspection here, and besides hold every alien immigrant, after landing, subject to compulsory deportation, in the discretion of the courts, whenever he develops into pauperism or criminality, and until he had assumed the burdens and acquired the privileges of citizenship; or, in other words, I would have him passing through the Immigration Bureau continuously until he became a citizen."

OPINIONS OF WORKING-MEN.

With respect to the opinions on restriction of immigration entertained by working-men, Mr. Burnett has prepared the following note:—

Opinions of working-men, by Mr. Burnett.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, is in favour of certain modified forms of restricting immigration. The methods he proposes are indirect. He is in favour of compelling steamship companies to provide better accommodation for their immigrant passengers. This will naturally have the effect of raising the cost of transit and would thus restrict immigration. The accommodation he suggests should be at least as good as that provided for what are termed "intermediates" or second-class passengers. He does not believe in a system of consular inspection in Europe, or the granting of a certificate to those who may be considered satisfactory, because he fears such a method will limit, if not destroy, the right of political asylum. The sub-agents of shipping companies should be held responsible for certifying the emigrants they send. In case of a false certificate the immigrants should be sent back and the agent disqualified by means of refusal of any further emigrants sent by him.

Mr. P. J. M'Guire, General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, is of opinion that the bulk of the members of that organization are in favour of some form of restriction, but are undecided as to what shape such restriction should take. Some are in favour of an educational test; others are for a head-tax; others would entirely prohibit immigration from certain countries such as Russia, Poland, and Hungary; whilst others would also prohibit the Italians.

Mr. Linahan, President of the Chicago Trades and Labour Assembly, speaking on behalf of that body says generally that some process of selection of suitable immigrants should be adopted.

Mr. Frank Foster, of the Boston Central Labour Union, is opposed to restriction, because in his opinion it would prevent the admission of men from Europe who belong to international trade unions.

On the other hand Mr. Abraham, secretary of the same body, thinks that immigration has now become excessive, and in the case of some nationalities ought to be prohibited entirely.

Mr. George M'Neil, another of the leaders of the labour movement in Boston, is in favour of restriction and would suspend immigration entirely for some time.

Mr. T. W. Powderly, General Master-workman of the Knights of Labour, is strongly in favour of restriction. In his opinion it is desirable to fix a term of years, during which no immigrant should be permitted to land unless he can show that he has sufficient means to maintain himself and those dependent on him for one year.

General Conclusions.

The general impression which I derived from conversation with persons whom I met in the course of my stay in the United States was this. The subject of the restriction of immigration has agitated the public mind in the United States for many years. The question has been very exhaustively investigated on five principal (in addition to several minor) occasions by Committees of the Legislature—by the "Ford Committee" of 1888, the "Owen Committee" and the "Lehlbach Committee" (on Chinese immigration), both of which made a report in 1891, the "Stump Committee," which reported in 1892, and the "Chandler Committee" which made its report early in the present year (1893). The legislation which has recently been adopted (the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1892, and the new immigration law of 1893) may fairly be taken to represent the extent to which the United States, as at present advised, is prepared to go in the direction of restricting immigration. The East finds some of its cities, especially those upon the sea-board, inconveniently crowded with newly-arrived foreigners, and is inclined to check the flood of immigration. The West is disposed to welcome a considerable accession of new comers, for whom it is able to find employment. The South is convinced that its prosperity would be greatly increased by an extensive immigration.* The net result of these conflicting views, entertained by different sections of voters, is, that it is, on the whole, unlikely that any very stringent measures in restriction of immigration will, for the present at any rate, be passed by Congress. At the same time, a careful eye will be kept upon the administration of the existing laws. The Senate, in the spring of the present year (1893), passed a resolution instructing the Immigration Committee to inquire into the condition and character of alien immigrants coming into the United States, and whether the laws against the introduction of contract labour are properly enforced, as well as to inquire into the execution of the immigration laws. This inquiry is being carried on; and if, as the result of this investigation, amendments are seen to be required, these will be proposed, and no doubt, passed; and if cholera were to break out in the United States, there can be no question that the most stringent measures for restricting or for prohibiting, for a time at least, the immigration of aliens would, in all probability, be advocated with every chance of success.

PART II.

BILLS RECENTLY BEFORE CONGRESS.

It will be proper to indicate by a brief analysis the nature of the various proposals for legislation in respect to the restriction of immigration made during the last two sessions of Congress. Some of the Bills in question approached the subject primarily from the point of view of quarantine. Thus, Mr. Gallinger brought into the Senate a Bill enabling the President, whenever it should be shown to his satisfaction " that by reason of the existence of cholera in a foreign country " there is danger of the introduction of the disease into the United " States, and that, notwithstanding the quarantine defence, this danger " is so increased by immigration that a suspension of the same is demanded in the interests of public health," to suspend by proclamation " immigration from such country or place, and for such period of time " as he may deem necessary."† Two Bills brought into the House of Representatives by Mr. Brosius provided for the establishment of a new Federal system of quarantine, and proposed to enact that pending its establishment all immigration from European and Asiatic countries should be suspended for one year. Two Bills on this subject were introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Stump, who proposed that "from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and " ninety-three, and until otherwise directed by the Secretary of the " Treasury, no alien immigrant shall be permitted to land at any port " in the United States who has not been quarantined at the port of departure for at least seven days immediately preceding the day of em-

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* In April 1893, a Convention of the Governors of the Southern States was held at Richmond, Va., "to stimulate immigration into the South"; see also the article on "Our need of Immigrants" in the *Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore) Feb. 10, 1893, and that on "Immigrant's Opportunities in Georgia," in the *Southern States* (Baltimore) March 1893, both from the pen of Mr. C. J. Haden.

† Compare the provisions of the new Quarantine Law of Feb. 15, 1893, *ante*, p. 50.

"barkation," and that power should be given to the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, "whenever in his judg-" ment the public safety shall require it, or in case the quarantine "regulations at home and abroad are found insufficient to afford full "and ample protection against the introduction of cholera, or any dan-" gerous, contagious, or infectious disease into the United States, to "restrict, suspend, or prohibit immigration, and to exclude all alien "immigrants from any designated foreign port, or from any country or "locality, whether such immigration be by water or land, for such "length of time as he may deem proper."

Mr. Peffer introduced into the Senate a Bill providing for the examination of intending emigrants by the consuls of the United States, who were to certify as to their eligibility under the Act, the certificate to give the holder full right to enter the United States. The Bill defines the classes of persons who are to be ineligible as immigrants, including "all manual labourers, including clerks, sales-" men, master mechanics, and the like, who do not intend to renounce "allegiance to the Government of the country of which they are "citizens or subjects, and become citizens of the United States." Mr. Chandler brought into the Senate five different Bills. The first of these Bills provided for consular certificates being obtained by immigrants before departure testifying to their having (after inquiry) been found to be eligible for admission into the United States. Mr. Chandler's second Bill proposed to check the volume of immigration by imposing upon the owners of vessels bringing emigrants to the United States from any place abroad more than two thousand miles from the United States certain stringent conditions as to the amount of cubic air-space to be provided and otherwise, and proposed to enact that "no "steerage or third-class passengers shall be landed in the United "States from any steamer in the Trans-atlantic passenger trade." In his third Bill Mr. Chandler proposed to suspend "the admission of alien emigrants for settlement or residence" for one year, except in the case of persons "coming from American countries who were "citizens thereof and actually resident therein for not less than one "year before their departures." His fourth Bill added to the classes already prohibited as immigrants persons unable to read and write, persons not provided with money enough to support them for two months after arrival, "not to exceed $100 [20*l.*] for each single person "or head of a family, and $25 [5*l.*] for each member of a family accom-" panying or sent for by" the head of the family; also "persons blind "or crippled, or otherwise physically imperfect, so that they are wholly "or partially disabled from manual labour, unless it is affirmatively and "satisfactorily shown on special inquiry that such persons are sure of "an abundant support, and not likely to become a public charge"; lastly "persons belonging to societies which favour or justify the unlaw-" ful and criminal destruction of property or life." This Bill also made provision for consular inquiry and certification (the certificate not to give the right to admission into the United States); and went on to limit the number of immigrants to be brought by any vessel by doubling the amount of cubic air-space per passenger previously required, and to make other requirements as to the accommodation to be provided for passengers. Mr. Chandler's fifth Bill omits the requirement that immigrants, in order to be admissible, shall possess money enough to support them for two months, but is otherwise similar to his fourth proposal.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Stump introduced (in addition to the two quarantine Bills already mentioned) two other Bills, the first of which was almost identical with the first Bill of Mr. Chandler above mentioned, while the second Bill was, in the main, identical with the new immigration law of March 3, 1893.

Mr. Oates brought into the House of Representatives a Bill, the leading features of which were that it added to the prescribed classes of immigrants "anarchists," and made it a misdemeanour punishable by fine or by imprisonment, or by both fine and imprisonment for an alien to come or for any person to bring or assist in bringing an alien into the United States in violation of the law. Any alien coming into the United States in violation of law might be returned within two years thereafter at the cost of the company which brought him, or, if not, at that of the United States. The Bill of Mr. Oates proposed to limit the volume of immigration by enacting that no vessel bringing passengers from any foreign port should "transport at one voyage more than in the " proportion of one passenger to every five registered tons of such " vessel," and by imposing a head-tax of 1*l.* for each alien passenger brought in by sea or land. This Bill also proposed to establish a system of consular inquiry into the eligibility of immigrants, to take place at least three months prior to embarkation; the consul was to give a certificate which, however, was not to be conclusive proof of the right of the holder to admission into the United States. This Bill further contained certain provisions as to the inspection of immigrants.

The Bill introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Geary included in the prescribed categories both "anarchists" and "socialists." To offer employment through advertisements abroad or to come to the United States in consequence of such an advertisement was to be deemed a violation of the contract labour law. It was to be a misdemeanour punishable by fine or imprisonment or both to bring to the United States any alien not lawfully entitled to admission. Provision was made for consular certification of intending emigrants (to take place at least three months prior to embarkation); the immigrants were to receive their certificates only upon their signing an agreement that if the holder " shall within five years after landing in the United States be " convicted of any felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanour involving moral turpitude, or shall become a public charge by reason " of causes existing prior to his arrival in the United States . . . " on demand by the proper authorities he shall voluntarily depart from " said United States." But this certificate was not to be conclusive evidence of the right of the holder to enter the United States. Other clauses relate to the inspection of immigrants; declare that " the writ " of *habeas corpus* shall not be issued by any court of the United " States in behalf of any persons detained by the collector of customs " under this Act, or whose right to land has been decided adversely to " such person by the collector of customs, unless such person shall on " oath depose in his petition for such writ of *habeas corpus* that he is a " citizen of the United States of America, or has prior to his then " arrival in the United States legally declared his intention to become " a citizen of the United States;" and impose a head tax of 1*l.* on each alien coming into the United States. This Bill also provided " that any alien who shall come into the United States in violation ' of law may be returned, as by law provided, at any time within " five years thereafter, at the expense of the person or persons, " vessel, transportation company, or corporation bringing such alien " into the United States; and, if that cannot be done, then at the " expense of the United States; and any alien who becomes a public " charge within five years after his arrival in the United States from " causes existing prior to his landing therein shall be deemed to have " come in violation of law, and shall be returned as aforesaid. And "any alien who, within five years after his arrival in the United "States, shall be convicted in any court of record of the United "States, or of any state or territory, or the district of Columbia, "of any felony, or other infamous crime or misdemeanour involving "moral turpitude, shall be deemed to have come in violation of law, "and shall, on the expiration of his term of imprisonment, if imprisoned, and if not, then as soon after such conviction as possible, "be arrested by the United States marshal and returned to the country "from whence he came, the expenses of such return to be paid by the "United States out of the immigration fund. And if any country to "which any person is returned, under the provisions of this section, "shall refuse to receive such persons, then the President of the United "States shall, on being advised of such action on the part of such "foreign country, issue his proclamation prohibiting all immigration "from such country until it allows such person to be returned." It was further provided that no proceedings for violation of the Contract Labour Law of 1885, or of this proposed Act, should "be settled, compromised, or discontinued without the consent of the court, entered "of record with reasons therefor."

Mr. Lodge brought into the House of Representatives a Bill requiring consular certification in all cases; the list of prescribed classes of immigrants was to be extended so as to exclude any person who is an "anarchist or nihilist, or who is hostile to the form of Government or Con"stitution of the United States." The consular certificate (which must be applied for at least three months before embarkation) is to set forth the eligibility of the holder, that he or she "is a person of good character "and reputation; that he or she receives no assistance, either charitable "or otherwise, to enable him or her to emigrate; that he or she is "self-supporting, and if he or she has a dependent family, is capable "of supporting such family. Said certificate shall also certify that the "holder, if over 12 years of age can, to the personal knowledge of the "consul or diplomatic representative signing such certificate, both read "and write his or her native language and can read the Constitution of "the United States either in English or in the native language of the "said holder of such certificate. Such certificate shall also certify that "the holder is physically and mentally sound, in good health, and free from disease or deformity as certified by a physician in good and regular "standing known to the consular or diplomatic representatives with "whom such medical certificates shall be filed." The consul is to inquire into the character of the applicant for a certificate and to "require proof as to all the facts certified to." On his arrival in the United States the immigrant is to be again examined in order to see that he can read and write, and is physically and mentally sound. Other provisions relate to the inspection of immigrants; impose a head-tax of 1*l.* for each immigrant, and restrict the number of passengers to one for every five registered tons of the vessel. It is made a misdemeanour, punishable by a fine of 200*l.* in each case, to bring in an alien unprovided with a certificate. An immigrant must, at any time within 12 months of his arrival, justify his presence in the country by producing his certificate; if he fail to do this, he is to be fined and sent back.

Another Bill, introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. William A. Stone, proposed to enact that whenever any alien desires to migrate to the United States he or she shall apply to the representative of the United States nearest his or her residence, and shall testify on oath "the reason of his or her desire to become a citizen of the United "States, his or her trade or occupation, age, state of health, and

“ whether he or she is the owner of real or personal estate, and of what value. And such applicant shall also file at the time a passport of recent date from the Government to which such applicant belongs granting permission to migrate, and also a certificate from the chief officer or minister of police of the place where such applicant resides, certifying that he or she is under no charge of crime or violation of law, and has not been for the period of five years. The said representative shall, upon receipt of such application, passport, and certificate, if they appear to be correct, fix a day when such application will be heard, not less than thirty days from the receipt of such application. Notice of such application and hearing, together with a full description of the applicant, the name, age, place of birth, present and previous residence, occupation, and so forth, as given, shall be sent to the state or foreign office of the Government to which the applicant belongs, and to the chief officer or minister of police where the applicant then resides, at least twenty days before the said hearing. The said representative shall subpœna and examine such witnesses at the hearing as shall enable him to determine whether the application signed and sworn to by the applicant is true, and whether the applicant is a fit subject to become a citizen and resident of this country, and if said representative shall find said applicant be a fit and proper person to become a resident and citizen of this country, under the provisions of this Act, he shall, upon the payment of twenty dollars [*4l.*], for the purpose of defraying the expense of said investigation, issue and deliver to the applicant, under his official seal, a permit which shall enable the applicant to embark at any time within the period of ninety days, after thirty days from the date thereof, and which shall recite that the applicant has been examined and found worthy to become a citizen and resident of the United States, and which permit shall contain a complete and accurate description of the person to whom it is issued. But if it shall appear on said investigation that said applicant is an idiot, or so weak-minded as to be unable to provide for himself or herself, or insane, or a pauper, or a dependent person, or likely to become such, or a person suffering from any sickness, disease, or other disability, physical or mental, or that he or she has been convicted of any crime or felony, or any misdemeanour involving moral turpitude, or of any crime or misdemeanour against the Government from which he or she desires to migrate, or any other Government, or that he or she has been engaged in any plot or unlawful scheme against any Government or any of its officers, or that he or she is or has been a member of any society of a secret character, which approves the use of unlawful means against any Government or its officers, or against any individual, or that he or she is a member of any secret society, party, or organization whose constitution or compact is contrary to the constitution and laws of the United States, or if he or she is a polygamist, or if he or she has entered into any contract or agreement to labour in this country, express or implied, or is coming here at the request of any labour or employment agent, or if the Government having jurisdiction over such applicant shall object to his or her leaving the country, or if it shall appear that such applicant has not the means or expectation through some relative, or otherwise, of support for at least one year after he or she reaches this country, or if it appears that such applicant is of bad moral character, or that the applicant, if a male, is over fifty-five years of age, or if a female, over fifty years of age, such permit shall be refused by such representative (unless it appears that such applicant, if over the specified age, and otherwise

" eligible, has reasonable expectations of support through some child " already in this country), and any money paid by such applicant " on account of his or her application to the United States, or to " any of its officers, shall be refunded." The permits to be given under this Act are, unless obtained by fraud, to be conclusive evidence of the holder's right to enter the United States. If an immigrant is brought without a permit, then " any officer, employee, or " person interested in " the vessel bringing him, if acting knowingly, are to be fined; the owners of the vessel are also to be fined; so, too, are any persons aiding or contributing to the landing of an immigrant not provided with a permit. It is further provided that "any alien immigrant who shall first come to this country by " water, after the passage of this Act, without a permit as aforesaid, " may be arrested at any time within five years after his arrival here, " by warrant issued by a United States commissioner, and upon " hearing and trial in the United States district or circuit court, and " conviction, he or she shall be returned to the country from which he " or she came, at the expense and in the custody of the steamship " company, line, or vessel that brought him or her here, if practicable, " and if not, at the expense of the United States, and the expense of " the arrest, trial, and return shall be borne by such vessel, or line, or " company, to be recovered by attachment or libel against any vessel or " property of such steamship line or company, or vessel, at the instance " of the United States attorney of the court having jurisdiction." The " Act is to apply " to all alien immigrants who shall first come by " water to some other country bordering upon the United States, and " then seek to enter the United States therefrom ;" but is not to apply " to children under sixteen years of age coming with their parents or " other relatives, or to persons who come as travellers or visitors on " passports issued by their respective countries, granting leave of " absence or permission to be absent for a given period of time, or to " persons having property or capital invested in this country requiring " their presence here, who shall be furnished a special permit by the " United States representative on satisfactory evidence of their invest- " ments in this country. Persons coming as travellers or visitors on " passports who shall engage in business of any kind, or perform " labour of any kind, shall forfeit their privileges as travellers or " visitors, and be subject to arrest and return to their country as alien " immigrants without permits."

Mr. Washburn brought into the Senate a Bill increasing the head-tax on passengers from 2*s.* to 4*s.* and providing that in the case of all vessels bringing alien passengers to the United States from foreign ports distant more than 2,000 miles from the States " the " owner, master, agent, or consignee of such vessel shall deliver for " each such vessel to the collector of the port of arrival, or if there " be no collector at such port, then to the nearest collector of cus- " toms, a bond with sureties in the penal sum of not less than $50,000 " [10,000*l.*]," conditional for the return by him of any alien immigrants brought by such vessel and found within two years from their arrival to have come in violation of the law, or to have become a public charge. Further, each adult male immigrant, each adult female immigrant unaccompanied by her husband or parent, and each minor unaccompanied by parent or guardian is to make a declaration on oath before a consular officer of the United States, or before one of the Commissioners of Immigration, or one of the Immigrant Inspectors to be appointed under the Act specifying a great number of particulars in relation to the deponent, including—" Fifth. Whether or not the

" immigrants named in such sworn declaration are of good moral " character." This provision was to apply also to European or Asiatic immigrants, who within five years of their arrival in Canada or Mexico should seek thence to enter the United States. This Bill gave power to the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint one commissioner of emigration and a suitable number of immigrant inspectors for each of the twelve ports of Europe from which the greatest number of alien immigrants have come to the United States during recent years, and also "to appoint and employ a sufficient number of assistant " surgeons of the Marine Hospital service, so that one such officer " shall sail on each steamship leaving any principal port of Europe " for any port of the United States, and having on board not " less than one hundred steerage and second-cabin passengers." The Secretary of the Treasury was directed to advertise in European newspapers "a brief abstract of those provisions of the laws of the United " States which define the classes of aliens whose landing therein is " prohibited, and the penalty for presenting a false declaration."

A Bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Quay is, in the main, identical with that brought into the House of Representatives by Mr. Stone, which has been already described.

Mr. Beltzhoover introduced in the House of Representatives a Bill which proposed that every intending emigrant should, prior to his departure, make an affidavit before the consul or diplomatic representative of the United States resident at or nearest to his place of residence, "That his removal to the United States is with the " *bonâ fide* intention of residing there permanently and becoming a " citizen thereof," and added to the ineligible classes that of "anarchists." Mr. Beltzhoover's Bill also provided that "any alien (ex" cept idiots and lunatics) who shall come into the United States " in violation of any of the provisions of this Act or other laws of " the United States, or who shall bring, aid, or assist in bringing into " the United States any alien, including idiots and lunatics, contrary to " the provisions of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and, if " prosecuted within two years thereafter, shall, upon conviction, be fined " for each such person who comes, is brought, or assisted, not exceeding " one thousand dollars [200*l.*], and may be imprisoned or sentenced to hard " labour for not more than three years, one or both, at the discretion of the " court trying the case; but any such person who is called and testifies " as a witness for the United States shall not be prosecuted for such " offence; and any alien who shall come into the United States in " violation of law may be returned at any time within two years " thereafter, at the expense of the vessel or transportation company, " whether by land or water, by whose line such person was brought " into the United States, and if that cannot be done, then at the " expense of the United States; and any vessel refusing to return " any such rejected person shall not receive clearance papers from " any port of the United States while thus refusing." This Bill proposed to restrict the volume of immigration by enacting "that no vessel " which brings passengers to any of the ports of the United States " from any foreign port shall transport at one voyage more than in " the proportion of one passenger to every five registered tons of " such vessel, not including children under the age of one year in the computation, and computing two children over one year and under eight years of age as one passenger; and any vessel which violates this section shall be fined by the collector of customs, or by any United States court having jurisdiction, not exceeding five hundred dollars [100*l.*] for every passenger brought in excess of the limit herein

" prescribed." Mr. Beltzhoover further proposed that " any alien who " desires to emigrate to the United States, to reside therein or to " become a citizen thereof, may apply to a consul or diplomatic repre- " sentative of the United States " for a certificate of emigration to be given after inquiry ; but this document is not to be conclusive evidence of the holder's right to be admitted into the United States. This Bill also contained provisions as to the inspection of immigrants.

A Bill, which had already passed the Senate, was referred to the Select Committee on Immigration and Naturalization on January 6, 1893, and was reported next day with an amendment; as so amended this Bill was identical with the new law of March 3, 1893, except that it contained the following additional provisions : " That section one " of the Act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, in " amendment of the immigration and contract labour Acts, be, and " hereby is, amended by adding to the classes of aliens thereby " excluded from admission into the United States the following :—

" All persons physically capable and over sixteen years of age who can- " not read and write with reasonable facility their own language, " except that an aged person not so able to read and write who is the " parent or grandparent of an admissible immigrant may accompany " or be sent for by such immigrant.

" Persons blind or crippled, or otherwise physically imperfect, so that " they are wholly or partially disabled from manual labour, unless it is " affirmatively and satisfactorily shown on special inquiry that such " persons are sure of an abundant support and not likely to become a " public charge.

" Persons belonging to any society or organization which sanctions " or justifies the unlawful destruction of life or property."

On Feb. 13, 1893, Mr. Greenleaf introduced in the House of Representatives a Bill, by which it was proposed to enact that the United States should " obtain permission from European Powers to " locate United States emigration agents in their respective countries " ; that no agents should " be located in the non-European provinces be- " longing to legitimate European Governments, and no emigration from " such provinces shall be allowed to enter the United States of America ; " that any Government refusing permission to locate these emigration " agents shall forfeit the entire right of emigration, on the part of its " citizens, to the United States of America." These emigration agents are to have power to grant or deny a certificate of emigration ; but shall not grant a certificate " to persons who are prevented from " landing under our present laws ; nor shall a certificate be granted to " persons who are known in their respective localities as immoral in " character, or to persons having been convicted and punished, or " imprisoned for crimes, except such political crimes as are provided " for in the treaties." It is further provided " that each adult, having " received the necessary permission from his own Government to " emigrate to the United States of America, shall produce the cerifi- " cate from the United States agent of emigration, to be inspected by " the United States Consul at port of embarkation ; and this certificate " shall be countersigned by the United States authorities at ports, both " of embarkation and entry ; that the landing at any United States port " of all adult immigrants, not in possession of such certificates, shall be " considered a violation of our immigration laws ; and any steam or " sailing vessel bringing over such immigrants shall be compelled to " return them to place of embarkation ; that all immigrants from " European countries where the passport system is employed shall " be debarred from entering the United States of America, if such

" immigrants seek entrance through British or Spanish possessions in
" America, or through Mexico"; and, in the last place, "that every
" adult immigrant to the United States of America, from the United
" Kingdom of Great Britain, or from any British colony or possession
" in America, or from any Spanish possession in America, or from
" Mexico, shall not be permitted to enter the United States of America,
" unless provided with a certificate under the seal of the home Govern-
" ment, showing a citizenship of not less than five years, and testifying
" as to the good character of the immigrant."

The extent to which the various proposals here set forth were, in the end, adopted will be seen by a reference to the terms of the new immigration law of March 3, 1893, Appendix D., *post*, pp. 142–144.

APPENDIX B.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.—(NEW YORK.)

STATEMENT showing the Nativity, Sex, and Age of Alien Steerage Passengers who arrived at the Port of New York, from 1st January to 31st December 1892, inclusive.

Nativity.	Sex.			Age.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 15 Years.	15 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over.	Total.
Ireland	15,317	14,727	30,044	2,632	25,568	1,844	30,044
England	11,315	5,947	17,262	3,500	11,968	1,794	17,262
Wales	355	205	560	122	382	56	560
Scotland	2,541	1,344	3,885	751	2,802	332	3,885
Germany	39,704	28,492	68,196	15,091	46,216	6,889	68,196
France	1,982	1,269	3,251	549	2,315	387	3,251
Russia	20,730	12,829	33,559	9,131	21,231	3,197	33,559
Poland	15,149	6,916	22,065	4,382	15,690	1,993	22,065
Switzerland	3,777	2,164	5,941	934	4,502	505	5,941
Sweden	19,233	12,617	31,850	4,642	24,871	2,337	31,850
Norway	7,947	4,860	12,807	1,936	9,721	1,150	12,807
Belgium	2,049	1,074	3,123	814	1,944	365	3,123
Holland	3,481	2,506	5,987	2,010	3,246	731	5,987
Italy	44,745	13,050	57,795	8,847	41,035	7,913	57,795
Spain	126	28	154	13	131	10	154
Portugal	1,436	905	2,341	377	1,686	278	2,341
Denmark	5,228	3,333	8,561	1,690	6,244	627	8,561
Hungary	21,180	7,305	28,485	3,090	22,438	2,957	28,485
Austria	16,509	6,699	23,208	3,107	17,651	2,450	23,208
Bohemia	3,036	2,154	5,190	1,218	3,433	539	5,190
Finland	3,697	1,716	5,413	639	4.346	428	5,418
Armenia	846	18	864	21	808	35	864
Australia	7	6	13	—	13	—	13
Turkey	134	62	196	46	127	23	196
Greece	493	8	501	59	408	34	501
All Other Countries	2,251	1,239	3,490	694	2,455	341	3,490
Totals	243,268	131,473	374,741	66,295	271,231	37,215	374,741

TABLE II.—(New York.)

Statement showing the Number and Nativity of Alien Steerage Passengers debarred for various causes from landing at the Port of New York, from 1st January to 31st December 1892, inclusive; also Number and Nativity of those returned (during 1892) within one year of landing from causes existing prior to landing.

Nativity.	Debarred from Landing.							Returned within one Year of Landing.			
	Convicts.	Insane.	Idiots.	Liable to become Public Charge.	Contract Labourers.	Diseased Persons.	Total.	Public Charge.	Insane.	Diseased Persons.	Total.
Ireland	—	1	—	69	3	3	76	50	7	—	57
England	1	—	—	51	21	—	73	28	2	—	30
Wales	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	2	—	—	2
Scotland	—	—	—	10	4	—	14	7	3	—	10
Germany	—	2	2	161	17	10	192	75	9	—	84
France	—	1	—	13	10	3	27	2	—	—	2
Russia	—	—	—	254	77	15	346	51	11	—	62
Poland	—	—	—	8	4	4	16	6	1	—	7
Switzerland	—	—	—	7	4	—	11	2	—	—	2
Sweden	—	—	—	20	30	1	51	8	2	—	10
Norway	—	—	—	9	3	2	14	4	—	—	4
Belgium	—	—	—	12	2	1	15	1	—	—	1
Holland	—	—	—	9	—	7	16	1	—	—	1
Italy	26	—	—	132	483	14	655	80	9	10	99
Spain	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Portugal	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Denmark	—	—	—	14	—	—	14	6	1	—	7
Hungary	—	—	—	23	111	1	135	20	1	—	21
Austria	—	—	—	88	304	12	404	24	2	—	26
Bohemia	—	—	—	3	3	—	6	4	1	—	5
Finland	—	—	—	9	15	—	24	—	—	—	—
Armenia	—	—	—	6	—	2	8	—	—	—	—
Turkey	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Greece	—	—	—	8	—	1	9	5	—	2	7
All Other Countries	—	—	—	18	1	4	23	—	—	—	—
Totals	27	4	2	932	1,092	80	2,137	376	49	12	437

TABLE III.—(New York.)

Destination and Occupation of Alien Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of New York during the Year ending December 31st, 1892.

Destination.	No.	Destination.	No.
Alaska	7	Massachusetts	15,219
Alabama	297	New Hampshire	710
Arizona	156	North Carolina	259
Arkansas	358	North Dakota	2,293
Connecticut	8,189	Nebraska	3,966
Colorado	1,743	Nevada	432
California	5,851	New Jersey	15,889
Delaware	470	New Mexico	196
District of Columbia	415	*New York	172,972
Florida	342	Ohio	7,867
Georgia	299	Oregon	733
Indiana	1,955	Pennsylvania	51,823
Indian territory	291	Rhode Island	2,814
Illinois	28,080	South Carolina	166
Iowa	5,948	South Dakota	1,300
Idaho	244	Tennessee	388
Kentucky	645	Texas	2,290
Kansas	2,431	Utah	429
Louisiana	551	Vermont	671
Maine	391	Virginia	323
Maryland	2,035	West Virginia	674
Michigan	9,039	Wisconsin	7,749
Missouri	3,229	Washington	1,077
Minnesota	9,802	Wyoming	430
Mississippi	201		
Montana	1,102	Total	374,741

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Architects	72	Machinists	1,672
Brewers	563	Millers	636
Butchers	1,814	Musicians	660
Barbers	848	Painters	1,425
Bakers	1,583	Peddlers	789
Blacksmiths	1,786	Plasterers	268
Bartenders	280	Porters	242
Bricklayers	716	Potters	217
Carpenters	3,656	Printers	582
Cabinetmakers	1,559	Saddlers	578
Confectioners	377	Shoemakers	3,575
Cigarmakers	624	Spinners	451
Cooks	431	Tailors	5,076
Coopers	434	Tinsmiths	755
†Farmers	28,612	Tanners	573
Florists	208	Waggonsmiths	416
Gardeners	701	Weavers	1,534
Hatters	418	Waiters	763
Ironmoulders	866	All other occupations	14,764
Labourers	104,348	No occupation, including women and children	180,638
Locksmiths	1,196		
Laundrymen	12		
Masons	3,353		
Miners	4,670	Total	374,741

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* It appears that immigrants passing through New York on their way to Canada are entered in the List of Destinations under "New York." The Commissioner of Immigration estimated the number of such persons at about 2,000 per annum.

† Under "Farmers" are entered all agricultural labourers.—D. F. S.

TABLE IV.—(NEW YORK.)

NUMBER and DISPOSITION of PREGNANT WOMEN detained, for examination at the U.S. Immigration Station, Ellis Island, N.Y., during the Year ending December 31st, 1892.

NOTE.—The columns below refer as follows:—

1. Women with husbands, legitimately pregnant.
2. Women accompanied by husbands, detained. Discharged later.
3. Women whose husbands died on voyage. Barred.
4. Women going to husbands, being prepaid.
5. Women going to husbands, detained. Discharged later.
6. Widows discharged.
7. Women whose husbands remained in Europe. Discharged.
8. Women whose husbands remained in Europe. Barred.
9. Widows. Barred.
10. Single women discharged without marriage.
11. Single women. Barred.
12. Single women married at immigrant station and then discharged.
13. Women going to husbands. Barred.
14. Women with husbands. Barred.
15. Women barred on account of husband. Sickness.

Nationality.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	Total.
Arabian	17	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Austrian	42	16	—	23	5	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	1	—	93
Assyrian	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bohemian	25	1	—	3	3	1	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	38
Belgian	17	3	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
Danish	48	7	—	2	4	—	1	1	—	5	4	8	—	1	1	82
English	42	4	—	21	17	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	89
French	20	2	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Finlanders	14	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	17
German	257	13	—	41	30	1	1	1	—	19	15	45	—	—	—	423
Hungarian	19	2	—	12	4	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	40
Hollanders	38	7	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
Icelander	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Irish	43	14	—	11	12	7	4	1	—	2	13	4	—	1	—	112
Italian	56	24	1	13	22	—	2	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	123
Luxemburghers	4	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	8
Norwegian	41	—	—	12	2	1	—	—	—	7	1	3	—	—	—	67
Polish	166	41	—	38	11	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	262
Portuguese	9	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	13
Russian	155	89	—	12	31	2	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	296
Swiss	18	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	28
Scotch	11	—	—	5	3	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	24
Swedish	114	3	—	27	4	1	—	—	2	7	5	10	—	—	—	173
Nova Scotian	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Roumanian	2	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Welsh	9	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Prussian	114	15	—	24	20	—	2	12	—	13	—	11	1	1	—	213
Totals	1,287	243	1	269	173	18	22	15	6	66	55	89	3	5	1	2,253

TABLE V.—(NEW YORK.)

NUMBER of and CAUSES for which IMMIGRANTS were stopped for special examination by the Medical Staff during the Passing Examination of Passengers arriving at the U.S. Immigration Station, Ellis Island, N.Y., during the Month of March 1892.

Disease.	No.	Disease.	No.
Hydrocephalus	1	Malarial fever	4
Goitre	3	Tubercular disease, glands of neck	15
Sprain of ankle	3	Abscess of arm	2
Fracture of femur, old	1	Laryngitis	2
Hysteria	2	Ptosis	2
Leucorrhœa	1	Pannus	1
Coloboma	1	Eczema	7
Observation*	3	Loss of one leg	5
Granular eyelids	2	Insane	2
Ulcer of nose	1	Club foot	9
Weak minded	2	Chicken-pox	2
Infected wound of forehead	5	Fracture of clavicle	1
Herpes	1	Ectropion	5
Abscess connect. tissue	4	Curvature of spine	16
Gastritis	1	Irregular heart	2
Tinea or sycosis	4	Effects of sea sickness	7
Alcoholism, acute	3	Hydrocele	1
Synovitis of knee, chronic	1	Scald of foot	2
Loss of arm	2	Valvular disease of heart	1
Tumour of face	1	Cataract of eye	17
Glaucoma	1	Fracture of malleolus	2
Idiot	2	Deformity of face	1
Jaundice	4	Lupus vulgaris	3
Alcoholism, chronic	3	Diarrhœa	4
Asthma	1	Eczema of scalp	3
Pleurisy	1	Favus	9
Scarlet fever	1	Suppurating glands of groin	1
Loss of sight in one eye	82	Staphyloma	1
Anæmia	90	Ankylosis	7
Lame, right leg	27	Rheumatism	11
,, left leg	36	Contusion of leg	1
Cellulitis, hand	1	Amenorrhœa	3
Abscess of jaw	7	Pediculi corporis	1
Debility of old age	35	Erysipelas	2
Measles	37	Effects of dentition	1
Pneumonia, catarrhal	5	Ulcer of cornea	1
,, lobar	15	Tubercular disease of knee joint	3
,, resolving	1	Wound of scalp	2
Caries, jaw bone	2	Marasmus	7
,, dental tissue	2	Wound of finger	3
Opacity of cornea	8	Prurigo	1
Chorea	2	Cirrhosis of liver	1
Acne	2	Gunshot wound, old	1
Paralysis	2	Hip joint disease, chronic	1
Wound of eye	3	Lipoma	1
Bronchitis, acute	18	Ulcer of lip	1
Keratitis	3	Effects of abortion	2
Diphtheria	4	Paralysis of iris	1
Paralysis, infantile	1	Tubercular disease, hip joint	1
Feeble minded	2	Atrophy left arm and hand	1
Deaf mute	2	Tonsilitis	1
Conjunctivitis	11	Knock knee	1
Hernia	8	Loss of eye	1
Effects of child-birth	6	Enlarged spleen	1
Tubercle of lungs	10		
Ulceration of ear	1	Total	662
Alopecia areata	10		

In addition to the above list 132 cases of pregnancy were stopped for examination by the matron, and 82 cases comprising various diseases were sent to hospital direct from steamships.

* Presumably cases detained for observation, D. F. S.

TABLE VI.—(NEW YORK.)

NUMBER of and CAUSES for which IMMIGRANTS were stopped for special examination by the Medical Staff during the Passing Examination of Passengers arriving at the U.S. Immigration Station, Ellis Island, N. Y., during the Month of March 1893.

Disease.	No.	Disease.	No.
Syncope	1	Observation*—fever	3
Paralysis agitans	1	Staphyloma	1
Keratitis	1	Hip-joint disease	1
Loss of one finger	1	Ectropion	2
„ right leg	3	Pterygium	1
Lupus vulgaris	1	Fracture of tibia, old	1
Anæmia	47	Talipes equinus	4
Tubercular glands of neck	2	Malarial fever	2
Abscess of hand	1	Erysipelas, foot	1
Cataract, one eye	15	Rheumatism, chronic	2
„ both eyes	5	Idiot	1
Opacity of cornea	30	Incised wound, forehead	2
Loss of one eye	9	Sprain of ankle	2
Lame, right leg	20	Diphtheria	1
„ left leg	16	Ulcer of foot	3
Favus	10	Paralysis, infantile	1
Eczema capitis	5	Loss of nose	1
Curvature of spine	11	Hernia	3
Conjunctivitis	2	Pannus	1
Loss of sight in one eye	37	Goitre	4
Paralysis of hand	1	Valvular disease of heart	2
Wound, eye-lid	1	Measles	9
Debility of old age	1	Torticollis	2
Tumor of knee	1	Alcoholism, acute	1
Pneumonia, lobar	3	Ankylosis, knee	4
„ resolving	2	Intermittent fever	1
Eczema, face	1	Dislocation of ankle, old	1
Congenital deformity left foot	1	Senile debility	1
Bronchitis, acute	5	Inflammation connect. tissue, foot	1
Diarrhœa	1	Loss of left leg	1
Chorea	1	Masturbation	1
Hemiplegia, right	1	Effects of child-birth	4
„ left	1	Total	304
Lameness due to infantile paralysis	1		

In addition to the above list 214 cases of pregnancy were stopped for examination by the matron, and 43 cases comprising various diseases were sent to hospital direct from steamships.

* Presumably cases detained for observation, D. F. S.

TABLE VII.—(NEW YORK.)

ARRIVALS of ALIEN STEERAGE PASSENGERS at the Port of New York.

Month.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
January	7,541	11,092	13,761	11,239
February	13,668	15,377	20,882	8,068
March	28,045	41,391	40,681	28,073
April	47,795	59,447	63,289	—
May	61,330	62,155	66,454	—
June	37,309	53,380	52,878	—
July	26,983	33,853	34,707	—
August	25,914	32,665	30,938	—
September	30,853	36,591	16,036	—
October	31,434	36,798	4,691	—
November	30,590	28,019	12,769	—
December	17,048	20,116	17,655	—
Total	358,510	430,884	374,741	47,380

TABLE VIII.—(BALTIMORE.)

STATEMENT showing the Nativity, Sex, and Age of IMMIGRANTS who arrived at the Port of Baltimore, Md., from 1st January to 31st December 1892, inclusive.

Nativity.	Sex.			Age.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 15 years.	15 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Total.
Ireland	51	41	92	6	79	7	92
England	135	77	212	49	150	13	212
Wales	2	—	2	—	2	—	2
Scotland	4	1	5	—	5	—	5
Germany	14,017	12,730	26,747	8,532	14,344	3,871	26,747
France	3	6	9	4	3	2	9
Russia	2,634	2,246	4,880	1,706	2,658	516	4,880
Poland	5,392	3,191	8,583	2,131	5,554	898	8,583
Switzerland	15	8	23	1	21	1	23
Sweden	189	163	352	62	258	32	352
Norway	37	28	65	14	46	5	65
Holland	46	38	84	34	42	8	84
Italy	8	12	20	6	10	4	20
Denmark	136	79	215	42	160	13	215
Hungary	675	397	1,072	285	652	135	1,072
Austria	2,624	876	3,500	507	2,625	368	3,500
Bohemia	1,298	1,238	2,536	800	1,408	328	2,536
Finland	12	10	22	8	12	2	22
All other countries	24	24	48	21	25	2	48
Total	27,302	21,165	48,467	*14,208	*28,054	*6,205	48,467

* These figures stand in the statistical tables furnished by the immigration authorities at Baltimore as 14,218, 28,043, and 6,206 respectively; but with obvious inaccuracy.

TABLE IX.—(BALTIMORE.)

STATEMENT showing the Number and Nativity of IMMIGRANTS debarred for various causes from landing at the Port of Baltimore, Md., from 1st January to 31st December 1892, inclusive; also number and nativity of those returned (during 1892) within one year of landing from causes existing prior to landing.

Nativity.	Debarred from landing.				Returned within One Year of landing.
	Paupers, or likely to become Public Charge.	Diseased Persons.	Contract Labourers.	Total.	
England	13	—	—	13	6
Scotland	1	—	—	1	—
Germany	2	2	3	7	3
Russia	3	1	—	4	2
Poland	15	—	—	15	5
Hungary	—	—	1	1	—
Austria	5	—	16	21	1
Bohemia	—	1	—	1	—
All other countries	2	—	—	2	—
Totals	41	4	20	65	17

TABLE X.—(BALTIMORE.)

DESTINATION and OCCUPATION of IMMIGRANTS arriving at the Port of Baltimore, Md., during the Year ending December 31st, 1892.

Destination.	No.	Destination.	No.
Alabama	47	North Dakota	370
Arkansas	74	Nebraska	1,441
Connecticut	73	Nevada	13
Colorado	117	New Jersey	142
California	91	New Mexico	3
Delaware	82	New York	1,911
District of Columbia	199	Ohio	4,692
Florida	8	Oregon	35
Georgia	22	Pennsylvania	7,313
Indiana	964	Rhode Island	11
Indian Territory	5	South Carolina	13
Illinois	10,642	South Dakota	237
Iowa	1,664	Tennessee	43
Idaho	1	Texas	150
Kentucky	208	Utah	2
Kansas	898	Vermont	6
Louisiana	11	Virginia	125
Maine	15	West Virginia	287
Maryland	4,264	Wisconsin	4,675
Michigan	4,116	Washington	59
Missouri	1,326	Wyoming	10
Minnesota	1,939	Canada	3
Montana	18	Oklahoma	8
Massachusetts	124		
New Hampshire	4		
North Carolina	6	Total	48,467

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Architects	13	Machinists	126
Brewers	79	Millers	165
Butchers	283	Musicians	43
Barbers	31	Painters	120
Bakers	211	Peddlers	38
Blacksmiths	441	Porters	4
Bartenders	29	Potters	12
Bricklayers	252	Printers	19
Carpenters	717	Saddlers	83
Cabinet makers	171	Shoemakers	491
Confectioners	19	Spinners	14
Cigar makers	35	Tailors	518
Cooks	8	Tinsmiths	60
Coopers	47	Tanners	19
*Farmers	4,910	Wagonsmiths	140
Florists	10	Weavers	146
Gardeners	86	Waiters	23
Hatters	8	All other occupations	845
Ironmoulders	91	No occupation, including women and children	30,591
Labourers	6,130		
Locksmiths	202		
Masons	128		
Miners	1,109	Total	48,467

* Including agricultural labourers—D. F. S.

TABLE XI.—(BALTIMORE.)

RELIGIONS of IMMIGRANTS arriving at the Port of Baltimore, Md., during the Year ending December 31st, 1892.

Nationality.	Catholic.	Protestant.	Hebrew.	Total.
Ireland	66	26	—	92
England	38	166	8	212
Wales	—	2	—	2
Scotland	1	4	—	5
Germany	9,054	17,566	127	26,747
France	8	1	—	9
Russia	929	2,002	1,949	4,880
Poland	8,163	363	57	8,583
Switzerland	10	13	—	23
Sweden	—	352	—	352
Norway	3	62	—	65
Holland	32	50	2	84
Italy	20	—	—	20
Denmark	—	215	—	215
Hungary	755	210	107	1,072
Austria	3,124	266	110	3,500
Bohemia	2,437	78	21	2,536
Finland	—	22	—	22
All others	—	26	22	48
Total	24,640	21,424	2,403	48,467

TABLE XII.—(BOSTON.)

STATEMENT showing the Nationality, Sex, and Age of IMMIGRANTS landed at the Port of Boston, Mass., from Transatlantic ports from 1st January to 31st December 1892, inclusive.

N.B.—These figures do not include the 113 persons who arrived from Transatlantic ports in 1892, but were debarred from landing.

Nationality.	Sex.			Age.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 15 years.	15 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Total.
Ireland	5,266	5,587	10,853	940	9,129	784	10,853
England	3,752	3,226	6,978	1,544	4,404	1,030	6,978
Wales	23	3	26	1	23	2	26
Scotland	793	850	1,643	413	1,039	191	1,643
Germany	318	207	525	126	332	67	525
France	10	10	20	3	15	2	20
Russia	1,472	1,132	2,604	811	1,553	240	2,604
Poland	605	269	874	169	631	74	874
Switzerland	3	1	4	—	4	—	4
Sweden	2,016	1,664	3,680	563	2,805	312	3,680
Norway	637	444	1,081	126	864	91	1,081
Belgium	21	14	35	6	26	3	35
Holland	17	8	25	2	23	—	25
Italy	12	—	12	—	12	—	12
Spain	9	—	9	—	9	—	9
Azore Islands	483	238	721	118	531	72	721
Denmark	95	44	139	27	105	7	139
Hungary	19	10	29	1	24	4	29
Austria	128	65	193	42	131	20	193
Finland	70	49	119	16	88	15	119
Australia	8	2	10	8	2	—	10
Turkey	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
Greece	3	—	3	—	3	—	3
All other Countries	88	37	125	17	92	16	125
Total	15,849	13,860	29,709	4,933	21,846	2,930	29,709

TABLE XIII.—(BOSTON.)

STATEMENT showing the Number and Nationality of IMMIGRANTS coming from Transatlantic ports debarred for various causes from landing at the Port of Boston, Mass., from 1st January to 31st December 1892, inclusive; also Number and Nationality of those returned (during 1892) within one year of landing from causes existing prior to landing.

Nationality.	Debarred from Landing.					Returned within One Year of landing.
	Insane.	Paupers, or likely to become Public Charge.	Diseased Persons.	Assisted Immigrants.	Total.	
Ireland	1	33	2	1	37	35
England	—	45	1	3	49	20
Scotland	—	7	—	—	7	—
Germany	—	3	—	—	3	2
Russia	—	2	—	—	2	4
Poland	—	6	—	—	6	2
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	4
Azore Islands	—	1	—	—	1	3
Austria	—	—	—	—	—	1
Finland	—	—	—	—	—	1
All other Countries	—	8	—	—	8	1
Total	1	105	3	4	113	73

TABLE XIV.—(BOSTON.)

DESTINATION and OCCUPATION of IMMIGRANTS landed from Transatlantic ports at the Port of Boston, Mass., during the Year ending 31st December 1892.

Destination.	No.	Detination.	No.
Alabama	2	North Carolina	2
Arkansas	1	North Dakota	64
Connecticut	102	Nebraska	48
Colorado	32	New Jersey	11
California	205	New Mexico	8
Delaware	3	New York	2,694
District of Columbia	11	Ohio	79
Florida	2	Oregon	12
Georgia	1	Pennsylvania	404
Indiana	14	Rhode Island	1,493
Illinois	1,302	South Carolina	1
Iowa	162	South Dakota	61
Idaho	7	Tennessee	6
Kansas	54	Texas	15
Louisiana	2	Utah	4
Maine	442	Vermont	58
Maryland	13	Virginia	6
Michigan	213	West Virginia	19
Missouri	28	Wisconsin	283
Minnesota	579	Washington	6
Montana	11	Wyoming	4
Massachusetts	20,759		
New Hampshire	486	Total	29,709

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Architect	1	Machinists	159
Brewers	5	Millers	25
Butchers	69	Musicians	28
Barbers	21	Painters	100
Bakers	68	Peddlers	53
Blacksmiths	98	Plumbers	28
Bartenders	9	Plasterers	6
Bricklayers	39	Porters	5
Carpenters	99	Potters	2
Cabinet-makers	31	Printers	21
Confectioners	3	Saddlers	3
Cigar-makers	45	Servants	4,755
Cooks	45	Shoemakers	171
Coopers	13	Spinners	243
Dyers	59	Tailors	450
Farmers*	1,895	Tanners	5
Gardeners	46	Tinsmiths	20
Hatters	21	Weavers	607
Ironmoulders	32	Waiters	37
Labourers	6,173	All other occupations	3,570
Locksmiths	11	No occupation, including women and children	10,462
Laundrymen	2		
Masons	74	Total	29,709
Miners	100		

* Including agricultural labourers.—D. F. S

TABLE XV.—(PHILADELPHIA.)

STATEMENT showing the Nativity and Sex of IMMIGRANTS (Second-cabin and Steerage) landed at the Port of Philadelphia, Pa., from 1st January to 31st December 1892, inclusive.*

N.B.—These figures do not include the 20 persons who arrived in 1892, but were debarred from landing.

Nationality.	Sex.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ireland	2,094	1,930	4,024
England	1,912	1,435	3,347
Wales	113	63	176
Scotland	271	224	495
Germany	3,982	2,911	6,893
France	112	57	169
Russia	1,552	1,049	2,601
Poland	2,202	909	3,111
Switzerland	57	23	80
Sweden	1,212	576	1,788
Norway	619	337	956
Belgium	528	324	852
Holland	197	132	329
Italy	122	28	150
Spain	17	—	17
Portugal	3	1	4
Denmark	256	140	396
Hungary	1,436	439	1,875
Austria	790	205	995
Bohemia	27	24	51
Finland	65	28	93
China	13	—	13
Australia	1	—	1
Turkey	25	11	36
Greece	16	—	16
All other countries	495	329	824
Total	18,117	11,175	29,292

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* The nativity of immigrants of different ages is not given in the statistical table furnished by the immigration authorities at Philadelphia; the number of immigrants of different ages was as follows:—Under 15 years, 6,361; 15 years and under 40, 20,064; 40 years and over, 2,853; not stated, 14.

TABLE XVI.—(PHILADELPHIA.)

STATEMENT showing the Number and Nativity of IMMIGRANTS (Second-cabin and Steerage) debarred for various causes from landing at the Port of Philadelphia, Pa., from 1st January to 31st December 1892, inclusive; also Number and Nativity of those returned (during 1892) within one year of landing.

Nativity.	Debarred from Landing.			Returned within One Year of Landing.
	Paupers, or likely to become Public Charge.	Contract Labourers.	Total.	
Ireland - - - -	3	—	3	10
England - - -	5	—	5	2
Scotland - - -	2	—	2	—
Germany - - -	1	2	3	2
Russia - - - -	—	—	—	11
Poland - - - -	—	—	—	1
Belgium - - -	5	—	5	—
All other Countries - -	2	—	2	—
Totals - - -	18	2	20	26

TABLE XVII.—(PHILADELPHIA.)

DESTINATION and OCCUPATION of IMMIGRANTS (Second-cabin and Steerage) arriving at the Port of Philadelphia, Pa., during the Year ending 31st December 1892.

Destination.	No.	Destination.	No.
Alabama	20	New Hampshire	1
Arizona	3	North Carolina	2
Arkansas	7	North Dakota	132
Connecticut	161	Nebraska	215
Colorado	55	Nevada	2
California	94	New Jersey	806
Delaware	163	New Mexico	2
District of Columbia	45	New York	3,810
Florida	2	Ohio	944
Georgia	6	Oregon	
Indiana	266	Pennsylvania	12,739
Illinois	2,932	Rhode Island	37
Iowa	538	South Carolina	13
Idaho	14	South Dakota	184
Kentucky	31	Tennessee	24
Kansas	169	Texas	30
Louisiana	12	Utah	114
Maine	1	Vermont	7
Maryland	492	Virginia	35
Michigan	550	West Virginia	44
Missouri	232	Wisconsin	2,763
Minnesota	978	Washington	39
Mississippi	4	Wyoming	6
Montana	41		
Massachusetts	518	Total	29,292

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Architects	6	Millers	51
Brewers	45	Musicians	48
Butchers	232	Painters	141
Barbers	44	Peddlers	17
Bakers	196	Plasterers	6
Blacksmiths	190	Porters	6
Bartenders	17	Potters	18
Bricklayers	32	Printers	40
Carpenters	411	Saddlers	23
Cabinetmakers	17	Shoemakers	324
Cigarmakers	98	Spinners	32
Cooks	38	Tailors	546
Coopers	34	Tinsmiths	45
*Farmers	1,485	Tinplate-workers	3
Florists	5	Tanners	55
Gardeners	82	Waggonsmiths	31
Hatters	10	Weavers	236
Ironmoulders	93	Waiters	30
Labourers	6,691	All other occupations	6,186
Locksmiths	105	No occupation, including women and children	10,711
Laundrymen	2		
Masons	127		
Miners	657		
Machinists	126	Total	29,292

* Including agricultural abourers—D. F S.

TABLE XVIII.—(All Ports.)

Table showing the Number of Immigrants Inspected and Admitted into the United States at the Ports below, and the Number of the Prohibited Classes Discovered and Returned to the Countries whence they came, as well as the Number Admitted on Bond, during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1892.

Port of Entry.	Number admitted.			Number returned.										
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Idiots.	Insane.	Paupers.	Diseased Persons.	Convicts.	Assisted Immigrants.	Prostitutes.	Contract Labourers.	Returned within One Year as Public Charge.	Total.	Bonded.
Baltimore	30,877	24,993	55,870	—	—	30	3	—	—	—	22	5	60	2
Boston	17,346	15,006	32,352	—	3	145	3	—	21	—	—	89	261	108
Barnstable	28	9	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brunswick	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galveston	16	10	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gloucester	15	9	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jacksonville	3	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Key West	3,322	1,238	4,560	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
Mobile	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans	2,594	1,117	3,711	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	13
New York	283,905	162,082	445,987	4	13	780	72	26	—	—	832	508	2,235	2,011
New Bedford	500	171	671	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norfolk	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newport News	3	—	3	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Philadelphia	18,752	11,951	30,703	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	2	21	51	—
Providence	38	10	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portland, Me.	1,013	447	1,460	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	50	13	69	—
Portland, Oregon	312	8	320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	26	—
Port Townsend	64	1	165	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pensacola	11	6	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco	2,922	723	3,645	—	1	—	2	—	2	80	—	—	85	—
San Diego	18	7	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Savannah	5	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilmington	11	7	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	361,863	217,800	579,663	4	17	1,002	80	26	23	80	932	637	2,801	2,135

APPENDIX C.

PART I.

Letter of Instructions from the Foreign Office to, and report of H.B.M. Consul-General at Hamburg upon the conditions under which Emigration to the United States is carried on at Hamburg and Bremen.

Sir, Foreign Office, February 24, 1893.

I am directed by the Earl of Rosebery to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Board of Trade respecting emigration from Hamburg and Bremen to the United States, and I am to instruct you to report, with as little delay as possible, on the points on which the Board requires information.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Edward Grey.

The Honble. Charles S. Dundas,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General,
Hamburg.

[Enclosure.]

Board of Trade, Commercial Department,
London, S.W., February 22, 1893.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Trade to request that you will be good enough to move the Earl of Rosebery to give directions for inquiries to be made by Her Majesty's Consular Authorities at Hamburg and Bremen with a view to the following particulars being obtained as soon as possible for the information of this Department with regard to the conditions under which emigration is carried on from those ports.

The points upon which the Board would be glad to receive definite information are:—

(*a.*) What qualifications do the shipping companies require an intending emigrant to possess, or what conditions do they require him to fulfil in order to be reasonably certain of his being permitted to enter the United States?

(*b.*) What class or classes of emigrants do the shipping companies reject as being likely to be refused admission into the United States?

(*c.*) What means are adopted by the companies or their agents (either before or after embarkation), in order to ascertain whether emigrants possess the required qualifications or fulfil the requisite conditions?

(*d.*) Is any, and if any, what inspection of intending emigrants to the United States made, either before or after embarkation, on behalf of local authorities charged with the administration of measures relating to public health, or on behalf of the Imperial Government, and how is such inspection carried out?

This information is required in connection with the inquiries which are now being made by this Department in relation to the question of immigration into the United States.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. Giffen.

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

Her Majesty's Consulate-General, Hamburg,
March 13, 1893.

My Lord,

With reference to your Lordship's Despatch of the 24th ultimo transmitting copy of a letter from the Board of Trade respecting emigration from Hamburg and Bremen to the United States, and instructing me to report on the points on which information is desired by the Board of Trade, I have now the honour to report that with regard to the questions (*a*) and (*b*), the shipping companies both here and at Bremen take all emigrants except those prescribed in the following classes:—

(1.) Idiots, blind, deaf and dumb, crippled, or with infectious or loathsome sickness, and pregnant unmarried females.

(2.) Paupers or those who have received the means for their journey from any society or pauper fund.

(3.) Criminals, polygamists, anarchists, and persons who proceed to the States under contract to labour.

(4.) Persons above 16 years old who can neither read nor write if unaccompanied by their parents or other relatives who will be responsible for them.

(*c*.) Passengers are carefully examined previous to embarkation, and with regard to this I draw especial attention to the fact that the agent who has booked on this side those passengers whom the United States reject has out of his own pocket to defray the cost of their return journey. This affords or rather perhaps guarantees protection to the steamship companies against carrying emigrants liable to rejection.

(*d*.) All steerage passengers embarking by the steamers of the Hamburg-American Packet Company in Hamburg are inspected—

(1) by a medical officer of the Hamburg Government;

(2) by the doctor belonging to the Company itself; and

(3) by a health officer of the New York Quarantine Department who has taken up his residence here for the time being.

The same system is employed at Bremen with the exception that in that port I am not aware that there is any resident health officer of the United States, but a medical man employed under the control of the United States Consulate.

I may add that the Hamburg-American Packet Company are doing all in their power to reduce the numbers of Russian and Galician Jews seeking to be transported by their steamers. The result is that this class are diverted to the United Kingdom and Rotterdam; more, however, to the latter than the former, because our own lines are averse, I think, to accepting emigrants coming direct from Hamburg at present.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHAS. S. DUNDAS,
Consul-General.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State
for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Office,
London.

PART II.

LETTER of INSTRUCTIONS from the Foreign Office to H.B.M. Consuls in the United States and Reports of H.B.M. Consuls at Boston and New Orleans, Vice-Consul at Pensacola, Consuls at San Francisco, Galveston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Charleston and Baltimore, and Consul-General at New York upon the laws or regulations respecting the control or restriction of alien immigration or alien contract or other labour.

SIR, Foreign Office, February 24, 1893.

I AM directed by the Earl of Rosebery to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Board of Trade respecting the question of alien immigration into the United States, and, in accordance with the Board's request, I am to instruct you to forward to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington the report required for the information of Messrs. Schloss and Burnett.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD GREY.

[Enclosure.]

Board of Trade, Commercial Department,
London, S.W., February 22, 1893.

Sir,

As the Earl of Rosebery is no doubt aware, it is the intention of this Department to cause inquiries to be made, through the medium of Special Commissioners, now about to proceed to the United States, with reference to matters connected with the question of alien immigration into that country. In order to enable these gentlemen properly to carry out the task entrusted to them, the time at their disposal being limited, the Board are advised that it would be desirable if reports could be obtained from Her Majesty's Consuls throughout the United States with regard to the following points bearing upon the subject of the inquiry, and I am accordingly to request that you will be good enough to move his Lordship to cause instructions to be given with that object.

The questions upon which the assistance of Her Majesty's consular staff is desired are:—

(*a*.) Whether any and what laws or regulations respecting the control or restriction of alien immigration or alien contract or other labour exist in the States and Territories within the respective British consular districts, and in what manner and to what extent are such laws or regulations enforced?

(*b*.) It would be of advantage if Her Majesty's Consuls at New Orleans, San Francisco, Philadelphia, and Baltimore,* could, in addition, be asked to state in what manner and to what extent the Federal laws (as distinguished from the State laws) on these matters are enforced.

(*c*.) The Board would further be glad if those of Her Majesty's Consuls whose districts may be near the northern or southern boundaries of the United States† could be asked to report as to the steps taken to regulate or restrict the immigration of aliens over the land frontier (*e.g.*, from Canada, British Columbia, or Mexico), and also to give their impression of the volume and character of such immigration, having in view the questions of the nationalities and occupations of the immigrants (*i.e.*, as to whether miners, agriculturists, &c.), and also as to whether they are usually possessed of capital or not.

It would be convenient if in instructing Her Majesty's Consuls in the sense of this letter those gentlemen could be asked to forward such information as they may be in a position to furnish to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington with as little delay as possible, so that their reports may be handed or transmitted to Messrs. Schloss and Burnett, the Board's Commissioners, on application.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. Giffen.

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

British Consulate, Boston, U.S.A.,
March 8, 1893.

Sir,

Having been instructed by the Earl of Rosebery to forward to you a report respecting the question of alien immigration into the States comprising this consular district; I have the honour to report that, having examined into the matter, I find that no State Legislation is in force in this consular district on the question of alien immigration, as by virtue of certain decisions of the United States Supreme Court foreign immigration is a matter of commerce which the Federal Government alone can regulate. A State may enact laws for its protection from the inroad of foreign paupers where such inroad is not prevented by Federal enactments; but the Federal Government having legislated in connexion therewith, all State Legislation to that end is by such Federal Legislation superseded.

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* These are places which it was believed that the Special Commissioners would not be able to visit during the time at their disposal; in the result, however, Philadelphia was visited by both Mr. Burnett and Mr. Schloss, and Baltimore by Mr. Schloss.

† It was considered doubtful whether either of these boundaries could be visited; in the result, however, Mr. Burnett visited certain places on the northern boundary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. H. STUART.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
&c. &c. &c.

British Consulate, New Orleans,
March 11, 1893.

SIR,

I HAVE received a circular from the Foreign Office, enclosing copy of one from the Board of Trade containing questions relative to matters connected with the alien immigration into this country, instructing me to report on the subject for the information of Messrs. Schloss and Burnett:

(*a.*) The laws and regulations respecting the control of alien immigration are promulgated and enforced by the Federal Government, with which the State has nothing to do.

(*b.*) The question as to the manner and to what extent the Federal laws (as distinguished from the State laws) in these matters are enforced could only be answered by the Commissioner for Immigration at New Orleans, who, I have been informed, has been called to Washington, probably to give evidence on this very question.

(*c.*) The State of Louisiana not being contiguous with Mexico, there can be no immigration over the frontier. As a matter of fact, the only person at New Orleans able to give information is, as I have stated above, now at Washington.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. L. ST. JOHN.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
&c. &c. &c.

British Consulate, New Orleans,
March 13, 1893.

SIR,

WITH reference to my Despatch of the 11th instant, on alien immigration, I have the honour to enclose, in original, a despatch from Mr. Howe, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Pensacola, on the same subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. L. ST. JOHN.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
&c. &c. &c.

[Enclosure.]

British Vice-Consulate, Pensacola,
March 10, 1893.

SIR,

REFERRING to your Despatch of the 9th instant, and to the enclosure therewith, respecting the subject of alien immigration into the United States, I have to report as follows as regards the port of Pensacola:—

There are not any laws or regulations of the State of Florida respecting the control or restriction of alien immigration, or alien contract.

In the event, possibly, of alien immigrants arriving at Pensacola, the Federal laws in such respect would no doubt be brought to bear.

There is no immigration in the usually accepted term to this port of any class of persons.

I am, &c.
(Signed) OSMOND C. HOWE.

C. L. St. John, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consul, New Orleans.

British Consulate, San Francisco,
March 16, 1893.

Sir,

I have been instructed to transmit to you a report on immigration as far as it concerns the States under the jurisdiction of this consulate; and I now have the honour to enclose my Report on the subject for the information of Messrs. Schloss and Burnett.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Denis Donohoe.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary,
&c. &c. &c.
Washington, D.C.

[Enclosure.]

Report on the Immigration Laws as carried out on the Pacific Coast of the United States.

The State of California at present takes no part in the regulations connected with alien immigration, though there is still a State Act on the subject which has not been repealed by the Legislature. The whole matter is now managed by a United States Commissioner of Immigration, who acts under the instructions of the Bureau of Immigration at Washington.

He boards all passenger vessels and questions such passengers as he considers necessary, carrying out in this respect the Act of Congress of February 26, 1885 (23 Stat. 332), the Act amendatory thereof of February 23, 1887 (24 Stat. 414), and the amendment of October 19, 1888 (25 Stat. 566), and also the Act approved March 3, 1891. All these Acts are issued by the Treasury Department, and are published in circulars, the first marked—

1889.

Department No. 122.

Miscellaneous Division.

The second circular, styled "Amendment to Immigration and Alien Contract Labour Laws," is marked—

1891.

Department No. 39.

Miscellaneous Division.

These circulars can be procured at the Treasury Department, Washington.

The Commissioner of Immigration at San Francisco informs me that he puts his questions to immigrants about as follows:—Name, nationality, where from, where going to work, if under a contract, who sent for him, who pays his passage, and is that passage money to be repaid, amount of capital, &c., &c.

He makes a note of the answers, and makes periodical reports to the Bureau in Washington, where, he has no doubt, full tables on this question would be furnished to the Commissioners, upon application.

The amount of immigration here is, of course, very small as compared with that in the Eastern States, and it is a very rare thing to have any one stopped from landing; of course this is entirely apart from the laws governing the entrance of Chinese.

The Commissioner also informs me that there are scarcely any immigrants from Mexico through Southern California, though an inspector is stationed at San Diego, and one where the Guaymas Railway joins the Southern Pacific at Toucson, Arizona, or at the frontier town of Nogales, in the same State. Data as to immigration through British Columbia, which is also looked after by inspectors appointed by the United States Government at frontier towns, the Commissioner here informs me, can readily be procured from the Bureau in Washington, which is in the Treasury Department. I may state that the Federal laws that I have quoted regulate the immigration of aliens on the Pacific coast.

British Consulate, San Francisco,
March 18, 1893.

British Consulate, Galveston,
March 17, 1893.

Sir,

In accordance with instructions which I have received from the Earl of Rosebery, I have the honour to report upon certain questions respecting alien immigration into the State and Territory comprising my consular district, viz., Texas and New Mexico, as follows:—

(*a.*) Whether any and what laws or regulations respecting the control or restriction of alien immigration or alien contract or other labour exist in this consular district, and in what manner and to what extent are such laws or regulations enforced?

As regards Texas, no State laws or regulations respecting alien immigrants exist. The Federal Contract Labour Law would, I presume, be enforced were there any direct immigration by sea, but such direct immigration does not take place, and the cases of those aliens arriving here by steamer are dealt with at their original port of arrival.

With respect to New Mexico, I am informed by the Governor that there are no laws or regulations respecting alien immigration or alien labour apart from those of the National Government.

(*b.*) The regulation of alien immigration from Mexico.

In both Texas and New Mexico no special steps are taken to regulate this immigration.

No statistics appear to be kept of either numbers, nationality, occupation, &c., but it can be confidently stated that the number of immigrants, apart from mere transient travellers, coming in from Mexico is very small; in fact, it may be said there are scarcely any at all.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Horace D. Nugent.

To Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
&c. &c. &c.
British Legation, Washington.

British Consulate, Philadelphia,
March 20, 1893.

Sir,

In accordance with instructions received from the Foreign Office, I beg to enclose herewith the laws and regulations governing immigration at the port of Philadelphia,* together with the Annual Report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, issued by the Superintendent of Immigration.

There are no State laws within this consular jurisdiction governing immigration, as all immigration is under the supervision of the Federal Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Robt. Chas. Clipperton,
H.M. Consul.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
&c. &c. &c.

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* The enclosure referred to was the Treasury Department publication of March 11, 1893, containing the regulations of that date (since superseded by those of April 25, 1893), and the laws affecting general immigration.

British Consulate, Chicago,
March 20, 1893.

SIR,

IN accordance with instructions received from the Earl of Rosebery I herewith transmit to you a report on the question of alien immigration as far as concerns my district for the information of Messrs. Schloss and Burnett.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. HAYES SADLER.

His Excellency
Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.
British Embassy, Washington, D.C.

[Enclosure.]

On ALIEN IMMIGRATION from Canada into the Consular District of Chicago.

IN the border states of the consular district of Chicago, comprising the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana, there are no laws or regulations controlling or restricting the free entry of aliens into the United States from Canada or alien or other labour contract.

Since the scare of cholera in the autumn of 1892 certain regulations have been made regarding the examination of immigrants and their baggage which, under certain circumstances can be detained and fumigated, but this can only be considered a temporary measure of precaution taken by the Boards of Health.

There are no records kept in these States regarding the number of aliens who may arrive from Canada, or pass through to other States of the Union, nor are there any statistics existing from which any just appreciation can be formed of such immigration unless the United States authorities in such States should have furnished the Federal Government with such information. My impression is that the number of immigrants into Dakota and Montana is infinitesimal; there are a certain number of Canadians who enter every year into the lumber districts of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and after the season's work is over return to their own country, but the number of immigrants is small, the chief route taken by immigrants from Canada to these parts being through the State of Michigan.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. HAYES SADLER,
H.B.M. Consul at Chicago.

British Consulate, Chicago,
March 20, 1893.

British Consulate, Charleston, S.C.,
March 21, 1893.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Earl of Rosebery to transmit to you a report respecting the question of alien immigration into the United States, so far as it applies to this consular district, for the information of Messrs. Schloss and Burnett, Board of Trade Commissioners; and, in accordance with these instructions, have the honour to report as follows:—

There are practically no laws or regulations respecting the control or restriction of alien immigration or alien contract labour, of a state or local character, that have any force or can be exercised in this district. The Supreme Court of the United States has held—in *Passenger Cases*, 7 Howard 282—that the whole subject of immigration is exclusively within the control of the Federal Government. The States can only regulate it or legislate upon the subject to a very limited degree, and only on the line of their police power.

In the General Statutes of the State of South Carolina, chapter LV., 1891, there is an entire chapter entitled "Of Immigrants and Seamen," but its scope is confined almost exclusively to the licenses and rules for regulation of immigrant and sailor boarding-houses in the city of Charleston. There are also, in several of the other States of the Union, laws purporting to deal with this forbidden subject of foreign immigration, but the consideration of such State Statutes may be eliminated from the present inquiry, as all legislation of this kind is void, the matter being, as above shown, exclusively within the province of the General Government.

It may therefore be broadly stated that, so far as this Consular District is concerned, and, indeed, to the best of my knowledge and belief, every other United States Consular District, the only valid laws now existing on the subject are the Acts of Congress, of which there are quite a number bearing on the question. The Acts now in force will be found in Volume I. of the Supplement to Revised Statutes of the United States, 2nd edition, on pages 87, 370, 479, 541, 633, and 934.

A reference to these Acts will show that certain classes of immigrants are, by law, excluded, and that all contracts for labour in the United States of a prospective immigrant are declared void, excepting in the cases of ministers of the Gospel, professors in colleges, professional men, and other persons specified in the Act of March 3rd, 1891, as being exempted from its prohibitions. I would also beg, in this connexion, to refer to the case of Rev. E. Walpole Warren, who came over from England under contract to be rector of Trinity Church, New York, the Supreme Court deciding that such a contract was not prohibited by the Acts of Congress, thus reversing, on appeal, the decision of the lower court. (See *Church of the Holy Trinity* v. *United States*, 143 U.S. 457.)

The foregoing are the only enactments relating to immigration, excepting those relating to the Chinese, that have any force, or could be put into operation here, but no cases have arisen under these laws, as there is no immigration directly from foreign countries into this district.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. HARKNESS,
Acting Consul.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
Washington, D.C.

British Consulate, Baltimore,
March 22, 1893.

SIR,

IN compliance with instructions I have the honour to report to you that in Maryland there is no State law, as distinct from Federal law, to regulate or control alien immigration.

There is in existence a State Board of Immigration, whose duty consists in seeing that the Federal law is observed.

I transmit copy of the laws with regard to immigration,* and which has been handed to me by a member of the Board.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. F. SEGRAVE.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate General,
New York, March 24, 1893.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to send you herewith enclosed, in accordance with instructions received from the Earl of Rosebery, a report on the subject of alien immigration into the United States so far as it relates to this consular district, for the information of Messrs. Schloss and Burnett, the special commissioners now on a visit to this country, with respect to that question.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. LANE BOOKER.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,
Washington, D.C.

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* The document referred to was the Treasury Department publication of March 11, 1893, already referred to.

[Enclosure.]

REPORT on QUARANTINE and ALIEN IMMIGRATION into the UNITED STATES, so far as it relates to the CONSULAR DISTRICT of NEW YORK.

Quarantine at New York established by laws of New York State, 1863, chap. 358.

The establishment of a quarantine for the harbour and port of New York for all vessels, their crews, passengers, equipage, cargoes, and other property on board of the same, arriving thereat, exists under the laws of the State of New York, 1863, cap. 358, section 1.

Equipment of station and floating hospital.

Sections 2 to 7 provide for the construction, equipment, location, &c. of the station, and of a floating hospital.

Detention of vessels at floating hospital and at quarantine.

Section 8, as amended by the laws of 1865, cap. 592, section 1, stipulates that, from the 1st of April to the 1st of November, vessels arriving from a port where disease subject to quarantine is known to exist, or if any such disease should have occurred during the voyage, must anchor in the vicinity of the floating hospital, anchored in the lower bay below the narrows, and (section 9) there remain for at least 30 days after their arrival, and at least 20 days after their cargo shall have been discharged, unless the health officer shall grant a permit to proceed; and vessels from foreign ports and where disease is not known to exist shall be visited by the health officer and detained, should quarantinable disease be found on board, for such period as the officer may determine.

Laws strictly enforced.

These laws are enforced, and so far as the anchoring of the vessel is concerned, are carried into effect strictly; but vessels are seldom detained for the prescribed period.

Vaccination.

Section 10 provides for the vaccination of persons with insufficient evidence of effective vaccination, and known to have been recently exposed to small-pox.

Diseases classed as quarantinable.

Section 11 stipulates that yellow fever, cholera, typhus, or ship fever, and small-pox, and any new disease not now known of a contagious, infectious, or pestilential nature, are the diseases subject to quarantine.

Powers and duties of health officer.

The subsequent sections relate to the sanitary measures to be employed when merchandize should be landed, the powers and duties of the health officer, &c.

Duty of 50 cents on each passenger levied by Act of Congress of August 3rd, 1882.

The Act of Congress of August 3rd, 1882, levied a duty of 50 cents on each and every passenger, not a citizen of the United States, arriving in the United States from a foreign port, to be paid to the collector of Customs of the collection district at which the vessel arrives.

Supervision of immigration in United States given to Secretary of Treasury.

Section 2 of this Act gives supervision to the Secretary of the Treasury over the immigration business of the United States.

Act of 26th February, 1885 first prohibited importation of immigrants to perform labour under contract.

The first Act passed by Congress prohibiting the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract to perform labour in the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia, was that of the 26th of February, 1885.

Contract labour to be returned at expense of owner of ship bringing them.

An amendatory Act, approved February 23rd, 1887, places the execution of the first Act in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, and provides that persons brought into the United States in contravention thereof shall be returned to the country from which they came at the expense of the owners of the vessels bringing them.

Secretary of Treasury can return contract labourer within one year after landing.

An amendment to the Act of February 23rd, 1887, was approved, and gives power to the Secretary of the Treasury to take into custody, one year after landing, and return to the country from whence he came, any person who may have entered the United States, its Territories, or District of Columbia, contrary to the provisions of the Act of February 23rd, 1887.

Persons prohibited from admission to United States.

Those guilty of political offences admitted.

The Act passed by Congress and approved March 3rd, 1891, entitled "An " Act in amendment to the various Acts relative to immigration and the " importation of aliens under contract to perform labour," prohibits the admission of " idiots, insane persons, paupers, or persons likely to become a public " charge, persons suffering from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, " who have been convicted of felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanour, " polygamists," but does not include persons convicted of a political offence, notwithstanding such offence is designated as a crime by the laws of the country where such offence was committed.

Ministers of religious denominations, professional men admitted.

Section 5 of this Act amends section 5 of the Act of February 26th, 1885, and admits ministers of any religious denomination, persons belonging to any recognized profession, and professors for colleges and seminaries.

Appointment of Superintendent of Immigration.

Section 7 of this Act authorizes the President to appoint a Superintendent of Immigration.

Laws enforced.

The preceding laws have been strictly enforced since their enactment.

Masters of ships bringing immigrants must provide lists containing 30 names in each.

"An Act to facilitate the enforcement of the immigration and contract labour laws of the United States," approved 3rd March, 1893, and which comes into force on the 3rd May, 1893, imposes on the masters of vessels bringing immigrants to the United States the duty of providing lists, and in each list not more than 30 names, and must contain replies to 19 questions respecting each passenger as to age, sex, occupation, &c.

President's proclamation of 1st September, 1892, imposing 20 days' quarantine. Immigration practically stopped.

On the 1st of September, 1892, the President of the United States, by virtue of the authority of an Act of Congress, approved March 3rd, 1879, issued a Proclamation ordering that all vessels bringing immigrants into the United States be detained at Quarantine for 20 days. This had the effect of practically stopping immigration, and it has only now begun to be resumed in volume.

Power of the President to prohibit the landing of passengers.

The Act of Congress of 15th February, 1893, repeals that of March, 1879, but power is still given by it to the President, when he is satisfied that there is danger of cholera or other infectious disease being introduced into the United States, to prohibit the introduction of persons or property from such countries or places as he shall designate, and for such period as he shall deem necessary.

Bills of health and inspection of crew and passengers at port of departure.

Vessels arriving with passengers from Europe and the other countries mentioned in this Act (15th February, 1893) must comply with the requirements as to bills of health, inspection of crew and passengers, &c. before departure from port, and with the quarantine regulations of the Treasury Department of 24th February, 1893, and, should the sanitary condition of the vessel be satisfactory to the State health officer at Quarantine in this harbour, the ship will be permitted to land her passengers.

United States Consular officer to inspect passengers at intermediate ports. Local health officer may inspect.

By a Department Order, issued on the 13th of March, 1893, the inspection of passengers taken on board vessels at intermediate foreign ports, and subject to inspection under the provisions of Article 1 of the Regulations of the Treasury of 24th February, 1893, shall be made by a consular officer of the United States. Should there be no consular officer at the port, the inspection shall be made by the local health officer.

These are the requirements now in force.

Vessels passed by New York State health officers not inspected by United States officials.

By an arrangement between the New York State and the Federal quarantine authorities, vessels at present passed by the State health officer at Quarantine are not subjected to examination by the United States officials.

Examination of immigrants at port of departure approved by steamship agents.

It is thought by the agents of the large steamship companies that the examination of immigrants at the port of embarkation proposed by the Act of 15th February, 1893 will have the effect of eliminating undesirable and prohibited persons from among the passengers, and, consequently, save the companies great trouble and expense on the arrival of their vessels at New York.

Examination of cabin passengers not approved of.

The examination, however, of cabin passengers prescribed by that Act will, it is believed, cause a serious falling off in the number of that class of passengers to the United States.

Statistics of immigration from Canada cannot be given.

The statistics of immigration from Canada across the northern boundary of the United States have not been published since the year 1885, and there being no British consular at any of the ports within this consular district where immigrants would enter, it is not possible to give the information desired. It is thought that the approximate number, &c. can be obtained at the Bureau of Immigration at Washington.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the only New York State law affecting immigration is the Quarantine Law of 1863, with its amendments. Other laws are Federal, and all, I believe, are referred to in this report.

New York the only port of consular district where immigrants come by sea.

Immigrants do not come by sea into any port of my district except this, and I am not aware of any State law affecting immigration existing in Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Jersey, but in Delaware there is a law requiring a licence from the State authorities, and a payment of ($1) one dollar per head.

(Signed) Wm. Lane Booker,
Consul-General.

APPENDIX D.

TEXT OF PRINCIPAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS AFFECTING THE IMMIGRATION INTO, AND EXCLUSION OF FOREIGNERS FROM THE UNITED STATES.*

PART I.

FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO GENERAL IMMIGRATION.

AN ACT to Regulate Immigration.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of fifty cents for each and every passenger not a citizen of the United States who shall come by steam or sail vessel from a foreign port to any port within the United States. The said duty shall be paid to the collector of customs of the port to which such passenger shall come, or if there be no collector at such port, then to the collector of customs nearest thereto, by the master, owner, agent, or consignee of every such vessel, within twenty-four hours after the entry thereof into such port. The money thus collected shall be paid into the United States Treasury, and shall constitute a fund to be called the immigrant fund, and shall be used, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to defray the expense of regulating immigration under this Act, and for the care of immigrants arriving in the United States, for the relief of such as are in distress, and for the general purposes and expenses of carrying this Act into effect. The duty imposed by this section shall be a lien upon the vessels which shall bring such passengers into the United States, and shall be a debt in favour of the United States against the owner or owners of such vessels; and the payment of such duty may be enforced by any legal or equitable remedy. *Provided,* That no greater sum shall be expended for the purposes herein-before mentioned, at any port, than shall have been collected at such port.

Section 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby charged with the duty of executing the provisions of this Act and with supervision over the business of immigration to the United States, and for that purpose he shall have power to enter into contracts with such State commission, board, or officers as may be designated for that purpose by the governor of any State to take charge of the local affairs of immigration in the ports within said State, and to provide for the support and relief of such immigrants therein landing as may fall into distress or need public aid, under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by said Secretary; and it shall be the duty of such State commission, board, or officers so designated to examine into the condition of passengers arriving at the ports within such State in any ship or vessel, and for that purpose all or any of such commissioners or officers or such other person or persons as they shall appoint, shall be authorized to go on board of and through any such ship or vessel; and if on such examination there shall be found among such passengers any convict, lunatic, idiot, or any person unable to take care of himself or herself without becoming a public charge, they shall report the same in writing to the collector of such port, and such person shall not be permitted to land.

Section 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish such regulations and rules and issue from time to time such instructions not inconsistent with law as he shall deem best calculated to protect the United States and immigrants into the United States from fraud and loss, and for carrying out the provisions of this Act and the immigration laws of the United States; and he shall prescribe all forms of bonds, entries, and other papers to be used under and in the enforcement of the various provisions of this Act.

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* It has not appeared necessary to set forth the laws prohibiting the importation of coolies, of persons inveigled or kidnapped for servitude, and of women brought in for the purposes of prostitution, and the immigration of persons undergoing sentence for felonious crimes (other than political), or whose sentence had been remitted on condition of their emigration.

Section 4. That all foreign convicts except those convicted of political offences, upon arrival, shall be sent back to the nations to which they belong and from whence they came. The Secretary of the Treasury may designate the State board of charities of any state in which such board shall exist by law, or any commission in any State, or any person or persons in any State whose duty it shall be to execute the provisions of this section without compensation. The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe regulations for the return of the aforesaid persons to the countries from whence they came, and shall furnish instructions to the board, commission, or persons charged with the execution of the provisions of this section as to the mode of procedure in respect thereto, and may change such instructions from time to time. The expense of such return of the aforesaid persons not permitted to land shall be borne by the owners of the vessels in which they came.

Section 5. That this Act shall take effect immediately.

Approved, August 3, 1882 (22 Stat., 214).

Act of June 26, 1884 (23 Stat. 53), section 22, exempting from tax passengers arriving by vessels employed in the trade between the United States and Dominion of Canada and Mexico.

That until the provisions of section one, chapter three hundred and seventy-six, of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-two, shall be made applicable to passengers coming into the United States by land carriage, said provisions shall not apply to passengers coming by vessels employed exclusively in the trade between the ports of the United States and the ports of the Dominion of Canada or the ports of Mexico.

An Act to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labour in the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this Act it shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership, or corporation, in any manner whatsoever, to prepay the transportation, or in way assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien or aliens, any foreigner or foreigners, into the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia, under contract or agreement, parol or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or migration of such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, to perform labour or service of any kind in the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia.

Section 2. That all contracts or agreements, express or implied, parol or special, which may hereafter be made by and between any person, company, partnership, or corporation, and any foreigner or foreigners, alien or aliens, to perform labour or service or having reference to the performance of labour or service by any person in the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia, previous to the migration or importation of the person or persons whose labour or service is contracted for into the United States, shall be utterly void and of no effect.

Section 3. That for every violation of any of the provisions of section one of this Act the person, partnership, company, or corporation violating the same, by knowingly assisting, encouraging or soliciting the migration or importation of any alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, into the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia, to perform labour or service of any kind under contract or agreement, express or implied, parol or special, with such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, previous to becoming residents or citizens of the United States, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of one thousand dollars, which may be sued for and recovered by the United States or by any person who shall first bring his action therefor, including any such alien or foreigner who may be a party to any such contract or agreement, as debts of like amount are now recovered in the circuit courts of the United States; the proceeds to be paid into the Treasury of the United States; and separate suits may be brought for each alien or foreigner being a party to such contract or agreement aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the proper district to prosecute every such suit at the expense of the United States.

Section 4. That the master of any vessel who shall knowingly bring within the United States on any such vessel, and land, or permit to be landed, from any foreign port or place, any alien labourer, mechanic, or artizan who, previous to embarkation on such vessel, had entered into contract or agreement, parol or special, express or implied, to perform labour or service in the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for each and every such alien labourer, mechanic or artizan so brought as aforesaid, and may also be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months.

Section 5. That nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent any citizen or subject of any foreign country temporarily residing in the United States, either in private or official capacity, from engaging, under contract or otherwise, persons not residents or citizens of the United States to act as private secretaries, servants, or domestics for such foreigner temporarily residing in the United States as aforesaid; nor shall this Act be so construed as to prevent any person, or persons, partnership, or corporation from engaging, under contract or agreement, skilled workmen in foreign countries to perform labour in the United States in or upon any new industry not at present established in the United States: *Provided*, That skilled labour for that purpose cannot be otherwise obtained; nor shall the provisions of this Act apply to professional actors, artists, lecturers, or singers, nor to persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed as prohibiting any individual from assisting any member of his family or any relative or personal friend, to migrate from any foreign country to the United States, for the purpose of settlement here.

Section 6. That all laws or parts of laws conflicting herewith be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, February 26, 1885 (23 Stat., 332).

An Act to amend an Act to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labour in the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an Act to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labour in the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia, approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and to provide for the enforcement thereof, be amended by adding the following:

"Section 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby charged with the duty of executing the provisions of this Act, and for that purpose he shall have power to enter into contracts with such State commission, board, or officers as may be designated for that purpose, by the governor of any State to take charge of the local affairs of immigration in the ports within said State, under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by said Secretary; and it shall be the duty of such State commission, board, or officers so designated to examine into the condition of passengers arriving at the ports within such State in any ship or vessel, and for that purpose all or any of such commissioners or officers, or such other person or persons as they shall appoint, shall be authorized to go on board of and through any such ship or vessel; and if in such examination there shall be found among such passengers any person included in the prohibition in this Act, they shall report the same in writing to the collector of such port, and such person shall not be permitted to land.

"Section 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish such regulations and rules, and issue from time to time such instructions, not inconsistent with law, as he shall deem best calculated for carrying out the provisions of this Act; and he shall prescribe all forms of bonds, entries, and other papers to be used under and in the enforcement of the various provisions of this Act.

"Section 8. That all persons included in the prohibition in this Act, upon arrival, shall be sent back to the nations to which they belong and from whence they came. The Secretary of the Treasury may designate the State board of charities of any State in which such board shall exist by law, or any commission in any State, or any person or persons in any State, whose duty it shall be to execute the provisions of this section and shall be entitled to reasonable compensation therefor to be fixed by regulation prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe regulations for the return of the aforesaid persons to the countries from whence they came, and shall furnish instructions to the board, commission, or persons charged with the execution of the provisions of this section as to the time of procedure in respect thereto, and may change such instructions from time to time. The expense of such return of the aforesaid persons not permitted to land shall be borne by the owners of the vessels in which they came. And any vessel refusing to pay such expenses shall not thereafter be permitted to land at or clear from any port of the United States. And such expenses shall be a lien on said vessel. That the necessary expense in the execution of this Act for the present fiscal year, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

"Section 9. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

"Section 10. That this Act shall take effect at the expiration of thirty days after its passage."

Approved, February 23, 1887 (24 Stat., 414).

AMENDMENTS TO THE ALIEN CONTRACT-LABOUR LAW CONTAINED IN THE DEFICIENCY BILL, APPROVED OCTOBER 19, 1888 (25 STAT., 566).

That the Act approved February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An Act to amend an Act to prohibit the importation and "immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to per- "form labour in the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia," be, and the same is hereby, so amended as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, in case that he shall be satisfied that an immigrant has been allowed to land contrary to the prohibition of that law, to cause such immigrant within the period of one year after landing or entry, to be taken into custody and returned to the country from whence he came, at the expense of the owner of the importing vessel; or, if he entered from an adjoining country, at the expense of the person previously contracting for the services.

That the Act approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, entitled "An Act to prohibit the importation and migration of foreigners "and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labour in the United "States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia," be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay an informer who furnishes original information that the law has been violated such a share of the penalties recovered as he may deem reasonable and just, not exceeding fifty per centum, where it appears that the recovery was had in consequence of the information thus furnished.

AN ACT in amendment to the various Acts relative to Immigration and the Importation of Aliens under contract or agreement to perform labour.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States, in accordance with the existing Acts regulating immigration, other than those concerning Chinese labourers: All idiots, insane persons, paupers or persons likely to become a public charge, persons suffering from a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease, persons who have been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanour involving moral turpitude, polygamists, and also any person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another or who is assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown on special inquiry that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes, or to the class of contract labourers excluded by the Act of

February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, but this section shall not be held to exclude persons living in the United States from sending for a relative or a friend who is not of the excluded classes under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided,* That nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to or exclude persons convicted of a political offence, notwithstanding said political offence may be designated as a "felony, crime, infamous crime, or misdemeanour, involving moral turpitude" by the laws of the land whence he came or by the court convicting.

Section 2. That no suit or proceeding for violations of said Act of February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, prohibiting the importation and migration of foreigners under contract or agreement to perform labour shall be settled, compromised, or discontinued without the consent of the court entered of record with reasons therefor.

Section 3. That it shall be deemed a violation of said Act of February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, to assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien by promise of employment through advertisements printed and published in any foreign country; and any alien coming to this country in consequence of such an advertisement shall be treated as coming under a contract as contemplated by such Act; and the penalties by said Act imposed shall be applicable in such a case: *Provided,* This section shall not apply to States and immigration bureaus of States advertising the inducements they offer for immigration to such States.

Section 4. That no steamship or transportation company or owners of vessels shall directly, or through agents, either by writing, printing, or oral representations, solicit, invite or encourage the immigration of any alien into the United States except by ordinary commercial letters, circulars, advertisements, or oral representations, stating the sailings of their vessels and the terms and facilities of transportation therein; and for a violation of this provision any such steamship or transportation company, and any such owners of vessels, and the agents by them employed, shall be subjected to the penalties imposed by the third section of said Act of February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, for violations of the provisions of the first section of said Act.

Section 5. That section five of said Act of February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, shall be, and hereby is, amended by adding to the second proviso in said section the words "nor to ministers of any religious "denomination, nor persons belonging to any recognized profession, nor pro- "fessors for colleges and seminaries," and by excluding from the second proviso of said section the words "or any relative or personal friend."

Section 6. That any person who shall bring into or land in the United States by vessel or otherwise, or who shall aid to bring into or land in the United States by vessel or otherwise, any alien not lawfully entitled to enter the United States shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 7. That the office of superintendent of immigration is hereby created and established, and the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is authorized and directed to appoint such officer, whose salary shall be four thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly. The superintendent of immigration shall be an officer in the Treasury Department, under the control and supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, to whom he shall make annual reports in writing of the transactions of his office, together with such special reports, in writing, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall require. The Secretary shall provide the superintendent with a suitably furnished office in the city of Washington, and with such books of record and facilities for the discharge of the duties of his office as may be necessary. He shall have a chief clerk at a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, and two first-class clerks.

Section 8. That upon the arrival by water at any place within the United States of any alien immigrants it shall be the duty of the commanding officer and the agents of the steam or sailing vessel by which they came to report the name, nationality, last residence, and destination of every such alien, before any of them are landed, to the proper inspection officers, who shall thereupon go or send competent assistants on board such vessel and there inspect all such aliens, or the inspection officers may order a temporary removal of such aliens for examination at a designated time and place, and then and there detain them until a thorough inspection is made. But such a removal shall not be considered a landing during the pendency of such examination. The medical examination shall be made by surgeons of the Marine-Hospital Service. In cases where the services of a marine-hospital surgeon can not be obtained without causing unreasonable delay, the inspector may cause an alien to be examined by a civil surgeon and the Secretary of the Treasury shall fix the compensation for such examination. The inspection officers and their assistants shall have power to administer oaths, and to take and consider testimony touching the right of any such aliens to enter the United States, all of which shall be entered of record. During such inspection after temporary removal the superintendent shall cause such aliens to be properly housed, fed, and cared for, and also, in his discretion, such as are delayed in proceeding to their destination after inspection. All decisions made by the inspection officers or their assistants touching the right of any alien to land, when adverse to such right, shall be final unless appeal be taken to the superintendent of immigration, whose action shall be subject to review by the Secretary of the Treasury. It shall be the duty of the aforesaid officers and agents of such vessel to adopt due precautions to prevent the landing of any alien immigrant at any place or time other than that designated by the inspection officers, and any such officer or agent or person in charge of such vessel who shall either knowingly or negligently land or permit to land any alien immigrant at any place or time other than that designated by the inspection officers, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour and punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

That the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe rules for inspection along the borders of Canada, British Columbia, and Mexico so as not to obstruct or unnecessarily delay, impede, or annoy passengers in ordinary travel between said countries: *Provided,* That not exceeding one inspector shall be appointed for each customs district, and whose salary shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars per year.

All duties imposed and powers conferred by the second section of the Act of August third, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, upon State commissions, boards, or officers acting under contract with the Secretary of the Treasury shall be performed and exercised, as occasion may arise, by the inspection officers of the United States.

Section 9. That for the preservation of the peace and in order that arrests may be made for crimes under the laws of the States where the various United States immigrant stations are located, the officials in charge of such stations as occasion may require shall admit therein the proper State and municipal officers charged with the enforcement of such laws, and for the purposes of this section the jurisdiction of such officers and of the local courts shall extend over such stations.

Section 10. That all aliens who may unlawfully come into the United States shall, if practicable, be immediately sent back on the vessel by which they were brought in. The cost of their maintenance while on land, as well as the expense of the return of such aliens, shall be borne by the owner or owners of the vessel on which such aliens came; and if any master, agent, consignee, or owner of such vessel shall refuse to receive back on board the vessel such aliens, or shall neglect to detain them thereon, or shall refuse or neglect to return them to the port from which they came, or to pay the cost of th maintenance while on land, such master, agent, consignee, or owner shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be punished by a fine not less than three hundred dollars for each and every offence; and any such vessel shall not have clearance from any port of the United States while any such fine is unpaid.

Section 11. That any such alien who shall come into the United States in violation of law may be returned as by law provided, at any time within one year thereafter, at the expense of the person or persons, vessel, transportation company, or corporation bringing such alien into the United States, and if that cannot be done, then at the expense of the United States; and any alien who becomes a public charge within one year after his arrival in the United States from causes existing prior to his landing therein shall be deemed to have come in violation of law and shall be returned as aforesaid.

Section 12. That nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to affect any prosecution or other proceeding, criminal or civil, begun under any existing Act or any Acts hereby amended, but such prosecution or other proceedings, criminal or civil, shall proceed as if this Act had not been passed.

Section 13. That the circuit and district courts of the United States are hereby invested with full and concurrent jurisdiction of all causes, civil and criminal, arising under any of the provisions of this Act; and this Act shall go into effect on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-one.

Approved, March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1084).

JOINT RESOLUTION of CONGRESS authorizing foreign exhibitors at the World's Columbian Exposition to bring to this country foreign labourers from their respective countries for the purpose of preparing for and making their exhibits.

* *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Act of Congress approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, prohibiting the importation of foreigners under contract to perform labour, and the Acts of Congress prohibiting the coming of Chinese persons into the United States, and the Acts amendatory of these Acts, shall not be so construed nor shall anything therein operate to prevent, hinder, or in anywise restrict any foreign exhibitor, representative, or citizen of a foreign nation or the holder who is a citizen of a foreign nation of any concession or privilege from the World's Columbian Exposition, from bringing into the United States under contract, such mechanics, artizans, agents, or other employees, natives of their respective foreign countries, as they, or any of them, may deem necessary for the purpose of making preparation for installing or conducting their exhibits or of preparing for installing or conducting any business authorized or permitted under or by virtue of or pertaining to any concession or privilege which may have been granted by the World's Columbian Exposition in connection with such Exposition: *Provided, however,* That no alien shall by virtue of this Act enter the United States under contract to perform labour except by express permission, naming such alien, of the Secretary of the Treasury; and any such alien who may remain in the United States for more than one year after the close of said Exposition shall thereafter be subject to all the processes and penalties applicable to aliens coming in violation of the Alien Contract Labour Laws aforesaid.

Approved, August 5, 1892.

AN ACT to facilitate the enforcement of the immigration and contract-labour laws of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in addition to conforming to all present requirements of law, upon the arrival of any alien immigrants by water at any port within the United States, it shall be the duty of the master or commanding officer of the steamer or sailing vessel having said immigrants on board to deliver to the proper inspector of immigration at the port lists or manifests made at the time and place of embarkation of such alien immigrants on board such steamer or vessel, which shall, in answer to questions at the top of said lists, state as to each immigrant the full name, age, and sex, whether married or single; the calling or occupation; whether able to read or write; the nationality; the last residence; the seaport for landing in the United States; the final destination, if any, beyond the seaport of landing; whether having a ticket through to such final destination; whether the immigrant has paid his own passage or whether it has been paid by other persons or by any corporation, society, municipality, or government; whether in possession of money, and if so, whether upwards of thirty dollars and how much if thirty dollars or less; whether going to join a relative, and if so, what relative and his name and address; whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where; whether ever in prison or almshouse or supported by charity; whether a polygamist; whether under contract, express or implied, to perform labour in the United States; and what is the immigrant's condition of health mentally and physically, and whether deformed or crippled, and if so, from what cause.

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* Preamble omitted.

Section 2. That the immigrants shall be listed in convenient groups and no one list or manifest shall contain more than thirty names. To each immigrant or head of a family shall be given a ticket on which shall bewritten his name, a number or letter designating the list, and his number on the list, for convenience of identification on arrival. Each list or manifest shall be verified by the signature and the oath or affirmation of the master or commanding officer or of the officer first or second below him in command, taken before the United States consul or consular agent at the port of departure, before the sailing of said vessel, to the effect that he has made a personal examination of each and all of the passengers named therein, and that he has caused the surgeon of said vessel sailing therewith to make a physical examination of each of said passengers, and that from his personal inspection and the report of said surgeon he believes that no one of said passengers is an idiot or insane person, or a pauper or likely to become a public charge, or suffering from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, or a person who has been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanour involving moral turpitude, or a polygamist, or under a contract or agreement, express or implied, to perform labour in the United States, and that also, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, the information in said list or manifest concerning each of said passengers named therein is correct and true.

Section 3. That the surgeon of said vessel sailing therewith shall also sign each of said lists or manifests before the departure of said vessel, and make oath or affirmation in like manner before said consul or consular agent, stating his professional experience and qualifications as a physician and surgeon, and that he has made a personal examination of each of the passengers named therein and that said list or manifest, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, is full, correct, and true in all particulars relative to the mental and physical condition of said passengers. If no surgeon sails with any vessel bringing alien immigrants, the mental and physical examinations and the verifications of the lists or manifests may be made by some competent surgeon employed by the owners of the vessel.

Section 4. That in the case of the failure of said master or commanding officer of said vessel to deliver to the said inspector of immigration lists or manifests, verified as aforesaid, containing the information above required as to all alien immigrants on board, there shall be paid to the collector of customs at the port of arrival the sum of ten dollars for each immigrant qualified to enter the United States concerning whom the above information is not contained in any list as aforesaid, or said immigrant shall not be permitted so to enter the United States, but shall be returned like other excluded persons.

Section 5. That it shall be the duty of every inspector of arriving alien immigrants to detain for a special inquiry, under section one of the Immigration Act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, every person who may not appear to him to be clearly and beyond doubt entitled to admission, and all special inquiries shall be conducted by not less than four officials acting as inspectors, to be designated in writing by the Secretary of the Treasury or the superintendent of immigration, for conducting special inquiries; and no immigrant shall be admitted upon special inquiry except after a favourable decision made by at least three of said inspectors; and any decision to admit shall be subject to appeal by any dissenting inspector to the superintendent of immigration, whose action shall be subject to review by the Secretary of the Treasury, as provided in section eight of said Immigration Act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one.

Section 6. That section five of the Act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, "in amendment of the various acts relative to immigration and the importation of aliens under contract or agreement to perform labour." is hereby amended by striking out the words "second proviso" where they first occur in said section and inserting the words "first proviso" in their place; and section eight of said Act is hereby so amended that the medical examinations of arriving immigrants to be made by surgeons of the Marine-Hospital Service may be made by any regular medical officers of such Marine-Hospital Service detailed therefore by the Secretary of the Treasury; and civil surgeons shall only be employed temporarily from time to time for specific emergencies.

Section 7. That no bond or guaranty, written or oral, that an alien immigrant shall not become a public charge shall be received from any person, company, corporation, charitable or benevolent society or association, unless authority to receive the same shall in each special case be given by the Superintendent of Immigration, with the written approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Section 8. That all steamship or transportation companies, and other owners of vessels, regularly engaged in transporting alien immigrants to the United States, shall twice a year file a certificate with the Secretary of the Treasury that they have furnished to be kept conspicuously exposed to view in the office of each of their agents in foreign countries authorized to sell emigrant tickets, a copy of the law of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and of all subsequent laws of this country relative to immigration, printed in large letters, in the language of the country where the copy of the law is to be exposed to view, and that they have instructed their agents to call the attention thereto of persons contemplating emigration before selling tickets to them; and in case of the failure for sixty days of any such company or any such owners to file such a certificate, or in case they file a false certificate, they shall pay a fine of not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be recovered in the proper United States court, and said fine shall also be a lien upon any vessel of said company or owners found within the United States.

Section 9. That after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, all exclusive privileges of exchanging money, transporting passengers or baggage, or keeping eating-houses, and all other like privileges in connection with the Ellis Island immigrant station, shall be disposed of after public competition, subject to such conditions and limitations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Section 10. That this Act shall not apply to Chinese persons; and shall take effect as to vessels departing from foreign ports for ports within the United States after sixty days from the passage of this Act.

Approved, March 3, 1893.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO GENERAL IMMIGRATION.

Regulation of Immigration.

Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., April 25, 1893.

Article 1. Collectors of customs will collect, as provided in section 1 of the Act of August 3, 1882, a duty of 50 cents for each and every passenger not a citizen of the United States who shall come by steam or sail vessel from a foreign port to any port of the United States, except such vessels as are employed exclusively between the ports of the United States and the ports of the Dominion of Canada or of the ports of Mexico, as provided in section 22 of the Act of June 26, 1884.

Article 2. All such moneys collected must be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States on account of "Immigrant fund" with an assistant treasurer of the United States, or national bank depository, in the same manner as other miscellaneous collections are reported. Separate accounts of the receipts and expenditures of money under the Act must be rendered monthly to the Secretary of the Treasury, on forms to be furnished by the Government for the purpose.

Article 3. Collectors of customs on the Canadian frontier, and at all points where commissioners of immigration are not employed, are charged within their respective districts with the execution of the laws pertaining to immigration, and all importation of labourers under contract or agreement to perform labour in the United States. They will employ all customs, immigration, and other officers assigned to them for duty in the enforcement of the immigration Acts; and all such officers are hereby designated and authorized to act as immigration officers.

Article 4. Whenever it shall be necessary, in making the examination of immigrants, to temporarily remove them from the vessel upon which they arrived to a desirable place provided for the examination, such immigrants shall not be regarded as landed so long as they are undergoing the examination, and are in charge of the officers whose duty it is to make such examination; and such removal shall not be considered a landing during the pendency of any question relating to such examination, or while awaiting their return as provided by law.

Article 5. The commissioner of immigration shall enter of record the name of every immigrant found upon examination to be within either of the prohibited classes, with a statement of the decision in each case, and at the same time give notice in writing to the master, agent, consignee, or owner of the vessel upon which such immigrant arrived, together with the grounds of refusal to land such immigrant, that said vessel is required to return such immigrant to the port whence he came.

Article 6. The regular examination of immigrants under the special inquiry required by statute will be separate from the public, but any immigrant who is refused permission to land, or pending an appeal in his case, will be permitted to confer with friends or counsel in such manner as the commissioner may deem proper.

Article 7. Any immigrant claiming to be aggrieved by the decision of the inspection officers may appeal therefrom, and such appeal shall stay his deportation until decision shall be had thereon. Such appeal shall be in writing, and shall specify the grounds of appeal, and shall be presented to the commissioner, who shall at once forward such appeal to the Department with all the evidence in the case and his views thereon.

Any examining inspector dissenting from a decision to admit an immigrant may appeal therefrom, which appeal shall be in writing and specify the grounds thereof, and shall be forwarded by the commissioner to the Department in like manner as in cases of an appeal by an immigrant.

Article 8. Upon a decision of the appeal the immigrant shall be at once landed or deported in accordance with such decision, and, in case landing is refused, the master, agent, consignee, or owner of the vessel by which the immigrant arrived shall be notified of such decision by the commissioner, and that the immigrant will be placed on board said vessel to be returned as aforesaid.

Article 9. The expenses for the keeping and maintenance of such immigrants as are ordered to be returned pending the decision of their right to land and the subsequent expenses for the keeping and maintenance of those ordered to be returned, and the expense of their return shall be borne by the owner or owners of the vessel on which they came.

Article 10. At least twenty-four hours before the sailing of the vessel upon which immigrants are ordered to be returned, the master, agent, consignee, or owner of such vessel shall notify the commissioner of the proposed hour of sailing, who shall thereupon place on board all immigrants to be returned by such vessel as aforesaid, and in case any master, agent, consignee, or owner of such vessel shall refuse to receive such immigrants on board, or shall neglect to retain them thereon, or shall refuse or neglect to return them to the port from which they came, or to pay the cost of their maintenance while on land, such master, agent, consignee, or owner shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than $300 for each and every offence, and any such vessel shall not have clearance from any port of the United States while any such fine is unpaid.

Article 11. No vessel bringing immigrants in the steerage or in apartments other than in the first or second cabin, from ports where contagious or infectious diseases are prevailing, shall be admitted to entry unless it appear by the certificate of the consular officer at such port that said immigrants have been detained at the port of embarkation at least five days under medical observation in specially designated barracks or houses set apart for their exclusive use, and that their clothing, baggage, and personal effects have been disinfected before being placed on board by one of the following methods:—

(1.) Boiling in water not less than thirty minutes.

(2.) Exposure to steam not less than thirty minutes, the steam to be of a temperature not less than 100° C. (212° F.), nor greater than 115° C. (239° F.), and unmixed with air.

(3.) Solution of carbolic acid of a 2 per cent. strength.

This method (No. 3) may be applied only to leather goods, such as trunks, satchels, boots, shoes; to rubber goods, &c., the articles to be saturated with the solution.

(4.) Articles that would be destroyed or injured when subjected to any of the above methods may be disinfected by immersion in solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 part to 2,000, until all parts are thoroughly saturated, due precaution being taken against mercurial poisoning.

The above restrictions will also be applied to vessels bringing immigrants from non-infected ports, but who come from infected localities.

Article 12. There shall be delivered to the commissioner of immigration at the port of arrival by the master or commanding officer of the vessel, lists or manifests, made at the time and place of embarkation, of such immigrants, which shall, in answer to questions at the top of said lists or manifests, state as to each of said passengers—

(1.) Full name.
(2.) Age.
(3.) Sex.
(4.) Whether married or single.
(5.) Calling or occupation.
(6.) Whether able to read or write.
(7.) Nationality.
(8.) Last residence.
(9.) Seaport for landing in the United States.
(10.) Final destination in the United States.
(11.) Whether having a ticket through to such final destination.
(12.) Whether the immigrant has paid his own passage or whether it has been paid by other persons, or by any corporation, society, municipality, or government.
(13.) Whether in possession of money, and if so, whether upward of $30, and how much, if $30 or less.
(14.) Whether going to join a relative, and if so, what relative, and his name and address.
(15.) Whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where.
(16.) Whether ever in prison, or almshouse, or supported by charity.
(17.) Whether a polygamist.
(18.) Whether under contract, express or implied, to perform labour in the United States.
(19.) The immigrant's condition of health, mentally and physically, and whether deformed or crippled; and, if so, from what cause.

Article 13. Said immigrants shall be listed in convenient groups, and no one list or manifest shall contain more than thirty names. There shall be delivered to each such immigrant or head of a family, prior to or at the time of embarkation, or at some time on the voyage before arrival, as may be found most convenient, a ticket, on which shall be written his name, a number or letter, designating the list and his number on the list for convenience of identification on arrival.* Each list or manifest shall be verified by the signature and the oath or affirmation of the master or commanding officer, or of the officer, first or second, below him in command, and of the surgeon of said vessel or other medical officer, as provided in sections 2 and 3 of the Act of March 3, 1893, therefore the above affidavits must be attached to each list or manifest, which lists or manifests must be kept separate and not fastened together.

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* By a circular of the Treasury Department (1893, Department No. 65, Marine Hospital Service), dated May 4, 1893, it is directed that the inspection card required for quarantine purposes by this circular may be used also as the "ticket" mentioned in the text, blank spaces to be filled in by the ship's surgeon or agent being provided with this object.

In case there is a surgeon sailing with the vessel, that officer must sign and verify each list or manifest, and the verification by another surgeon will not be in compliance with the law.

All forms of lists or manifests and affidavits sent out by authority of this Department are suggestive merely, and will not relieve any person from the necessity of complying strictly with all the provisions of said Act of March 3, 1893.

Article 14. In case of the failure of said master or commanding officer of said vessel to deliver to the said inspector of immigration lists or manifests, verified as aforesaid, containing the information above required as to all immigrants on board, there shall be paid to the collector of customs at the port of arrival the sum of $10 for each immigrant qualified to enter the United States concerning whom the above information is not contained in any list, as aforesaid, or said immigrant shall not be permitted so to enter the United States, but shall be returned like other excluded persons.

Article 15. The certificate required by section 8 to be filed by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be filed upon the first days of January and July of each year.

Article 16. These regulations shall take immediate effect, except as to the last paragraph of Article 7 and Articles 11 to 16, inclusive, and as to those articles they will take effect on the 3rd day of May, 1893.

J. G. Carlisle,
Secretary.

PART II.

STATE LAWS RELATING TO GENERAL IMMIGRATION.[*]

ALABAMA. Code of 1886, Vol. II., Section 3,762.

Any immigrant who abandons or leaves the service of an employer without repaying all passage money and all other advances must, on conviction, be fined in a sum not more than double the amount of wages for the unexpired term of service and imprisoned not longer than three months, or sentenced to hard labour for the county for not more than three months, at the discretion of the jury.[†]

CALIFORNIA. Constitution, Article 19, Section 1.

By the Constitution of California "the legislature is to prescribe all necessary regulations for the protection of the State and the counties, cities, and towns thereof from the presence of aliens who are or may become vagrants, paupers, mendicants, criminals, or invalids afflicted with contagious or infectious diseases, and from aliens otherwise dangerous or detrimental to the well-being or peace of the State, and to impose conditions upon which such persons may reside in the State, and to provide the means and mode of their removal from the State upon failure or refusal to comply with such conditions." (*American Statute Law*, by F. J. Stimson, p. 5.)

IDAHO. Constitution, Article 13, Section 5.

No person not a citizen of the United States, or who has not declared his intention to become such, shall be employed upon or in connexion with any State or municipal works.[‡]

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[*] With some exceptions (indicated where they occur) the details given in the text in relation to the State laws bearing upon general immigration are taken from "a compilation " of the labour laws of the various States and Territories and the District of Columbia, pre- " pared under the direction of Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labour," 1892.

[†] This section is given by Mr. Carroll D. Wright; but in the *First Supplement* to *American Statute Law*, by F. J. Stimson, p. 72, it is said that "the provision of this section seems to be " omitted in the new code." This *Supplement* is dated 1888, Mr. Wright's *Compilation*, 1892.

[‡] To carry into effect this article of the Idaho Constitution, an Act was passed on March 14, 1891, forbidding the employment of aliens on State or municipal works (Laws 1890–91, p. 233); see *American Digest*, 1891, p. 65.

ILLINOIS. Act of 1889.

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any board or commission, or any officer or other person acting for the State, or for any county, township, city, village, district, or other municipality in the State, or any contractor or sub-contractor, under any or either of said municipalities, to employ any person or persons, other than native-born or naturalized citizens or those who have in good faith declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States, when such employees are to be paid, in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, out of any funds raised by taxation.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of any person or persons employing labour or other services, to be paid for, in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, out of any funds raised by taxation, to file with the treasurer or disbursing officer of such funds a certificate showing to the best of his knowledge and belief that the persons so employed . . . . are citizens of the United States, or have in good faith declared their intentions to become such citizens, or are of such age or sex that they cannot declare their intentions to become citizens, or cannot be formally declared to be citizens by an order of a court of record.

Section 5. Whenever any employer, contractor or sub-contractor, by written or oral information, or from any source has reason to believe that he has in his employ persons other than native or naturalized citizens, or those who have in good faith declared their intentions to become citizens, whose pay is to be drawn in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, from such public funds, he shall at once investigate the matter, and if he shall find said information to have been correct, he shall discharge such employee or employees, and a failure to do so shall render him liable to the municipality . . . . for any of such funds paid to such alien . . . .

Section 6. In all cases where an alien after filing his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, shall, for the space of three months after he could lawfully do so, fail to take out his final papers and complete his citizenship, such failure shall be *primâ facie* evidence that his declaration of intentions was not made in good faith.

INDIANA. Elliott's Supplement of 1889, Chapter 7.

Section 438. . . . . It shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership or corporation, in any manner whatsoever, to prepay transportation or in way assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien or aliens, any foreigner or foreigners, into the State of Indiana under contract or agreement, parol or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or migration of such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, to perform labour or service of any kind in this State.

Section 439. . . . . All contracts or agreements, express or implied, parol or special, which may hereafter be made by and between any person, company, partnership or corporation, and any foreigner or foreigners, alien or aliens, to perform labour or service, or having reference to the performance of labour or service, by any person in the State of Indiana previous to the migration or importation of the person or persons whose labour or service is contracted for, into the United States, shall be utterly void and of no effect.

Section 440. For every violation of any of the provisions of . . . . this Act, the person, partnership, company or corporation violating the same by knowingly assisting, encouraging or soliciting migration or importation of any alien or aliens, or of any foreigner or foreigners into the State of Indiana to perform labour or service of any kind under contract or agreement, express or implied, parol or special, with such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, previous to becoming residents or citizens of the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars.

Section 441. Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent any citizen or subject of any foreign country temporarily residing in the United States, either in a private or official capacity, from engaging under contract or otherwise, persons not residents or citizens of the United States, to act as private secretaries, servants, or domestics for such foreigner temporarily residing in the United States, nor shall this Act be so construed as to prevent any person or persons, partnership or corporation, from engaging, under contract or agreement, skilled workmen in foreign countries to perform labour in the State of Indiana, in or upon any new industry not at present established in the State: *Provided*, That skilled labour for that purpose cannot otherwise be obtained; nor shall the provisions of this Act apply to professional actors, artists, lecturers, or singers, nor to persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed as prohibiting any individual from assisting any member of his family, or relative, or personal friend to migrate from any foreign country to the State for the purpose of settlement here.

KENTUCKY. Statutes.*

A contract for labour or service made with an alien previous to his coming into the State of Kentucky is a binding contract for seven years, but no longer.

MASSACHUSETTS. Public Statutes of 1882, Chapter 18.

Section 12. Every corporation which brings into this commonwealth any person not having a settlement therein, or by whose means or at whose instigation any such person is so brought, for the purpose of performing labour for such corporation, shall give a bond to the Commonwealth, to be delivered to the State board (of health, lunacy and charity) in the sum of three hundred dollars, conditioned that neither such person, nor anyone legally dependent on him for support, shall within two years become a city, town, or State charge.

VIRGINIA. Code of 1887, Chapter 6.

Section 44. A contract for labour for a term of service, not exceeding two years, made in a foreign country, with a person who shall immigrate to this State, and duly attested by the United States Consul or commercial agent at the port where such immigrant shall embark, shall be respected and enforced to the same extent and in the same manner as if made within the State.

WYOMING. Constitution, Article 19.

Section 1. No person not a citizen of the United States or who has not declared his intention to become such, shall be employed upon or in connexion with any state, county, or municipal works or employment.

Section 2. The legislature shall by appropriate legislation see that the provisions of the foregoing section are enforced.

Revised Statutes of 1887. Title 10.

Section 1,075. No contract made for labour or services with any alien or foreigner previous to the time that such alien or foreigner may come into the Territory, shall be enforced within this Territory for any period after six months from the date of such contract.

Section 1,076. Any alien or foreigner who shall hereafter perform labour or services for any person or persons, company, or corporation within this Territory shall be entitled to recover from such person or persons, company or corporation, a reasonable compensation for such labour or services, notwithstanding such person or persons, company or corporation, may have paid any other party or parties for the same; and in actions for the price of such labour or services no defence shall be admitted to the effect that the defendant or defendants had contracted with other parties, who had, or pretended to have, power or authority to hire out the labour or services of such party or parties, or to receive the pay or price for such labour or services.

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* This is given in *Reports on the Status of Aliens and Foreign Companies in the United States*, Commercial, No. 17 (1887) (United States), [C.—5170] p. 16; see also *American Statute Law* by F. J. Stimson, p. 629.

Section 1,077. Any person, whether he or she, acts for himself or herself, or as agent, attorney, or employee for another or others, who shall, in pursuance of, or by virtue of, any contract made with any alien or foreigner, made before such alien or foreigner came into the Territory, receive or offer to receive any money, pay or remuneration for the labour or services of any alien or foreigner, excepting the person so performing such labour or services, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not less than five hundred dollars, and not more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the county jail for not less than three nor more than twelve months, for each and every offence.*

PART III.

FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

AN ACT to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the expiration of ninety days next after the passage of this Act, and until the expiration of ten years next after the passage of this Act, the coming of Chinese labourers to the United States be, and the same is hereby, suspended; and during such suspension it shall not be lawful for any Chinese labourer to come, or, having so come after the expiration of said ninety days, to remain within the United States.

Section 2. That the master of any vessel who shall knowingly bring within the United States on such vessel, and land or permit to be landed, any Chinese labourer, from any foreign port or place, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for each and every such Chinese labourer so brought, and may be also imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year.

Section 3. That the two foregoing sections shall not apply to Chinese labourers who were in the United States on the seventeenth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty, or who shall have come into the same before the expiration of ninety days next after the passage of this Act, and who shall produce to such master before going on board such vessel, and shall produce to the collector of the port in the United States at which such vessel shall arrive, the evidence herein-after in this Act required of his being one of the labourers in this section mentioned; nor shall the two foregoing sections apply to the case of any master whose vessel, being bound to a port not within the United States, shall come within the jurisdiction of the United States by reason of being in distress or in stress of weather, or touching at any port of the United States on its voyage to any foreign port or place: *Provided,* That all Chinese labourers brought on such vessel shall depart with the vessel on leaving port.

Section 4. That for the purpose of properly identifying Chinese labourers who were in the United States on the seventeenth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty, or who shall have come into the same before the expiration of ninety days next after the passage of this Act, and in order to furnish them with the proper evidence of their right to go from and come to the United States of their free will and accord, as provided by the treaty between the United States and China dated November seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, the collector of customs of the district from which any such Chinese labourer shall depart from the United States shall, in person or by deputy, go on board each vessel having on board any such Chinese labourer and cleared or about to sail from his district for a foreign port, and on such vessel make a list of all such Chinese labourers, which shall be entered in registry books to be kept for that purpose, in which shall be stated the name, age, occupation, last place of residence, physical marks or peculiarities, and all facts necessary for the identification of each of such Chinese labourers, which books shall be safely kept in the custom-house; and every such Chinese labourer so departing from the United States shall be entitled to, and shall receive, free of any charge or cost upon application therefor, from the collector or his deputy at the time such list is taken, a certificate, signed by the collector or his deputy and attested by his seal of office, in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, which certificate shall contain a statement of the name, age, occupation, last place of residence, personal description, and facts of identification of the Chinese labourer to whom the certificate is issued, corresponding with the said list and registry in all particulars. In case any Chinese labourer after having received such certificate shall leave such vessel before her departure he shall deliver his certificate to the master of the vessel, and if such Chinese labourer shall fail to return to such vessel before her departure from port the certificate shall be delivered by the master to the collector of customs for cancellation. The certificate herein provided for shall entitle the Chinese labourer to whom the same is issued to return to and re-enter the United States upon producing and delivering the same to the collector of customs of the district at which such Chinese labourer shall seek to re-enter; and upon delivery of such certificate by such Chinese labourer to the collector of customs at the time of re-entry in the United States, said collector shall cause the same to be filed in the custom-house and duly cancelled.

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* In addition to the provisions mentioned in the text it may be noted that the Constitutions of Kentucky and Oregon "provided that the legislature shall pass laws prohibiting free "negroes from coming to or living in the State, and making such action felony." *American Statute Law*, by F. J. Stimson, p. 5. Mr. Stimson remarks: "*Quaere* how far this is constitutional under the United States Constitution."

Section 5. That any Chinese labourer mentioned in section four of this Act being in the United States, and desiring to depart from the United States by land, shall have the right to demand and receive, free of charge or cost, a certificate of identification similar to that provided for in section four of this Act to be issued to such Chinese labourers as may desire to leave the United States by water; and it is hereby made the duty of the collector of customs of the district next adjoining the foreign country to which said Chinese labourer desires to go to issue such certificate, free of charge or cost, upon application by such Chinese labourer, and to enter the same upon registry books to be kept by him for the purpose, as provided for in section four of this Act.

Section 6. That in order to the faithful execution of articles one and two of the treaty in this Act before mentioned, every Chinese person other than a labourer who may be entitled by said treaty and this Act to come within the United States, and who shall be about to come to the United States, shall be identified as so entitled by the Chinese Government in each case, such identity to be evidenced by a certificate issued under the authority of said Government, which certificate shall be in the English language or (if not in the English language) accompanied by a translation into English, stating such right to come, and which certificate shall state the name, title, or official rank, if any, the age, height, and all physical peculiarities, former and present occupation or profession, and place of residence in China of the person to whom the certificate is issued and that such person is entitled conformably to the treaty in this Act mentioned to come within the United States. Such certificate shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the fact set forth therein, and shall be produced to the collector of customs, or his deputy, of the port in the district in the United States at which the person named therein shall arrive.

Section 7. That any person who shall knowingly and falsely alter or substitute any name for the name written in such certificate or forge any such certificate, or knowingly utter any forged or fraudulent certificate, or falsely personate any person named in any such certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour; and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in a penitentiary for a term of not more than five years.

Section 8. That the master of any vessel arriving in the United States from any foreign port or place shall, at the same time he delivers a manifest of the cargo, and if there be no cargo, then at the time of making a report of the entry of the vessel pursuant to law, in addition to the other matter required to be reported, and before landing, or permitting to land, any Chinese passengers, deliver and report to the collector of customs of the district in which such vessels shall have arrived a separate list of all Chinese passengers taken on board his vessel at any foreign port or place, and all such passengers on board the vessel at that time. Such list shall show the names of such passengers (and if accredited officers of the Chinese Government travelling on the business of that Government, or their servants, with a note of such facts), and the names and other particulars, as shown by their respective certificates; and such lists shall be sworn to by the master in the manner required by law in relation to the manifest of the cargo. Any wilful refusal or neglect of any such master to comply with the provisions of this section shall incur the same penalties and forfeiture as are provided for a refusal or neglect to report and deliver a manifest of the cargo.

Section 9. That before any Chinese passengers are landed from any such vessel, the collector, or his deputy, shall proceed to examine such passengers, comparing the certificates with the list and with the passengers; and no passenger shall be allowed to land in the United States from such vessel in violation of law.

Section 10. That every vessel whose master shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed forfeited to the United States, and shall be liable to seizure and condemnation in any district of the United States into which such vessel may enter or in which she may be found.

Section 11. That any person who shall knowingly bring into or cause to be brought into the United States by land, or who shall knowingly aid or abet the same, or aid or abet the landing in the United States from any vessel of any Chinese person not lawfully entitled to enter the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year.

Section 12. That no Chinese person shall be permitted to enter the United States by land without producing to the proper officer of customs the certificate in this Act required of Chinese persons seeking to land from a vessel. And any Chinese person found unlawfully within the United States shall be caused to be removed therefrom to the country from whence he came, by direction of the President of the United States, and at the cost of the United States, after being brought before some justice, judge, or commissioner of a court of the United States and found to be one not lawfully entitled to be or remain in the United States.

Section 13. That this Act shall not apply to diplomatic and other officers of the Chinese Government travelling upon the business of that Government, whose credentials shall be taken as equivalent to the certificate in this Act mentioned, and shall exempt them and their body and household servants from the provisions of this Act as to other Chinese persons.

Section 14. That hereafter no State court or court of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizenship; and all laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

Section 15. That the words "Chinese labourers," wherever used in this Act, shall be construed to mean both skilled and unskilled labourers and Chinese employed in mining.

Approved, May 6, 1882 [22 Stat., 58].

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to execute certain treaty "stipulations relating to Chinese," approved May sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section one of the Act entitled "An Act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese," approved May sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Whereas in the opinion of the Government of the United States the coming of Chinese labourers to this country endangers the good order of certain localities within the territory thereof; therefore, "*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after the passage of this Act, and until the expiration of ten years next after the passage of this Act, the coming of Chinese labourers to the United States be, and the same is hereby, suspended, and during such suspension it shall not be lawful for any Chinese labourer to come from any foreign port or place, or having so come to remain within the United States."

Section two of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 2. That the master of any vessel who shall knowingly bring within the United States on such vessel, and land, or attempt to land, or permit to be landed, any Chinese labourer, from any foreign port or place, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for each and every such Chinese labourer so brought, and may also be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year."

Section three of the said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 3. That the two foregoing sections shall not apply to Chinese labourers who were in the United States on the seventeenth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty, or who shall have come into the same before the expiration of ninety days next after the passage of the Act to which this Act is amendatory, nor shall said sections apply to Chinese labourers, who shall produce to such master before going on board such vessel, and shall produce to the collector of the port in the United States at which such vessel shall arrive, the evidence herein-after in this Act required of his being one of the labourers in this section mentioned; nor shall the two foregoing sections apply to the case of any master whose vessel, being bound to a port not within the United States, shall come within the jurisdiction of the United States by reason of being in distress or in stress of weather, or touching at any port of the United States on its voyage to any foreign port or place: *Provided*, That all Chinese labourers brought on such vessel shall not be permitted to land except in case of absolute necessity, and must depart with the vessel on leaving port."

Section four of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 4. That for the purpose of properly identifying Chinese labourers who were in the United States on the seventeenth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty, or who shall have come into the same before the expiration of ninety days next after the passage of the Act to which this Act is amendatory, and in order to furnish them with the proper evidence of their right to go from and come to the United States as provided by the said Act and the treaty between the United States and China dated November seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, the collector of customs of the district from which any such Chinese labourer shall depart from the United States shall, in person or by deputy, go on board each vessel having on board any such Chinese labourer, and cleared or about to sail from his district for a foreign port, and on such vessel make a list of all such Chinese labourers, which shall be entered in registry books, to be kept for that purpose in which shall be stated the individual, family, and tribal name in full, the age, occupation, when and where followed, last place of residence, physical marks or peculiarities, and all facts necessary for the identification of each of such Chinese labourers, which books shall be safely kept in the custom-house; and every such Chinese labourer so departing from the United States shall be entitled to and shall receive, free of any charge or cost upon application therefor, from the collector or his deputy, in the name of said collector and attested by said collector's seal of office, at the time such list is taken, a certificate, signed by the collector or his deputy and attested by his seal of office, in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, which certificate shall contain a statement of the individual, family, and tribal name in full, age, occupation, when and where followed, of the Chinese labourer to whom the certificate is issued, corresponding with the said list and registry in all particulars. In case any Chinese labourer, after having received such certificate, shall leave such vessel before her departure, he shall deliver his certificate to the master of the vessel; and if such Chinese labourer shall fail to return to such vessel before her departure from port, the certificate shall be delivered by the master to the collector of customs for cancellation. The certificate herein provided for shall entitle the Chinese labourer to whom the same is issued to return to and re-enter the United States upon producing and delivering the same to the collector of customs of the district at which such Chinese labourer shall seek to re-enter, and said certificate shall be the only evidence permissible to establish his right of re-entry; and upon delivering of such certificate by such Chinese labourer to the collector of customs at the time of re-entry in the United States, said collector shall cause the same to be filed in the custom-house and duly cancelled."

Section six of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 6. That, in order to the faithful execution of the provisions of this Act, every Chinese person, other than a labourer, who may be entitled by said treaty or this Act to come within the United States, and who shall be about to come to the United States, shall obtain the permission of and be identified as so entitled by the Chinese Government, or of such other foreign Government of which at the time such Chinese person shall be a subject, in each case to be evidenced by a certificate issued by such Government, which certificate shall be in the English language, and shall show such permission, with the name of the permitted person in his or her proper signature, and which certificate shall state the individual, family, and tribal name in full, title or official rank, if any, the age, height, and all physical peculiarities, former and present occupation or profession, when and where and how long pursued, and place of residence of the person to whom the certificate is issued, and that such person is entitled by this Act to come within the United States. If the person so applying for a certificate shall be a merchant, said certificate shall, in addition to above requirements, state the nature, character, and estimated value of the business carried on by him prior to and at the time of his application as aforesaid: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act nor in said treaty shall be construed as embracing within the meaning of the word 'merchant' hucksters, peddlers, or those engaged in taking, drying, or otherwise preserving shell or other fish for home consumption or exportation. If the certificate be sought for the purpose of travel for curiosity, it shall also state whether the applicant intends to pass through or travel within the United States, together with his financial standing in the country from which such certificate is desired. The certificate provided for in this Act, and the identity of the person named therein shall, before such person goes on board any vessel to proceed to the United States, be viséd by the indorsement of the diplomatic representatives of the United States in the foreign country from which said certificate issues, or of the consular representative of the United States at the port or place from which the person named in the certificate is about to depart; and such diplomatic representative or consular representative whose indorsement is so required is hereby empowered, and it shall be his duty, before indorsing such certificate as aforesaid, to examine into the truth of the statements set forth in said certificate, and if he shall find upon examination that said or any of the statements therein contained are untrue it shall be his duty to refuse to indorse the same. Such certificate viséd as aforesaid shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the facts set forth therein, and shall be produced to the collector of customs of the port in the district in the United States at which the person named therein shall arrive, and afterwards produced to the proper authorities of the United States whenever lawfully demanded, and shall be the sole evidence permissible on the part of the person so producing the same to establish a right of entry into the United States; but said certificate may be controverted and the facts therein stated disproved by the United States authorities."

Section eight of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 8. That the master of any vessel arriving in the United States from any foreign port or place shall, at the same time he delivers a manifest of the cargo, and if there be no cargo, then at the time of making a report of the entry of the vessel pursuant to law, in addition to the other matter required to be reported, and before landing, or permitting to land, any Chinese passengers, deliver and report to the collector of customs of the district in which such vessels shall have arrived a separate list of all Chinese passengers taken on board his vessel at any foreign port or place, and all such passengers on board the vessel at that time. Such list shall show the names of such passengers (and if accredited officers of the Chinese or of any other foreign Government, travelling on the business of that Government, or their servants, with a note of such facts), and the names and other particulars as shown by their respective certificates; and such list shall be sworn to by the master in the manner required by law in relation to the manifest of the cargo. Any refusal or wilful neglect of any such master to comply with the provisions of this section shall incur the same penalties and forfeiture as are provided for a refusal or neglect to report and deliver a manifest of the cargo."

Section ten of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 10. That every vessel whose master shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed forfeited to the United States, and shall be liable to seizure and condemnation in any district of the United States into which such vessel may enter or in which she may be found."

Section eleven of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 11. That any person who shall knowingly bring into or cause to be brought into the United States by land, or who shall aid or abet the same, or aid or abet the landing in the United States from any vessel, of any Chinese person not lawfully entitled to enter the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year."

Section twelve of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 12. That no Chinese person shall be permitted to enter the United States by land without producing to the proper officer of customs the certificate in this Act required of Chinese persons seeking to land from a vessel. And any Chinese person found unlawfully within the United States shall be caused to be removed therefrom to the country from whence he came, and at the cost of the United States, after being brought before some justice, judge, or commissioner of a court of the United States and found to be one not lawfully entitled to be or to remain in the United States; and in all such cases the person who brought or aided in bringing such person to the United States shall be liable to the Government of the United States for all necessary expenses incurred in such investigation and removal; and all peace officers of the several States and Territories of the United States are hereby invested with the same authority as a marshal or United States marshal in reference to carrying out the provisions of this Act, or the Act of which this is amendatory, as a marshal or deputy marshal of the United States, and shall be entitled to a like compensation, to be audited and paid by the same officers. And the United States shall pay all costs and charges for the maintenance and return of any Chinese person having the certificate prescribed by law as entitling such Chinese person to come into the United States who may not have been permitted to land from any vessel by reason of any of the provisions of this Act."

Section thirteen of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 13. That this Act shall not apply to diplomatic and other officers of the Chinese or other Governments travelling upon the business of that Government, whose credentials shall be taken as equivalent to the certificate in this Act mentioned, and shall exempt them and their body and household servants from the provisions of this Act as to other Chinese persons."

Section fifteen of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 15. That the provisions of this Act shall apply to all subjects of China and Chinese, whether subjects of China or any other foreign Power; and the words Chinese labourers, whenever used in this Act, shall be construed to mean both skilled and unskilled labourers and Chinese employed in mining."

Section 16. That any violation of any of the provisions of this Act, or of the Act of which this is amendatory, the punishment of which is not otherwise herein provided for, shall be deemed a misdemeanour, and shall be punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 17. That nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to affect any prosecution or other proceeding, criminal or civil, begun under the Act of which this is amendatory; but such prosecution or other proceeding, criminal or civil, shall proceed as if this Act had not been passed.

Approved, July 5, 1884 (23 Stat., 115).

An Act to prohibit the coming of Chinese labourers to the United States.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That *from and after the date of the exchange of ratifications of the pending treaty between the United States of America and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, signed on the twelfth day of March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, it shall be unlawful for any Chinese person, whether a subject of China or of any other power, to enter the United States, except as herein-after provided.*

* * * * * *

Section 13. That any Chinese person, or person of Chinese descent, found unlawfully in the United States, or its Territories, may be arrested upon a warrant issued upon a complaint, under oath, filed by any party on behalf of the United States, by any justice, judge, or commissioner of any United States court, returnable before any justice, judge, or commissioner of a United States court, or before any United States court, and when convicted, upon a hearing, and found and adjudged to be one not lawfully entitled to be or remain in the United States, such person shall be removed from the United States to the country whence he came. But any such Chinese person convicted before a commissioner of a United States court may, within ten days from such conviction, appeal to the judge of the district court for the district. A certified copy of the judgment shall be the process upon which said removal shall be made, and it may be executed by the marshal of the district, or any officer having authority of a marshal under the provisions of this section. And in all such cases the person who brought or aided in bringing such person into the United States shall be liable to the Government of the United States for all necessary expenses incurred in such investigation and removal; and all peace officers of the several States and Territories of the United States are hereby invested with the same authority in reference to carrying out the provisions of this Act, as a marshal or deputy marshal of the United States, and shall be entitled to like compensation, to be audited and paid by the same officers.

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Approved, September 13, 1888 (25 Stat., 476).

An Act a supplement to an Act entitled "An Act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese," approved the sixth day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this Act, it shall be unlawful for any Chinese labourer who shall at any time heretofore have been, or who may now or hereafter be, a resident within the United States, and who shall have departed, or shall depart, therefrom, and shall not have returned before the passage of this Act, to return to, or remain in, the United States.

Section 2. That no certificates of identity provided for in the fourth and fifth sections of the Act to which this is a supplement shall hereafter be issued; and every certificate heretofore issued in pursuance thereof, is hereby declared void and of no effect, and the Chinese labourer claiming admission by virtue thereof shall not be permitted to enter the United States.

Section 3. That all the duties prescribed, liabilities, penalties and forfeitures imposed, and the powers conferred by the second, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth, sections of the Act to which this is a supplement are hereby extended and made applicable to the provisions of this Act.

Section 4. That all such part or parts of the Act to which this is a supplement as are inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, October 1, 1888 (25 Stat., 504).

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* It is usual to treat the whole of this Act as inoperative because the exchange of ratifications mentioned in the first section never took place; and this statute is omitted, no doubt upon this ground, from the laws set forth in the circular on exclusion of Chinese issued by the Treasury Department on May 7, 1892 (1892, Department No. 69, Division of Special Agents). But it would appear that section 13 of this Act came into operation (notwithstanding the non-ratification of the treaty in question); see *United States* v. *Gee Lee*, 50 Fed. Rep. 271, 967, 968. This section is accordingly given in the text.

An Act to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all laws now in force prohibiting and regulating the coming into this country of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent are hereby continued in force for a period of ten years from the passage of this Act.

Section 2. That any Chinese person or person of Chinese descent, when convicted and adjudged under any of said laws to be not lawfully entitled to be or remain in the United States, shall be removed from the United States to China, unless he or they shall make it appear to the justice, judge, or commissioner before whom he or they are tried that he or they are subjects or citizens of some other country, in which case he or they shall be removed from the United States to such country: *Provided,* That in any case where such other country of which such Chinese person shall claim to be a citizen or subject shall demand any tax as a condition of the removal of such person to that country, he or she shall be removed to China.

Section 3. That any Chinese person or person of Chinese descent arrested under the provisions of this Act or the Acts hereby extended shall be adjudged to be unlawfully within the United States unless such person shall establish, by affirmative proof, to the satisfaction of such justice, judge, or commissioner his lawful right to remain in the United States.

Section 4. That any such Chinese person or person of Chinese descent convicted and adjudged to be not lawfully entitled to be or remain in the United States shall be imprisoned at hard labour for a period of not exceeding one year and thereafter removed from the United States, as herein-before provided.

Section 5. That after the passage of this Act on an application to any judge or court of the United States in the first instance for a writ of *habeas corpus,* by a Chinese person seeking to land in the United States, to whom that privilege has been denied, no bail shall be allowed, and such application shall be heard and determined promptly without unnecessary delay.

Section 6. And it shall be the duty of all Chinese labourers within the limits of the United States, at the time of the passage of this Act, and who are entitled to remain in the United States, to apply to the collector of internal revenue of their respective districts, within one year after the passage of this Act, for a certificate of residence, and any Chinese labourer, within the limits of the United States, who shall neglect, fail, or refuse to comply with the provisions of this Act, or who, after one year from the passage hereof, shall be found within the jurisdiction of the United States without such certificate of residence, shall be deemed and adjudged to be unlawfully within the United States, and may be arrested, by any United States customs' official, collector of internal revenue or his deputies, United States marshal or his deputies, and taken before a United States judge, whose duty it shall be to order that he be deported from the United States as herein-before provided, unless he shall establish clearly to the satisfaction of said judge, that by reason of accident, sickness or other unavoidable cause, he has been unable to procure his certificate, and to the satisfaction of the court, and by at least one credible white witness, that he was a resident of the United States at the time of the passage of this Act; and if upon the hearing, it shall appear that he is so entitled to a certificate, it shall be granted upon his paying the cost. Should it appear that said Chinaman had procured a certificate which has been lost or destroyed, he shall be detained and judgment suspended a reasonable time to enable him to procure a duplicate from the officer granting it, and in such cases, the cost of said arrest and trial shall be in the discretion of the court. And any Chinese person other than a Chinese labourer, having a right to be and remain in the United States, desiring such certificate as evidence of such right may apply for and receive the same without charge.

Section 7. That immediately after the passage of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the efficient execution of this Act, and shall prescribe the necessary forms and furnish the necessary blanks to enable collectors of internal revenue to issue the certificates required hereby, and make such provisions that certificates may be procured in localities convenient to the applicants, such certificates shall be issued without charge to the applicant, and shall contain the name, age, local residence and occupation of the applicant, and such other description of the applicant as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and a duplicate thereof shall be filed in the office of the collector of internal revenue for the district within which such Chinaman makes application.

Section 8. That any person who shall knowingly and falsely alter or substitute any name for the name written in such certificate or forge such certificate, or knowingly utter any forged or fraudulent certificate, or falsely personate any person named in such certificate, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term of not more than five years.

Section 9. The Secretary of the Treasury may authorize the payment of such compensation in the nature of fees to the collectors of internal revenue, for services performed under the provisions of this Act in addition to salaries now allowed by law, as he shall deem necessary, not exceeding the sum of one dollar for each certificate issued.—Approved, May 5, 1892.*

REGULATIONS for the ISSUE of CERTIFICATES of RESIDENCE to CHINESE LABOURERS, and CHINESE PERSONS other than LABOURERS, under the provisions of the Act of May 5, 1892.

Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., July 7, 1892.

Section 7 of the Act of Congress approved May 5, 1892, entitled "An Act
" to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States," provides
" that immediately after the passage of this Act the Secretary of the Treasury
" shall make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the efficient
" execution of this Act, and shall prescribe the necessary forms and furnish
" the necessary blanks to enable the collectors of internal revenue to issue
" the certificates required hereby, and make such provision that certificates
" may be procured in localities convenient to the applicants," &c.

In accordance with the foregoing authority, the following rules and regulations are prescribed for the purposes therein indicated, to wit:

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF RESIDENCE.

Collectors of internal revenue will receive applications on the following form, at their own offices, from such Chinese as are conveniently located thereto, and will cause their deputies to proceed to the towns or cities in their respective divisions where any considerable number of Chinese are residing, for the purpose of receiving applications.

No.____.

Application of Chinese labourer (or Chinese person other than labourer) for certificate of residence under Act of May 5, 1892.

I, ________ ________, a Chinese ________________ hereby make application to the collector of internal revenue for the ____________ district of ____________________ for a certificate of residence under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved May 5, 1892, and state that I arrived in the United States on the ______________ day of ______________, 18____, at the port of ______________, per ______________, and that I was lawfully within the limits of the United States residing at __________, ______, on the 5th day of May, 1892. That my age was ____________ years on my last birthday, and that my present local residence is at ____________ and my occupation is ____________.

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* With respect to the Joint Resolution of Congress authorizing the coming of Chinese persons into the United States for certain purposes connected with the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, see *ante*, p. 142.

I further state that a true photographic likeness* of myself is affixed to this application.

(Sign here) ______ ______.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ____________ day of ____________, 189___, at ________, _______.

____________,

Deputy Collector, Internal Revenue,

____________ *District* ____________.

[Photograph to be affixed here.]

NOTE.—If the applicant can sign his name in English it is preferred that he should do so. If he cannot sign in English let him sign in Chinese characters, the deputy collector in that case writing the English equivalent underneath the signature.

If the applicant cannot write his name at all, let him make his mark in the usual form.

No applications will be received later than May 5, 1893.

Collectors and deputies will give such notice through leading Chinese, or by notices posted in the Chinese quarter of the various localities, as will be sufficient to apprise all Chinese residing in their districts of their readiness to receive applications and the time and place where they may he made.

All applications received by deputies must be forwarded to the collector's office, from whose office all certificates of residence will be issued, and sent to the deputy for delivery.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Every applicant will be required to furnish three unmounted photographic likenesses of himself or herself, one to be affixed to the application and two to be affixed to the certificate of residence, one to the original and one to the duplicate. These photographs will be securely affixed to the papers by strongly adhesive paste. Great care will be taken in receiving the photographs to see that they accurately represent the features of the applicant.

If the collector or his deputies have any doubt in regard to the correctness of the photograph presented, they will refuse to receive the application and require a correct one.

The photographs shall be sun pictures, such as are usually known as card photographs, of sufficient size and distinctness to plainly and accurately represent the entire face of the applicant, the head to be not less than 1½ inches from base of hair to base of chin. No tintype or other metal picture will be received.

AFFIDAVITS OF WITNESSES.

The affidavits of two credible witnesses of good character to the fact of residence and lawful status within the United States must be furnished with every application. These affidavits shall be, in substance, as follows:

Affidavits of Witnesses to Application of Chinese Labourer (or Chinese Person other than Labourer) for Certificate of Residence.

We, _______ _______, residing at _______, _______, do solemnly swear that we are well acquainted with _______ _______, a Chinese __________, whose application for a certificate of residence is set forth on a preceding page; that we know of our own knowledge that on the 5th day of May, 1892, said _______ _______ was within the limits of the United States, residing at ________________, and we are informed and verily believe that said _______ _______ arrived in the United States on the _______________ day of _______________, 18___, per _______________, and was lawfully within the United States on said 5th day of May, 1892; that the said applicant now resides at _______________, and is by occupation a _______________, and that the photograph affixed to the foregoing application is a correct likeness of said applicant.

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* "The regulations of the Treasury Department in relation to the registration of Chinese labourers have been modified, dispensing with the attaching of photographs to applications of Chinese labourers (or Chinese persons other than labourers) for certificate of residence under the Act of May 5th, 1892, and requiring the affidavit of only one credible witness of good character to the fact of the residence and lawful statute [qy. status] of the applicant within the United States."—*Philadelphia Ledger*, April 10, 1893.

Signatures of witnesses: ______ _______.
______ _______.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _______________ day of _______________, 189___.

________________,
Deputy Collector, Internal Revenue,
_______________ *District of* _______________.

If the applicant is unable to furnish such witnesses satisfactory to the collector or his deputy, his application will be rejected, unless he shall furnish other proof of his right to remain in the United States, in which case the application with the proofs presented shall be forwarded to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for his decision.

The witnesses must appear before the collector or his deputy, and be fully questioned in regard to their testimony before being sworn.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES OF RESIDENCE.

Certificates of residence in the following form will be furnished, bound in books of one hundred each, and numbered consecutively from one upwards, to wit:

(Original.)

No. _____. United States of America.

Certificate of Residence issued to Chinese Labourer (or Chinese Person other than Labourer) under the Provisions of the Act of May 5, 1892.

This is to certify that _______ _______, a Chinese _______________ now residing at _______________, has made application, No. ______, to me for a certificate of residence under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved May 5, 1892, and I certify that it appears from the affidavits of witnesses submitted with said application that said ________ _______ was within the limits of the United States at the time of the passage of said Act, and was then residing at _______________, and that he was at that time lawfully entitled to remain in the United States, and that the following is a descriptive list of said Chinese _______________:

Name.	Age.	Local Residence.	Occupation.	Height.	Colour of Eyes.	Complexion.	Physical Marks or Peculiarities for Identification.

And as a further means of identification I have affixed hereto a photographic likeness of said _______ _______.

Given under my hand and seal this ____________ day of _______________,
189 ___, at _________________, State of _________________.

_______ _______,
[COLLECTOR'S SEAL.] *Collector of Internal Revenue,*
_________________ *District of* _________ _______.

[Photograph to be affixed here.]

(Stub.)

Name.
Age.
Local residence.
Occupation.
Height.
Colour of eyes.
Complexion.
Physical marks or peculiarities for identification.

The original, duplicate, and stub will be printed on one page so that the original and duplicate can be cut off, leaving the stub in the book.

All books of certificates must be kept in the collector's office and all certificates must be issued from there.

All certificates must be accounted for, and if any certificate is destroyed before being issued an affidavit must be attached to the book in which it was contained showing the facts in regard to its destruction.

After signing the certificate, and before issue, the collector must affix his official seal thereto in such a manner that part of the seal impression will be made on the photograph, and, in addition thereto, he will write across the photograph in red ink (but not across the features), the number of the certificate and the name of the Chinese person.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES OF RESIDENCE TO CHINESE PERSONS OTHER THAN LABOURERS.

The same forms will be used in issuing certificates of residence to Chinese persons other than labourers as are used in issuing certificates to labourers, by inserting between the words "Chinese" and "labourers," wherever they should occur in said forms, the words "person other than," a blank space being provided in each form sufficient to admit of writing the four words, "person other than labourer."

ISSUE OF DUPLICATE ORIGINAL CERTIFICATES.

In all cases of loss or destruction of original certificates of residence where it can be established to the satisfaction of the collector of the district in which the certificate was issued that such loss or destruction was accidental, and without fault or negligence on the part of the applicant, a duplicate of the original may be issued under the same conditions that governed the original issue. Across the face of each of such duplicates so issued and the stub thereof the collector shall write, in red ink, the words, "Issued in lieu of original certificate No. , which, upon evidence submitted, appears to have been unavoidably "lost" [or destroyed, as the case may be], to which shall be attached the collector's official signature. And upon the issue of every such duplicate certificate the collector shall, by circular letter, report the fact to the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and to each collector of internal revenue, embracing in such report the serial number of the certificate for which the duplicate was issued and the name and personal description of the person to whom issued, as appearing in the original application.

COLLECTOR'S RECORD OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED.

Collectors of internal revenue will keep in their offices an alphabetical record of all certificates of residence issued. A suitable book for this purpose will be prepared by the Treasury Department and furnished to collectors in due time.

DEFINITIONS.

The persons referred to in the Acts of Congress to which these regulations apply, and whose immigration into the United States is prohibited, are limited to Chinese labourers. No class of Chinese are prohibited from coming into the United States, or remaining here, except such as may properly and within the meaning of said statutes be known as "labourers." But persons other than labourers must present as a condition precedent to landing the certificate required by Section 6 of the Act approved July 5, 1884.

Collectors of internal revenue and their deputies are instructed that all classes of skilled and unskilled labourers, and persons employed in mining, as well as hucksters, peddlers, and persons engaged in taking and drying or otherwise preserving shells or fish for home consumption or exportation and laundrymen shall be classed as labourers. Persons who are employed in stores but who are not owners or part owners in the business shall be classed as labourers. A person to be exempted from the operations of this law as a merchant must be an owner or part owner of a *bonâ fide* mercantile establishment.

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

PART IV.

STATE LAWS RELATING TO CHINESE IMMIGRATION.[*]

CALIFORNIA. Deering's Codes and Statutes, 1885.

Vol. I.—Constitution, Article 19.

Section 2. No corporation now existing or hereafter formed under the laws of this State shall, after the adoption of this constitution, employ, directly or indirectly, in any capacity, any Chinese or Mongolian[†] . . . .

Section 3. No Chinese shall be employed on any State, county, municipal, or other public work, except in punishment for crime.

Section 4. The presence of foreigners ineligible to become citizens of the United States[‡] is declared to be dangerous to the well-being of the State, and the legislature shall discourage their immigration by all the means within its power. Asiatic coolieism is a form of human slavery, and is for ever prohibited in this State, and all contracts for coolie labour shall be void. All companies or corporations, whether formed in the country or any foreign country, for the importation of such labour, shall be subject to such penalties as the legislature may prescribe. The legislature shall delegate all necessary power to the incorporated cities and towns of this State for the removal of Chinese without the limits of such cities, and towns, or for their location within prescribed portions of those limits, and it shall also provide the necessary legislation to prohibit the introduction into this State of Chinese after the adoption of this constitution. This section shall be enforced by appropriate legislation.

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[*] Save where otherwise indicated, the details given in the text in relation to the State laws bearing on Chinese immigration are taken from the *Compilation* of Mr. Carroll D. Wright, already referred to.

[†] This section of the Californian constitution and sections 178 and 179 of the Penal Code, which were enacted to give it effect, were adjudged by the circuit court of the United States to be in conflict with the treaty of the United States with China and to be therefore void. See *In re Tiburcio Parrot*, 5 Pac. C. L. J., Supplement.

[‡] A Chinaman cannot be naturalized as a citizen of the United States. See the decision quoted in Wharton, *Int. Law Digest*, § 197, and section 14 of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, *ante*, p. 152.

Vol. I.—Political Code, p. 475.

Section 3,235 (added by chap. 153, Acts of 1887). No supplies of any kind or character, "for the benefit of the State or to be paid for by any moneys "appropriated or to be appropriated by the State," manufactured or grown in this State, which are in whole or in part the product of Mongolian labour, shall be purchased by the officials for the State having the control of any public institution under the control of the State, or of any county, city and county, city, or town thereof.

Vol. IV.—Penal Code, p. 51.

Section 178. Any officer, director, manager, member, stockholder, clerk, agent, servant, attorney, employee, assignee, or contractor of any corporation now existing, or hereafter formed under the laws of this State, who shall employ, in any manner or capacity, upon any work or business of such corporation, any Chinese or Mongolian, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; provided, that no director of a corporation shall be deemed guilty under this section who refuses to assent to such employment, and has such dissent recorded in the minutes of the board of directors.

1. Every person who, having been convicted for violating the provisions of this section, commits any subsequent violation thereof after such conviction is punishable as follows:

2. For each subsequent conviction such person shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not less than two hundred and fifty days nor more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.*

Section 179. Any corporation now existing, or hereafter formed under the laws of this State, that shall employ, directly or indirectly, in any capacity, any Chinese or Mongolian, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and upon conviction thereof shall for the first offence be fined not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars, and upon the second conviction shall, in addition to said penalty, forfeit its charter and franchise, and all its corporate rights and privileges, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to take the necessary steps to enforce such forfeiture.*

By a Californian Statute passed on March 20, 1891 (St. 1891, c. 140, p. 185), general provisions are enacted to prevent Chinese from coming into the State, and for the registration and certification of those already in the State; see *American Digest*, 1891, p. 633.

NEVADA. General statutes of 1885.

Chap. 22. *Preamble.*—Whereas, all Chinese who come to this coast arrive here under a contract to labour for a term of years, and are bound by such contract, not only by the superstitions of their peculiar religions, but by leaving their blood relations, fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, or cousins, as hostages in China for the fulfilment of their part of the contract; and, whereas, such slave labour and involuntary servitude is opposed to the genius of our institutions, opposed to the prevailing spirit of the age, as well as to humanity and Christianity, and degrades the dignity of labour, which is the foundation of republican institutions; and, whereas, section 17 of article one of the constitution of the State of Nevada reads as follows: "Neither slavery, nor in-"voluntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crimes, shall ever be "tolerated in this State;" Therefore,

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* *See* note † on preceding page.

The people of the State of Nevada . . . do enact as follows:

Section 4,764. The immigration to this State of all slaves and other people bound by contract to involuntary servitude for a term of years, is hereby prohibited.

Section 4,765. It shall be unlawful for any company, person or persons, to collect the wages or compensation for the labour of the persons described in the first section of this Act.

Section 4,766. It shall be unlawful for any corporation, company, person or persons, to pay to any owner, or agent of the owner of any such persons mentioned in section 1 of this Act, any wages or compensation for the labour of such slaves, or persons so bound by said contract to involuntary servitude.

Section 4,767. Any violation of any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed a misdemeanour, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than three hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term of not less than three months or more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Chapter 23, Section 4,947. From and after the passage of this Act, no Chinaman or Mongolian shall be employed, directly or indirectly, in any capacity, on any public works, or in or about any buildings or institutions, or grounds, under the control of this State.

Section 4,948. Hereafter no right of way or charter, or other privileges for the construction of any public works by any railroad or other corporation or association shall be granted to such corporation or association, except upon the express condition that no Mongolian or Chinese shall be employed on or about the construction of such work in any capacity.

Section 4,949. Any violation of the conditions of this Act shall work a forfeiture of all rights, privileges, and franchise granted to such corporation or association.

OREGON. Constitution, Article 1, Section 32.

. . . . The Legislative Assembly shall have power to restrain and regulate the immigration to this State of persons not qualified to become citizens of the United States.*

Hill's Annotated Laws of 1887, Chapter 87.

Section 4,235. . . . It shall be unlawful to employ any Chinese labourers on any street or part of street of any city or incorporated town of this State, or any public works or public improvement of any character, except as a punishment for crime; and all contracts which any person or corporation may have for the improvement of any such street or part of street, or public works or improvements of any character, shall be null and void from and after the date of any employment of Chinese labourers thereon by the contractor. . . .†

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* This is given in *Reports on the Status of Aliens and Foreign Companies in the United States*, Commercial, No. 17 (1887) (United States) [C.—5170], p. 29; see also *American Statute Law*, by F. J. Stimson, p, 14. A Chinaman cannot be naturalized as a citizen of the United States; *see ante*, p. 162, *n.*

† This section has been held void by the United States circuit court in *Baker* v. *Portland*, 5 Saw. 566. In *City of Portland* v. *Baker* the circuit court of the State for the fourth district held the section valid. An appeal was taken to the supreme court of the State, but the case was decided in that court upon other points. (*City of Portland* v. *Baker*, 8 Oregon, 356.)

APPENDIX E.

NOTES on the PRINCIPAL DECISIONS of the COURTS in the UNITED STATES with respect to the CONSTRUCTION of LAWS RESTRICTING IMMIGRATION.

The Act of March 3, 1875, prohibits the importation for purposes of prostitution of women from all countries, not from China, Japan, and the Oriental countries alone.—*U.S.* v. *Johnson,* 19 Blatchford, C. Ct. 257.

An actor is not a Chinese labourer, *Re Ho King,* 8 Sawyer, C. Ct., 438; *s. c.* 14 Fed. Rep. 724. But a seaman is, *Re Fook,* 65 How. (N.Y.) Pr. 404.

A Chinaman refused the right to land is entitled to a writ of *habeas corpus;* see *Re Chung Goo Pooi,* 25 Fed. Rep. 77.

In re Day, 27 Fed. Rep. 678–682; judgment.

Brown, J.—"Arthur Day and the seven other persons for whose benefit this writ of *habeas corpus* was procured, arrived at this port as passengers on the steamer Warwick, on the 24th of April 1886. The petition and return show that they are children from 12 to 15 years old, who had been supported by charity at a reform and industrial school, in Bristol, England; that they had been committed to that school, by the local magistrates, as truants; that most of them have one parent or both parents living in Bristol; that they were put on the Warwick and their passage money paid to this country; that certain arrangements had been made looking to the placing of two of the children with a Mr. Hopkins, a farmer, in Manitoba, and of the rest, with persons in Kansas; and that their tickets to Kansas and Manitoba had been provided and paid for. The Commissioners of Emigration acting in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Congress approved August 3, 1882 (22 Stat. 214) under their employment by the Secretary of the Treasury, in reference to passengers arriving at this port, upon examination of these children upon their arrival, not being wholly satisfied as to the provisions designed for them, found that they were 'unable to take care of themselves without becoming a public charge' and reported accordingly to the collector of the port, and their landing was stopped.

"Upon this writ of *habeas corpus* it is sought to review the finding of the Commissioners of Emigration and to reverse their decision that the children ought not to be permitted to land. Some additional facts favourable to the children have been made known on this hearing, not presented to the Commissioners, including a written obligation for each of the children by a responsible resident here, furnishing indemnity against any charge that might be incurred on their account for a period of two years.

"1. It is the business of the Commissioners and not of this Court, to ascertain the facts, and to determine whether or not any particular passenger comes within the provisions of the statute, so as not to be entitled to land. Section 2 of the Act provides that the Commissioners 'shall examine into the condition of passengers arriving in any ship or vessel; and for that purpose, they 'are authorized to go on board and through any such ship or vessel; and if, 'on such examination, there shall be found among such passengers any convict, 'lunatic, idiot, or any other person unable to take care of himself or herself 'without becoming a public charge, they shall report the same to the collector 'of such port, and such person shall not be permitted to land.' The authority of Congress to pass such regulations has been repeatedly affirmed; and the validity of the Act of 1882 sustained by the Supreme Court in the case of *Edye* v. *Robertson,* 112, U. S. 580; *s. c.* 5 Sup. Ct. Rep. 247.

"The provisions above quoted manifestly impose upon the Commissioners the duty of determining the facts upon which the refusal of the right to land depends. The general doctrine of the law in such cases is that where the determination of the facts is lodged in a particular office or tribunal, it is conclusive and cannot be reviewed except as authorized by law—*Foley* v. *Harrison*, 15 How. 448; *Dorsheimer* v. *U. S.*, 7 Wall, 166; *Goodyear* v. *Providence Rubber Co.*, 2 Cliff, 351, 375; affirmed 9 Wall, 788, 798; *Martin* v. *Mott*, 12 Wheat. 19; *Clinkenbeard* v. *U. S.*, 21 Wall, 65, 70; *The Philadelphia, etc.* v. *Stimpson*, 14 Pet. 448, 458; see *U. S.* v. *Ling*, 18 Fed. Rep. 15–20, and cases there cited; *U. S.* v. *McDowell*, 21 Fed. Rep. 563.

"The statute of 1882 makes no provision for any review of the decision of the Commissioners upon the evidence before them. No such review can therefore be had upon a writ of *habeas corpus*. That subject was elaborately considered by Blatchford, J., in the case of *Stupp*, 12 Blatchf. 501, 519, who had been held by a United States Commissioner for extradition under the treaty with Belgium. The rule deduced from an examination of the authorities, and of the statutes in reference to the powers of a federal court under a writ of *habeas corpus*, is that 'the court issuing the writ must inquire and 'adjudge whether the Commissioner acquired jurisdiction of the matter, by con'forming to the requirements of the treaty and the statute; whether he exceeded 'his jurisdiction; and whether he had any legal or competent evidence of the 'facts before him on which to exercise a judgment as to the criminality of the 'accused. But such court is not to inquire whether the legal evidence of facts 'before the Commissioner was sufficient to warrant his conclusion. . . . . 'The proper inquiry is limited to ascertaining whether the Commissioner had 'jurisdiction and did not exceed his jurisdiction, and had before him legal and 'competent evidence of facts whereon to pass judgment as to the facts of 'criminality, and did not arbitrarily commit the accused without any legal 'evidence.' This rule has since been repeatedly applied, and must govern the present case. See *In re Fowler*, 18 Blatchf. 430, 443; *s. c.* 4 Fed. Rep. 303, and cases there cited; *In re Wadge*, 15 Fed. Rep. 864; *In re Byron*, 18 Fed. Rep. 722.

"The petition and the return show that the Commissioners were acting within their jurisdiction. There was competent evidence before the Commissioners for making up a decision, though not all the evidence that has since been made known. The evident youth of the children; their own answers to inquiries; the absence of any person that had legal authority or control over them or was under any legal responsibility for their support, were all important facts. Upon these facts it was for the Commissioners alone to decide whether there were suitable guaranties against the likelihood that the children might become a public charge. That the Commissioners seek to combine humanity with a faithful administration of their public duties is known to the Court, and is beyond question.

"By the expression 'unable to take care of themselves without becoming a public charge,' the law does not intend an inability having reference to the passenger's personal efforts alone. Such a construction would exclude every child from our shores, since no child, by his personal efforts alone, can take care of himself. All the means of care or support that are provided for the passenger, and are available for his benefit, must be taken into account. The law intends those only that are likely to 'become a public charge' because they can neither take care of themselves or are under the charge or protection of any other person, who by natural relation or assumed responsibility furnishes reasonable assurance that they will not become a charge upon the public.

"2. Under the provisions of the Act of 1882 the Commissioners so long as they retain jurisdiction over the passengers, and at any time before the return of the passengers to whom landing is refused, may reconsider their decision. Under section 4 of the Act they are charged with the execution up to the actual time of the return of the passengers, and their jurisdiction of the matter continues until the order for return has been executed. In cases like the present therefore, where the refusal to permit the landing of passengers is based entirely upon the absence of sufficient guaranty for the proper care of young persons, it may often happen that further knowledge of the facts, or the subsequent furnishing of sufficient sponsors, or of additional guaranties, would remove all reasonable objections. The report to the collector does not oust the Commissioners of jurisdiction. That report is not for the purpose of a further hearing before a different tribunal. The passengers, by section 4, still remain subject to the disposition of the Commissioners ; and there is no reason why any additional facts bearing on the case that may become known at any time before the passengers are returned, should not be considered. The summary way in which such cases must be determined in the first instance makes such reconsideration necessary. The case here is much stronger than that of the appraisers of merchandize, whom the Supreme Court in the case of *Bartlett* v. *Kane*, 6 How. 263, held to be authorized after their report to the collector to make a re-examination and to modify their report, even though an appeal had been already taken from their decision. See also *Iasigi* v. *Collector*, 1 Wall, 375, 383.

" 3. The additional evidence and the pecuniary guaranties in behalf of the children, produced before me, must be submitted to the Commissioners and not passed upon by this court in the first instance. The court could not undertake to determine their sufficiency without substituting its own judgment upon the facts in the place of the judgment of the Commissioners, whose duty it is by law to determine the question and who have never had presented to them the additional matter referred to. As the Commissioners are acting clearly within their jurisdiction and upon competent evidence, this court cannot review their determination upon *habeas corpus*."

The Act of Congress of August 3, 1882, does not authorize the detention of an immigrant for the purpose of being returned, unless, after examination, he is found by the commissioners to be a " convict, lunatic, idiot, or person unable " to take care of himself without becoming a public charge." There is no authority to forbid a final landing, except upon a finding by the commissioners of some one of those four facts, and a report thereof to the collector. Payment of the passage money by a foreign government is only *evidence* of inability, not necessarily conclusive; and upon a traverse to the return upon *habeas corpus*, it being proved that the commissioners had not found or reported either of the above statutory facts, and voted that the person "be not allowed to land," *held* insufficient.—*In re O'Sullivan*, 31 Fed. Rep. 447.

Under the Act of Congress of February 26, 1885, and the amendment thereto of February 23, 1887, relating to the immigration of aliens under a contract to labour in the United States, the claim that only the persons soliciting or encouraging the immigration are affected by the Acts cannot be sustained.—*In re Cummings*, 32 Fed. Rep. 75.

An immigrant arriving in this country, under a contract to labour on a dairy farm, the product of which, or a part thereof, forms an article of merchandize that competes with others in a similar business, and whose passage here has been paid by the agent of the employer, is not within the exception under the Act of Congress of 1885, sec. 5, which provides that the prohibition therein contained shall not apply to persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants, &c.—*Ib.*

The decision of the collector upon the status of an immigrant, whose right to land in the United States is challenged on the ground that he is under a contract to labour, is conclusive, and not open to review in the courts on *habeas corpus*, if there was competent evidence before the collector on which to exercise his judgment; and if *habeas corpus* proceedings are resorted to, and facts not previously placed before the collector are therein disclosed, the whole case may afterwards be again presented to the collector.—*Ib.*

The decision of the collector of the port that a Chinese labourer is not entitled to land does not conclude the Courts ; (and such labourer will, notwithstanding such decision, have his remedy by *habeas corpus*).—*United States* v. *Jung Ah Lung*, 124 U.S. 621, 628, 629.

In re Bracmadfar, 37 Fed. Rep. 774.

On the 21st of February, 1889, 21 Armenian immigrants arrived at the port of New York by the Netherlands steamer Leerdam. On the following day the secretary of the commissioners sent a letter to the collector stating that he was directed by the commissioners to report these immigrants "liable to become a public charge." The collector thereupon directed that the immigrants be not allowed to land, but be returned by the Leerdam. On the 23rd a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued, returnable forthwith, upon a petition setting forth that the report had been made without an examination of these immigrants by any of the commissioners and without authority. The writ was addressed to the collector and to the commissioners of emigration. The return of the collector set forth a report from the commissioners stating the persons were "liable to become a public charge" and they were accordingly held for return and landing refused. The return of the Commissioner Stephenson on whom the writ was also served stated that the report had been made without authority from the commissioners, and without examination of the immigrants by any of the commissioners. A traverse was filed to the return of the collector substantially to the same effect.

Brown, J. "Upon this testimony it is plain that the intention of the statute had not been complied with at the time the report was made to the collector, and that the report was made by the secretary without authority. The question whether immigrants should be allowed to land, or be sent back is one that cannot be determined except under the responsibility which the statute imposes. It must be either by the board of commissioners or by some one of them, or by some person whom the board of commissioners has authorized to pass finally upon the question. . . . . The commissioners as appears from the evidence, have never devolved upon any subordinate the right to determine this question, or whether an adverse report shall be made to the collector. The report on this case must therefore be treated as a nullity; and as a sufficient examination appears to have been made by one of the commissioners to show that the persons ought not to be detained, and no further examination appearing to be needed or desired they should be discharged and allowed to land."

In re Palagano et al. 38 Fed. Rep. 590.

The relators were immigrants who arrived at the port of New York on the 13th of February, 1889, on the Utopia from Naples, Italy. The commissioners after examination reported to the collector that they were likely to become a charge to the public. The collector after the receipt of the Commissioners' report heard other evidence as to the relators' condition, and determined that they were not likely to become a public charge. The relators sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to the collector and the commissioners of emigration.

Lacombe, J. ". . . . I am satisfied that there is no power in the collector of the port to reverse the action of the commissioners in determining the status of these persons, and think there is sufficient authority in sub-division 2 of the Treasury Order of Sept. 1, 1885, to warrant the emigrant commissioners in keeping these persons in a suitable place until some arrangement can be made with the steamship company to conveniently return them to the port whence they came. If there are peculiar circumstances as suggested on the argument, which would tend to modify the former finding of the commissioners of emigration such facts should be laid before them. They do not become *functus officio* by a single decision, but may review such decision whenever justice requires such action. Writ dismissed."

In re Murnane et al. 39 Fed. Rep. 99.

Lacombe, J. ". . . . The second section of the Act of August 3, 1882, requires the determination as to the condition of immigrants to be had by the board of commissioners. For the purpose of enabling and assisting them to make such examination they are authorized either individually or through persons whom they may appoint, to go on board any ship or vessel bringing immigrants to this port, but this permission is not to be construed as authorizing them to delegate to any person other than themselves the important functions—*quasi*-judicial in their character—which are by that act confided to them."

In re Dietze, 40 Fed. Rep. 324.

The petitioner, an immigrant from Switzerland, arrived at Castle Garden, October 18, 1889. On examination by the proper officers, he stated and signed an affidavit in substance that he was engaged by contract to work for a silk manufacturer at Paterson, N. J., which being reported to the collector, he was directed to be sent back in accordance with the provisions of Act of February 23, 1887 (24 Stat. 414 c. 220).

Brown, J., delivering opinion—

" If the prisoner made false statements to the examining officers, he alone is to blame for the condition in which he finds himself now. It is not possible for me to release him on *habeas corpus*. It may be a suitable case for an application for a further hearing before the collector. I think it is so. But it would be for the collector to hear any such application in the first instance and determine it, not for this court; because this court is not the tribunal to make an original examination into the facts, but merely to see that the proceedings by the collector or other officers were fairly conducted and legally sufficient. I cannot say that they have been in any respect irregular or unfair; and they were based upon evidence that was the best that could be obtained, and apparently conclusive." Evidence being the affidavit which he swore to and signed, and oral statements to the officers.

A woman who is engaged as a milliner is not a "professional artist" within the exception of the Act of Congress prohibiting the immigration of aliens under contract to perform labour, 23 Stat. 332; 22 Stat. 414.—*United States* v. *Thompson*, 41 Fed. Rep. 28.

A declaration in debt for the penalty imposed by Act U. S., February 26, 1885, forbidding the importation of foreigners under contract of labour, which fails to allege that the foreign labourer did actually immigrate to this country, and that the defendant when he assisted him to migrate knew that he was under contract, is fatally defective; following *United States* v. *Craig*, 28 Fed. Rep. 795.—*United States* v. *Borneman*, 41 Fed. Rep. 751.

The owners of a Danish ship claimed that head-money exacted for immigrants was illegally exacted and should be refunded. *Held*, that the exaction fell within Act U. S., August 3, 1882, c. 376 (22 Stat. 214), and that the court could not give weight to an argument that the "favoured nation" clause of the treaty with Denmark affected the case.—*Thingvalla Line* v. *United States*, 24 Ct. Cl. 255.

By the treaty with China of November 17, 1880 (22 Stat. 13, Art. 2), it is provided that " Chinese subjects, whether proceeding to the United States " as teachers, students, merchants, or from curiosity, together with their body " and household servants, shall be allowed to go and come of their own free " will and accord, and shall be accorded all the rights, privileges, immunities, " and exemptions which are accorded to the citizens and subjects of the most " favoured nation." *Held*, that the wife and children of a Chinese merchant who is entitled to come into the country under this treaty are entitled to come with him, without the certificate which Act Cong. July 5, 1884 (23 Stat., 115), requires of every Chinese person other than a labourer.—*In re Chung Toy Ho*, 42 Fed. Rep. 398.

Where immigrants have been prevented from entering the country on the ground that they have come contrary to the provisions of the contract labour law, the finding as to the facts by the superintendent of immigration, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury under Act Cong. February 23, 1887, when confirmed by the collector, acting pursuant to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, is a finding of a tribunal duly constituted by law, and is not subject to review by the circuit court.—*In re Vito Rullo*, 43 Fed. Rep. 62.

Under the Act of Congress prohibiting the importation of aliens under contract to perform labour, which directs the Secretary of the Treasury not to permit such aliens to land, the fact, that the refusal of a permit to land is to confine the immigrant to the ship on which he came while she remains in port, does not authorize him to be released under *habeas corpus* when it clearly appears that he is within the purview of the Act.—*In re Florio*, 43 Fed. Rep. 114.

The Act of Congress prohibiting the importation of aliens under contract to perform labour is a constitutional exercise of the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations; following *United States* v. *Craig*, 28 Fed. Rep. 795.—*Ib.*

The ordinance enacted by the city of San Francisco, known as the "Bingham Ordinance," which requires all Chinese inhabitants to remove from the portion of the city theretofore occupied by them outside the city and county of San Francisco, or to another designated part of the city and county, is void as being in direct conflict with the constitution, treaties, and statutes of the United States, particularly in the sense that it is discriminating and unequal in its operation, and an arbitrary confiscation of property without due process of law.—*In re Lee Sing*, 43 Fed. Rep. 359; *In re Sing Too Quan, ib.*

An immigrant who has been convicted in the country from which he came of an assault with a deadly weapon, and has served the term of imprisonment imposed, is a convict, within the meaning of the Act regulating immigration. —*In re Aliano*, 43 Fed. Rep. 517; *In re Varana, ib.*

The "Chinese Restriction Act of 1882," as amended in 1884 (23 Stat. 115), provides that every vessel whose master shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed forfeited to the United States, and shall be liable to seizure and condemnation. *Held*, that a vessel stolen from its owner, and used, while out of his control, without his knowledge or consent, in bringing Chinese labourers into the United States in violation of law does not become liable to seizure and forfeiture. To work a forfeiture of a vessel, the master must knowingly violate the statute. A person in control of a stolen vessel is not master of the vessel in the sense in which the term is applied to an officer in the statute.—*United States* v. *The Geo. E. Wilton*, 43 Fed. Rep. 606.

Defendants contracted with a resident of France to come to this country and work for them in the manufacture of "French silk stockings," which were shown to be articles materially different from ordinary silk stockings. It was shown that there had been manufactured here stockings whereof the feet were the same as those of the "French silk stockings," but the legs were different, and made by different machines. *Held*, that the manufacture of the complete "French silk stockings" was a new industry, within the exemption of 23 Stat. 332, c. 164, imposing a penalty on the importation of contract labour.—*United States* v. *McCallum*, 44 Fed. Rep. 745.

Machines for the manufacture of "French silk stockings" were already in use in this country for knitting the feet, and there was evidence that a skilful workman might learn to run them in a few weeks. It was shown for defendants that their machines stood idle until they imported the Frenchman in question, and that they had advertised for men to run them, but had failed to find any that were competent. *Held,* that the evidence did not disclose such efforts on defendants' part as to show a necessity to resort to foreign workmen, and they are liable for the penalty.—*Ib.*

Act Cong. February 26, 1885, prescribing a penalty of $1,000 for importing foreigners under contract to perform labour, and providing that the penalty may be sued for and recovered "as debts of like amount are now recovered in the circuit courts," does not give the circuit courts exclusive jurisdiction of such suits. The district courts have concurrent jurisdiction under Rev. St. U. S. sec. 563, which gives them jurisdiction of "all suits for penalties and "forfeitures incurred under any law of the United States."—*United States* v. *Whitcomb Metallic Bedstead Co.*, 45 Fed. Rep. 89. Such jurisdiction is not taken from the district courts by Act Cong. Aug. 13, 1888, providing that the circuit courts shall have original cognizance of "all suits of a civil nature," where the amount involved exceeds $2,000; since a suit to recover the penalty under the Act of February 26, 1885, is of a penal and *quasi*-criminal nature. —*Ib.*

The regulation of the Secretary of the Treasury declares that the superintendent of immigration at the port of New York shall examine into the condition of passengers arriving at that port, and report to the collector whether any person is within the prohibition of Act Cong. February 26, 1885. Act Cong. February 23, 1887, amending the Act of 1885, provides that if, on such examination by the superintendent, any person shall be found within the prohibition of the Act, and the same is reported to the collector, such person shall not be permitted to land. *Held,* that such power of determination is vested in the superintendent of immigration, and not in the collector.—*In re Bucciarello,* 45 Fed. Rep. 463.

Act Cong. May 6, 1882, section 6 (22 Stat. 58, c. 126), provides that every Chinese person, other than a labourer, who may be entitled to come within the United States, shall produce a prescribed certificate of his identity and of his right to enter; and Act July 5, 1884, provides that this certificate "shall "be the sole evidence permissible on the part of the person so producing the "same to establish a right of entry into the United States." Act October 1, 1888, prohibits any Chinese labourer who had been, or was then, or might hereafter be, a resident within the United States, and who had departed or might depart therefrom, to return to or to remain in the United States. *Held,* that since the passage of the latter Act, no Chinese person, formerly resident in the United States, but temporarily absent therefrom, is entitled to return without the prescribed certificate.—*Wan Shing* v. *United States,* 11 S. Ct. 729, 140 U. S. 424.

A Chinese person 16 years of age claimed the right to enter the United States because he was born here, and hence a citizen. He and his father testified that he was born on a certain street, and went to China with his mother when he was 10 years old, but he remembered no circumstance of his early life, and knew nothing of the English language. The father, who worked on a sewing-machine, produced a so-called "store-book," showing the purchase of a ticket for the boy and his mother; but he gave no particulars of his life in San Francisco, or of his being known among his neighbours as having any children. The boy remembered nothing but the names of three men, who, he said, accompanied him to China, but he testified that his mother had frequently repeated these to him. *Held,* that the evidence was not sufficient to establish his citizenship; Brewer, J., dissenting.—*Quock Ting* v. *United States,* 11 S. Ct. 733, 140 U. S. 417; *Id.* 11 S. Ct. 851, 140 U. S. 417.

Nishimura Ekiu v. *United States,* 142 U. S. 658–664 ; judgment.

Mr. Justice Gray delivered the opinion of the Court :—

"As this case involves the constitutionality of a law of the United States, it is within the appellate jurisdiction of this Court, notwithstanding the appeal was taken since the act establishing Circuit Courts of Appeals took effect. Act of March 3, 1891, c. 517, sec. 5; 26 Stat. 827, 828, 1115.

"It is an accepted maxim of international law, that every sovereign nation has the power, as inherent in sovereignty, and essential to self-preservation, to forbid the entrance of foreigners within its dominions, or to admit them only in such cases and upon such conditions as it may see fit to prescribe. Vattel, lib. 2, secs. 94, 100; 1 Phillimore (3rd ed.) c. 10, sec. 220. In the United States this power is vested in the national Government, to which the Constitution has committed the entire control of international relations, in peace as well as in war. It belongs to the political department of the Government, and may be exercised either through treaties made by the President and Senate, or through statutes enacted by Congress, upon whom the Constitution has conferred power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, including the entrance of ships, the importation of goods, and the bringing of persons into the ports of the United States; to establish a uniform rule of naturalization; to declare war, and to provide and maintain armies and navies; and to make all laws which may be necessary and proper for carrying into effect these powers and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any department or officer thereof. Constitution, art. 1, sec. 8; *Head-Money Cases,* 112 U. S. 580; *Chae Chan Ping* v. *United States,* 130 U. S. 581, 604–609.

"The supervision of the admission of aliens into the United States may be entrusted by Congress either to the Department of State, having the general management of foreign relations, or to the Department of the Treasury, charged with the enforcement of the laws regulating foreign commerce; and Congress has often passed Acts forbidding the immigration of particular classes of foreigners, and has committed the execution of these Acts to the Secretary of the Treasury to collectors of customs and to inspectors acting under their authority. See, for instance, Acts of March 3, 1875, c. 141; 18 Stat. 477; August 3, 1882, c. 376; 22 Stat. 214; February 23, 1887, c. 220; 24 Stat. 414; October 19, 1888, c. 1,210; 25 Stat. 566; as well as the various Acts for the exclusion of the Chinese.

"An alien immigrant prevented from landing by any such officer claiming authority to do so under an Act of Congress and thereby restrained of his liberty, is doubtless entitled to a writ of *habeas corpus* to ascertain whether the restraint is lawful. *Chew Heong* v. *United States,* 112 U. S. 536; *United States* v. *Jung Ah Lung,* 124 U. S. 621; *Wan Shing* v. *United States,* 140 U. S. 424; *Lau Ow Bew, Petitioner,* 141 U. S. 583. And Congress may, if it sees fit, as in the statutes in question in *United States* v. *Jung Ah Lung,* just cited, authorize the courts to investigate and ascertain the facts on which the right to land depends. But, on the other hand, the final determination of those facts may be entrusted by Congress to executive officers; and in such a case, as in all others, in which a statute gives a discretionary power to an officer, to be exercised by him upon his own opinion of certain facts, he is made the sole and exclusive judge of the existence of those facts, and no other tribunal, unless expressly authorized by law to do so, is at liberty to re-examine or controvert the sufficiency of the evidence on which he acted. *Martin* v. *Mott,* 12 Wheat. 19, 31; *Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad* v. *Stimpson,* 14 Pet. 448, 458; *Benson* v. *McMahon,* 127 U. S. 457; *In re Oteiza,* 136 U. S. 330. It is not within the province of the judiciary to order that foreigners who have never been naturalized, nor acquired any domicile or residence within the United States, nor even been admitted into the country pursuant to law, shall be permitted to enter in opposition to the constitutional and lawful measures of the legislative and executive branches of the national Government. As to such persons, the decisions of executive or administrative officers, acting within powers expressly conferred by Congress, are due process of law. *Murray* v. *Hoboken Co.,* 18 How. 272; *Hilton* v. *Merritt,* 110 U. S. 97.

"The Immigration Act of August 3, 1882, c. 376, which was held to be constitutional in the *Head-Money Cases,* above cited, imposed a duty of 50 cents for each alien passenger coming by vessel into any port of the United States, to be paid to the collector of customs, and by him into the Treasury, to constitute an immigrant fund; by section 2 the secretary of the Treasury was charged with the duty of executing the provisions of the Act, and with the supervision of the business of immigration to the United States, and, for these purposes was empowered to make contracts with any State commission, board, or officers, and it was made their duty to go on board vessels and examine the condition of immigrants, 'and if on such examination there ' shall be found among such passengers any convict, lunatic, idiot, or any ' person unable to take care of himself or herself without becoming a public ' charge, they shall report the same in writing to the collector of such port, ' and such persons shall not be permitted to land;' and by section 3 the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to establish rules and regulations, and to issue instructions, to carry out this and other immigration laws of the United States, 22 Stat. 214.

"The doings of Thornley, the State Commissioner of Immigration, in examining and detaining the petitioner, and in reporting to the collector, appear to have been under that Act, and would be justified by the second section thereof, unless that section should be taken to have been impliedly repealed by the last paragraph of section 8 of the Act of March 3, 1891, c. 551, by which all duties imposed and powers conferred by that section upon State commissions, boards, or officers, acting under contract with the Secretary of the Treasury, 'shall be performed and exercised, as occasion may arise, by the inspection officers of the United States,' 26 Stat. 1085.

"But it is unnecessary to express a definite opinion on the authority of Thornley to inspect and detain the petitioner.

"Putting her in the mission house, as a more suitable place than a steamship, pending the decision of the question of her right to land, and keeping her there, by agreement between her attorney and the attorney for the United States, until final judgment upon the writ of *habeas corpus* left her in the same position, so far as regarded her right to land in the United States, as if she had never been removed from the steamship.

"Before the hearing upon the writ of *habeas corpus*, Hatch was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury inspector of immigration at the Port of San Francisco, and, after making the inspection and examination required by the Act of 1891, refused to allow the petitioner to land, and made a report to the collector of customs, stating facts which tended to show, and which the inspector decided did show that she was a 'person likely to become a public charge' and so within one of the classes of aliens 'excluded from admission into the United States' by the first section of that Act. And Hatch intervened in the proceedings on the writ of *habeas corpus*, setting up his decision in bar of the writ.

"A writ of *habeas corpus* is not like an action to recover damages for an unlawful arrest or commitment, but its object is to ascertain whether the prisoner can lawfully be detained in custody; and if sufficient ground for his detention by the Government is shown, he is not to be discharged for defects in the original arrest or commitment. *Ex parte Bollman and Swartwout*, 4 Cranch, 74, 114, 125; *Coleman* v. *Tennessee*, 97 U. S., 509, 519; *United States* v. *McBratney*, 104 U. S., 621, 624; *Kelley* v. *Thomas*, 15 Gray, 192; *The King* v. *Marks*, 3 East, 157; *Shuttleworth's Case*, 9 Q. B., 651.

"The case must therefore turn on the validity and effect of the action of Hatch as inspector of immigration.

"Section 7 of the Act of 1891 establishes the office of superintendent of immigration, and enacts that he 'shall be an officer in the Treasury Department, under the control and supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury.' By section 8 'the proper inspection officers' are required to go on board any vessel bringing alien immigrants and to inspect and examine them, and may for this purpose remove and detain them on shore, without such removal being considered a landing; and 'shall have power to administer oaths, and to take ' and consider testimony touching the right of any such aliens to enter the ' United States, all of which shall be entered of record;' 'all decisions made ' by the inspection officers or their assistants touching the right of any alien ' to land, when adverse to such right, shall be final, unless appeal be taken to ' the superintendent of immigration, whose action shall be subject to review ' by the Secretary of the Treasury;' and the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe rules for inspection along the borders of Canada, British Columbia, and Mexico, 'provided that not exceeding one inspector shall be appointed for each customs district.'

"It was argued that the appointment of Hatch was illegal because it was made by the Secretary of the Treasury and should have been made by the superintendent of immigration. But the Constitution does not allow Congress to vest the appointment of inferior officers elsewhere than 'in the President 'alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments;' the Act of 1891 manifestly contemplates and intends that the inspectors of immigration shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and appointments of such officers by the superintendent of immigration could be upheld only by presuming them to be made with the concurrence or approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, his official head. Constitution, Art. 2, section 2; *United States* v. *Hartwell*, 6 Wall. 385; *Stanton* v. *Wilkeson*, 8 Ben. 357; *Price* v. *Abbott*, 17 Fed. Rep. 506.

"It was also argued that Hatch's proceedings did not conform to section 8 of the Act of 1891, because it did not appear that he took testimony on oath, and because there was no record of any testimony or of his decision. But the statute does not require inspectors to take any testimony at all, and allows them to decide on their own inspection and examination the question of the right of any alien immigrant to land. The provision relied on merely empowers inspectors to administer oaths and to take and consider testimony, and requires only testimony so taken to be entered of record.

"The decision of the inspector of immigration being in conformity with the Act of 1891, there can be no doubt that it was final and conclusive against the petitioner's right to land in the United States. The words of section 8 are clear to that effect, and were manifestly intended to prevent the question of an alien immigrant's right to land, when once decided adversely by an inspector, acting within the jurisdiction conferred upon him, from being impeached or reviewed, in the courts or otherwise, save only by appeal to the inspector's official superiors, and in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Section 13, by which the circuit and district courts of the United States are 'invested with full and concurrent jurisdiction of all causes, civil 'and criminal, arising under any of the provisions of this Act,' evidently refers to causes of judicial cognizance, already provided for, whether civil actions in the nature of debt for penalties under sections 3 and 4, or indictments for misdemeanours under sections 6, 8, and 10. Its intention was to vest concurrent jurisdiction of such causes in the circuit and district courts; and it is impossible to construe it as giving the courts jurisdiction to determine matters which the Act has expressly committed to the final determination of executive officers.

"The result is, that the Act of 1891 is constitutional and valid; the inspector of immigration was duly appointed; his decision against the petitioner's right to land in the United States was within the authority conferred upon him by that Act; no appeal having been taken to the superintendent of immigration, that decision was final and conclusive; the petitioner is not unlawfully restrained of her liberty; and the Order of the Circuit Court is affirmed."

Mr. Justice Brewer dissented.

In re Feinknopf, 47 *Fed. Rep.* 447, 448, and 452; excerpt from judgment.

Benedict, J.—"This case comes before the court upon the return made by James O'Beirne, as acting commissioner of immigration and inspector of immigration, to a writ of *habeas corpus* issued upon the petition of Adolph Feinknopf, an alien immigrant, who has arrived by water at the port of New York, and has been ordered by the said inspector of immigration to be returned to the port whence he came. The return shows that the petitioner, upon arrival, was inspected by the inspector, and, a special inquiry having been demanded by the petitioner, such special inquiry was had by the said inspector, and thereupon it was determined and decided by the said inspector that the petitioner was a person likely to become a public charge, and therefore the inspector directed that the petitioner be detained, and sent back to the place whence he came. In connexion with the return is the testimony taken upon the special inquiry held by the inspection officer. This evidence, which is set forth at length in the return, consists of the testimony of several sworn witnesses produced by the petitioner, whose testimony, if believed, shows that the petitioner is 40 years old; that he is a native of Austria; that he is a cabinet maker by trade, and has exercised that trade for 25 years; that he has no family; that he has baggage with him, worth $20, and 50 cents in cash; that he is a man who can find employment in his trade, and is willing to exercise the same. The affidavit of the immigrant before the inspection officer on the preliminary inquiry stated the same facts, and, in addition, that the immigrant has not been an inmate of an almshouse, and has not received public aid or support, and has not been convicted of crime. No testimony was offered upon the special inquiry to contradict this testimony, and upon the argument here it was conceded on behalf of the inspector that there was not before him testimony from any witness tending to contradict the testimony produced by the immigrant. Of course this testimony, if believed, would not warrant the conclusion that the petitioner was a person likely to become a public charge; but it is said that the testimony produced by the immigrant was disbelieved by the inspector. Assuming such to be the fact, and conceding the power of the inspection officer to disbelieve testimony presented to him, the case is still devoid of any evidence whatever of any fact upon which to base a determination that the petitioner is likely to become a public charge. The question to be decided, therefore, is whether an order for the return of an alien immigrant as a person likely to become a public charge, made by an inspection officer, without any evidence whatever tending to show such to be the fact, is a valid order, made in compliance with law, or invalid, because not made in compliance with law. . . . . The detention of the petitioner is contrary to law, because it is not every alien immigrant arrving by water that can be returned by an inspection officer, but only an alien immigrant determined in the method prescribed by the statute to belong to one of the excluded classes. And when, as in this case it is shown to the court upon the return to a writ of *habeas corpus* that the order for the return of the immigrant was made without such determination as the law requires, the conclusion necessarily follows that the officer in making the order exceeded his jurisdiction, and in such case the duty is cast upon the court to grant the discharge prayed for. The importance of the question in this case will, I trust, induce the district attorney to take an appeal from this decision; and, to enable him to do so with effect, entry of the order for discharge will upon his request be delayed a reasonable time."

United States v. *Edgar*, 48 *Fed. Rep.* 91, 93, 94.

(Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit, October Term, 1891.)

A labourer in England wrote to a manufacturer in the United States stating that he had heard the latter wanted men to work in a certain branch of the business, and that himself and a comrade, who were experienced therein, desired to come to this country, and asking that passes be sent them. The manufacturer replied, enclosing tickets from Liverpool to St. Louis, and stating that he could give the applicants steady work. Nothing was said on either side as to time or compensation. The labourers came over on the tickets, but were returned by the commissioner of immigration at Philadelphia. *Held*, that the letters did not constitute a contract "made previous to said importation and migration," within the meaning of Act Cong. February, 26, 1885, imposing a penalty for assisting or encouraging the immigration of labourers under contract, since the act of coming to this country was necessary to make the arrangement a binding agreement in any respect. 45 Fed. Rep. 44, affirmed.

Hallett, J.—"It is averred in the complaint that defendant secured the importation of two men from Barton Hill, Bristol, England, who were 'then 'under contract and agreement with the defendant to perform service and 'labour for said defendant in the United States, which contract was made 'previous to said importation and migration' by means of correspondence through the mails. The letters which passed between the parties are set out in the complaint, and they show a proposal on the part of the men to come to St. Louis and to enter into defendant's service on condition that transportation should be furnished them, and acceptance by defendant. It is averred, also, that defendant paid the passage of the men from Liverpool to St. Louis, and they came as far as Philadelphia in pursuance to the agreement with him. When the men arrived at Philadelphia, the facts having come to the knowledge of the officers of the government at that place, they were returned to England, pursuant to the provisions of an Amendatory Act approved February 23, 1887 (24 Stat. 414). Upon the letters which passed between the parties, and the payment of passage money by defendant, and the act of the men in coming to Philadelphia, it is difficult to make a complete contract to perform labour, because the elements of time and compensation are entirely omitted.

"But there is force in the suggestion of counsel for the Government that, in construing a measure of public policy in a case where there may be reason to believe that the act complained of is in violation of the spirit if not the letter of the law, we ought not to be critical about the terms of the contract for labour mentioned in the statute; and we are not disposed to declare what shall be a sufficient contract under the law. The difficulty in supporting the complaint is that there does not appear to have been any contract or agreement whatever between defendant and the Englishmen, 'made previous to the 'importation or migration of such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners.' The letter written by one of the Englishmen, and defendant's answer, did not make a contract or agreement of any kind until something further should be done. The act of the Englishmen in getting the tickets at Liverpool, and coming to Philadelphia, was necessary to complete the contract or agreement, such as it was. In other words, when the defendant prepaid the Englishmen's passage, and thus assisted and encouraged them to come to the United States, there was no contract for labour which had been previously made by them; and so the case is not within the statute. The point has been ruled the same way in other circuits. *United States* v. *Craig*, 28 Fed. Rep. 795; *United States* v. *Borneman*, 41 Fed. Rep. 751. The judgment of the circuit court is affirmed.

In *In re Didfirio et al.* 48 Fed. Rep. pp. 168, 169, the competency of the Court (the Circuit Court of New York, Southern Division) to review the decision of the Commissioners of Immigration in cases where there is conflicting testimony was assumed by the judge (Lacombe, J.).

A railroad company which knowingly employs at its office in New York [State], near the Canadian border, a person who resides in Canada, and comes daily to his work in the United States, is not engaged in assisting or encouraging the "importation or migration" of an alien, within the meaning of the alien contract labour law, Act. Cong. February 26, 1885, Sec. 3.—*United States* v. *Michigan Cent. R. Co.* (Cir. Ct.), 48 Fed. Rep. 365.

Any person alleging himself to be a citizen of the United States and desiring to return to this country from a foreign land, and that he is prevented from doing so without due process of law, and who on that ground applies to any United States court for a writ of *habeas corpus*, is entitled to have a hearing and a judicial determination of the facts so alleged, and no act of congress can be understood or construed as a bar to such hearing and judicial determination.—*Gee Fook Sing* v. *U. S.*, 49 Fed. Rep. 146.

The Act of Congress of September 13, 1888, entitled "An Act to prohibit "the coming of Chinese labourers to the United States," having been passed subject to the ratification of a treaty then pending between the United States and the Emperor of China, which was never ratified, is not in force, except section 13 thereof, providing for the arrest and deportation of any Chinese person found unlawfully in the United States; that particular provision not being within the purview of the Act, as declared in section 1, declaring, "It "shall be unlawful for any Chinese person, whether a subject of China or any "other Power, to enter the United States except as herein-after provided." 48 Fed. Rep. 825 limited.—*United States* v. *Gee Lee* (Cir. Ct. App.), 50 Fed. Rep. 271, 967.

Section 6 of Act Cong. May 6, 1882, as amended by Act July 5, 1884 (the Chinese Exclusion Act) requiring the presentation of a viséd certificate from the Chinese Government to entitle a Chinese person to enter the United States, and declaring it the sole evidence of the right to enter, does not apply to a Chinese merchant domiciled in the United States, who, having left the country for temporary purposes, *animo revertendi,* seeks to re-enter it on his return to his business and home. *Lau Ow Bew* v. *United States,* 12 S. Ct. 517, followed.—*Ib.*

Laws N. Y. 1882, c. 145, providing for the raising by the Commissioners of Emigration of a fund for the expenses of the inspection and care of alien passengers, by contract with carriers of emigrants by vessel to the city of New York, is not enforceable, as the subject is solely within the jurisdiction of the United States Congress; and the Commissioners are not liable to the city of New York for the care and maintenance by the city of immigrants arriving at that port, where it is not shown that there is any existing fund out of which payment therefore could be made by the Commissioners.—*City of New York* v. *Commissioners of Emigration,* 13 N. Y. s. 751, 59 Hun. 624.

Church of the Holy Trinity v. *United States.*

Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. No. 143. Argued and submitted January 7, 1892. Decided February 29, 1892, 143 U. S. 457, 463–5.

The Act of February 26, 1885, "to prohibit the importation and migration "of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labour in "the United States, its Territories and the District of Columbia," 23 Stat. 332, c. 164, does not apply to a contract between an alien, residing out of the United States, and a religious society incorporated under the laws of a State, whereby he engages to remove to the United States and to enter into the service of the society as its rector or minister.

Mr. Justice Brewer delivered the opinion of the court, from which the following is an excerpt:—

". . . . Again, another guide to the meaning of a statute is found in the evil which it is designed to remedy; and for this the court properly looks at contemporaneous events, the situation as it existed, and as it was pressed upon the attention of the legislative body. *United States* v. *Union Pacific Railroad,* 91 U. S. 72, 79. The situation which called for this statute was briefly but fully stated by Mr. Justice Brown, when, as district judge, he decided the case of *United States* v. *Craig,* 28 Fed. Rep. 795, 798:—'The motives and 'history of the Act are matters of common knowledge. It had become the 'practice for large capitalists in this country to contract with their agents 'abroad for the shipment of great numbers of an ignorant and servile class of 'foreign labourers, under contracts, by which the employer agreed, upon 'the one hand, to repay their passage, while, upon the other hand, the labourers 'agreed to work after their arrival for a certain time at a low rate of wages. 'The effect of this was to break down the labour market, and to reduce 'other labourers engaged in like occupations to the level of the assisted 'immigrant. The evil finally became so flagrant that an appeal was made to 'Congress for relief by the passage of the Act in question, the design of which 'was to raise the standard of foreign immigrants, and to discountenance the 'migration of those who had not sufficient means in their own hands, or those 'of their friends, to pay their passage.'

"It appears, also, from the petitions, and in the testimony presented before the committees of Congress, that it was this cheap unskilled labour which was making the trouble, and the influx of which Congress sought to prevent. It was never suggested that we had in this country a surplus of brain toilers, and, least of all, that the market for the services of Christian ministers was depressed by foreign competition. Those were matters to which the attention of Congress, or of the people, was not directed. So far, then, as the evil which was sought to be remedied interprets the statute, it also guides to an exclusion of this contract from the penalties of the act.

"A singular circumstance throwing light upon the intent of Congress, is found in this extract from the report of the Senate Committee on Education and Labour, recommending the passage of the bill :—'The general facts and 'considerations which induce the committee to recommend the passage of this 'bill are set forth in the report of the Committee of the House. The com'mittee report the bill back without amendment, although there are certain 'features thereof which might well be changed or modified, in the hope that 'the bill may not fail of passage during the present session. Especially 'would the committee have otherwise recommended amendments, substituting 'for the expression "labour and service," whenever it occurs in the body of the 'bill, the words "manual labour" or "manual service," as sufficiently broad to 'acomplish the purposes of the bill, and that such amendments would remove 'objections which a sharp and perhaps unfriendly criticism may urge to the 'proposed legislation. The committee, however, believing that the bill in its 'present form will be construed as including only those whose labour or 'service is manual in character, and being very desirous that the bill become 'a law before the adjournment, have reported the bill without change.' 6059 *Congressional Record*, 48th Congress. And referring back to the report of the Committee of the House, there appears this language :—'It seeks to restrain 'and prohibit the immigration or importation of labourers who would have 'never seen our shores but for the inducements and allurements of men whose 'only object is to obtain labour at the lowest possible rate, regardless of the 'social and material well-being of our own citizens and regardless of the evil 'consequences which result to American labourers from such immigration. 'This class of immigrants care nothing about our institutions, and in many 'instances never even heard of them; they are men whose passage is paid by 'the importers; they come here under contract to labour for a certain number 'of years; they are ignorant of our social condition, and that they may remain 'so they are isolated and prevented from coming into contact with Americans. 'They are generally from the lowest social stratum, and live upon the coarsest 'food and in hovels of a character before unknown to American workmen. 'They, as a rule, do not become citizens, and are certainly not a desirable 'acquisition to the body politic. The inevitable tendency of their presence 'among us is to degrade American labour, and to reduce it to the level of the 'imported pauper labour.' Page 5359, *Congressional Record*, 48th Congress.

"We find, therefore, that the title of the Act, the evil which was intended to be remedied, the circumstances surrounding the appeal to Congress, the reports of the committee of each house, all concur in affirming that the intent of Congress was simply to stay the influx of this cheap, unskilled labour."

The power of the Federal superintendent of immigration to return passengers is confined to "alien immigrants," and the questions whether persons ordered to be returned are of that description is jurisdictional, and may be determined by the courts on *habeas corpus.—In re Panzara et al.* (District Court, E.D., New York, June 1, 1892), 51 Fed. Rep. 275.

One who is a resident of the United States, though of foreign birth, and not naturalized, and who is returning from a visit to the country of his birth, is not an alien immigrant within the meaning of the laws regulating immigration.—*Ib.*

Under due authority from the Secretary of the Treasury, granted either by general regulations or by special instructions in individual cases, pursuant to the Act of October 19, 1888, the superintendent or inspector of immigration may, at any time within one year after his landing, take into custody, and return to the country from which he came, an alien emigrant arriving in violation of law, even though he may have been previously passed and allowed to land.—*In re Lifieri et al.* (District Court, S.D., New York, July 29, 1892), 52 Fed. Rep. 293 (advance sheets).

United States v. *Great Falls & C. Ry. Co.*

(Circuit Court. D. Montana. November 21, 1892.)

Report in full, from 53 Fed. Rep. 77, 78 (advance sheets).

IMMIGRATION: CONTRACT-LABOUR LAW.

In an action at law by the United States to recover the penalty for a violation of the Contract-Labour Law (Act February 26, 1885), a complaint alleging that defendant offered to one of its employees in Canada to continue his employment if he would come to the United States, and that in consideration of such promise, and in pursuance of such agreement, he did come to the United States, and work for the defendant, is sufficient to show the acceptance of the offer in Canada, under the Montana rule that pleadings shall be liberally construed, with a view to substantial justice. Comp. St. Mont. div. 1, § 100.

At law. Action by the United States against the Great Falls and Canada Railway Company to recover the penalty of $1,000 for the importation of a labourer under contract.

On demurrer to the complaint. Overruled. James M. McDonald, Assistant United States Attorney. George W. Taylor for defendant.

Knowles, District Judge.—"This is an action brought by the United States to recover of defendant $1,000 for a violation of the provisions of section 1 of the Act of Congress of February 26, 1885, entitled 'An Act to prohibit the importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labour in the United States, its Territories and the District of Columbia.' The provisions of that section provide—

> 'That it shall be unlawful for any corporation, * * * in any manner whatsoever, to prepay the transportation * * * of any alien or aliens, any foreigner or foreigners, into the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia, under contract or agreement, parol or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or migration of such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, to perform labour or services of any kind in the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia.'

"The complaint in this case charges that defendant entered into an express parol contract with one John Lamont, an alien, by which defendant agreed that, in consideration that the said John Lamont would immigrate into the United States, to wit, the district of Montana, and perform services and labour for it, the said defendant, it would continue him as an employee at wages satisfactory to the said John Lamont. This contract, it is alleged, was made on November 5, 1891, in the Dominion of Canada, a dependency of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The complaint further sets forth that thereupon, upon the date aforesaid, the said John Lamont, in consideration of the said promise, and in pursuance of the said agreement, did immigrate and come into the United States, and into the State of Montana, and, in pursuance of said contract, worked as a labourer upon the defendant's road; that the said defendant prepaid the transportation of the said John Lamont, and did otherwise assist, encourage, and solicit his migration, knowing that he, the said John Lamont, being an alien, as aforesaid, had entered into this illegal contract with said defendant. Defendant demurred to this complaint, on the ground that the same did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

"The principal point presented against the complaint is that there is in fact no contract for labour alleged inasmuch as Lamont made no contract to work for defendant. The contract was made by a proposal to Lamont by defendant that if he would come to the United States, as alleged in the complaint, and perform services for defendant, it would give him work at such wages as would be satisfactory to him. It is alleged that in consideration of said promise, and in pursuance of said agreement, the said Lamont did migrate and come into the United States, and in pursuance of said contract worked as a labourer upon the line of the defendant's road.

"The contract here set forth appears to have been an offer on the part of defendant to Lamont to continue him in its employ if he would emigrate to the United States, and work for it. The wages would be satisfactory to Lamont. Did Lamont accept this offer? No doubt, it would have been better to have alleged directly that he did. But, instead of that, the pleader has seen fit to allege that he did emigrate to the United States, and did work for defendant, and that this was done in pursuance of said agreement. It must be that part of the agreement was entered into by defendant. This is an action at law, and the rules for the construction of the pleadings are those prescribed by the Statutes of Montana. In these it is provided that the pleadings in the case should be liberally construed, with a view to substantial justice between the parties. Comp. St. Mont. div. 1, § 100. I think that the allegations of the performance of what was embraced in the proposition sufficiently show the acceptance. The only point of trouble is, where can it be said that the acceptance was made? I think when Lamont started on his migration to the United States. He came here then under a contract to labour for defendant. The contract was made in Canada, and defendant prepaid his transportation. The complaint states facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, and the demurrer is overruled." *

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* In addition to the above cases from the recognized law reports may be noted the following decision given in the *Boston News*, April 18, 1893:—"A person must take a physical part in the actual transportation of aliens imported under contract to work in this country before he is criminally liable under section 6, chapter 551, of the Act of Congress of 1891.

"Justice Nelson so ruled in the case of Mr. Cadwallader M. Raymond, the Charlestown bicycle manufacturer, who was on trial for a violation of that section. He imported into this country Messrs. Roland G. Cohen and Ernest Linegar, two subjects of Great Britain, living at Birmingham, England. The court, at the conclusion of the evidence for the Government, ordered the jury to return a verdict of not guilty. The evidence tended to show that he had engaged them while he himself was in England, and paid their fare to this country.

"The court, when the evidence was concluded, stated that he thought the statute was plainly intended to apply to the class of persons who physically took part in the transportation of the aliens, and ordered a verdict of not guilty. The defendant was discharged. The aliens were allowed to go on their own recognizance."

REPORT BY MR. BURNETT.

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EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES, ITS NATURE AND EFFECTS.

REPORT BY MR. BURNETT.

To the CONTROLLER-GENERAL of the COMMERCIAL, LABOUR, and STATISTICAL DEPARTMENTS, BOARD OF TRADE.

SIR,

IN conformity with directions received from the Board of Trade an investigation has been made into certain phases of the subject of alien immigration into the United States.

SCOPE AND METHOD OF INQUIRY.

In reporting on the results of such inquiry it is desirable in the first place to set forth the exact tenour of the instructions defining and limiting the scope of the matters to be examined, in order that the character and extent of the ground to be covered may be at once understood. For the purposes of this report it is not necessary to quote the whole text of the joint letter of instruction, but merely that portion of it which specifies the second division of the subject. The instruction is as follows:—To inquire " into the nature and effects of that portion of the immi- " gration which is of the character of the recent immigration of " destitute foreigners from the eastern parts of Europe into " England."

To closely observe the strict letter of this instruction might have the effect not only of very much narrowing the range of the questions to be examined, but might also tend to obscure some of the issues involved. Immigration is, in the United States, a subject of such vast importance and is so great a chapter in the history of the country that it is extremely difficult to take any single one of the diverse elements of which it is made up and treat it by itself without reference to the other elements. No report, therefore, can be complete or altogether intelligible which does not take account in the first place, of the general characteristics of such immigration. That portion of the immigration into the United States which is of the character of that coming from the eastern parts of Europe into England forms by no means the largest proportion of the whole. It has also only begun to assume considerable dimensions in comparatively recent years, and its nature and effects have, therefore, been largely influenced by the conditions previously existing, and created by other and preponderant classes of immigrants. Therefore, before dealing specially with the nature and effects of the immigration of Russian Jews into the United States, it is proposed to give some details as to American immigration generally.

It is desirable, however, in the first place, to say a few words as to how the inquiry has been conducted. The time available was limited, and, naturally, the area over which the investigation extended was circumscribed. New York being the city of all others in which the pressure of immigration is chiefly felt, occupied a good share of time and attention. In addition the cities of Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the coke region adjacent, Columbus, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Albany, Boston, Fall River, Newark, and Jersey City were visited. The Jewish Colonies in New Jersey were also specially visited and inspected. In each of these places interviews were held with local authorities having knowledge of subjects directly or indirectly bearing upon the social and economic effects of immigration, with trade union officials, and representatives of organisations of employers, and generally, with all persons known as likely to be able to contribute special information on the subject. At Washington members of the Senate and other public men were seen, and United States officials in the Treasury and other public departments consulted. In every case information was given with the utmost readiness, and all public documents on the subject were supplied freely. To enumerate all who assisted in various ways would occupy too much space, and to make selections would be invidious. A general acknowledgment of indebtedness is therefore all that can safely be made.

THE IMMIGRATION GENERALLY

Practically the population of the United States has been built up by immigration, as must be the case in every new country, and but for the profusion of the supplies of immigrant labour from Europe the development of the United States would have been a very slow process indeed. Up to a certain point the chief aim of United States legislation has been to encourage immigration. Even now it is felt that in respect to immigrants of a special and select class, there is space and opportunity for them in the States. Of late years, however, there has been growing up an uneasy feeling that the recent tendency of immigration has been to introduce large masses of people whose presence, instead of being an advantage, is more likely to prove a source of danger to the community. The favourite figure of speech used in this connexion is, that the United States are now receiving elements of population which cannot be assimilated. The earlier immigrants consisted chiefly of honest industrious people going to the States with the intention of bettering their position and of becoming citizens there. They were in sympathy generally with the political, social, and religious institutions of the country, and although not, in a majority of cases, speaking the language of the earlier settlers, which had, become the national tongue, they were mostly prepared to acquire it as soon as possible. There was thus seen in America a mixture of peoples of different nationalities forming a singularly homogeneous and united community, whose patriotism was not for the countries from which they had come but for that which was now their home. Chiefly by such as these and their descendants have the Western States been peopled; and their industry and frugality, their thrift, and other public and private virtues have done much to make the United States the great nation which they now constitute.

Even so late as 1864 a bill was passed for the encouragement of immigration, and provided special machinery for this purpose, which remained in operation for four years. Further legislation in the same spirit was proposed in 1872 without success, but right up to 1882 the national sentiment was strongly in favour of absolutely free immigration. Since that period, however, a gradually increasing sentiment has been developing in favour of the adoption of some methods of regulation or restriction. In order to provide material for a clear appreciation of this gradual change in feeling on so important a subject, it is necessary to show the way in which the population of the United States has been added to year by year by constant accessions of new arrivals.

EXTENT OF IMMIGRATION.

Voluminous statistics have been compiled by the Treasury Department Bureau of Statistics, which provide the fullest information on this point. It is fortunately not necessary for the purposes of this report to go back into the ancient history of the subject, and therefore the fact that official records as to the tide of immigration previous to 1820 do not exist is not a matter of much concern. Nor, up to 1856, was any separate account kept of those who came as immigrants, and those who were merely passengers and temporary sojourners in the States. From 1856 official statistics, while distinguishing between mere passengers and immigrants, took no account of separate nationalities. Since that year the information collected has been much more complete, and it is possible to gain from a few brief summaries a knowledge of the extent to which other nations have contributed to the population of the United States. Also to what branches of industry such immigrants belong, and in what States of the Union they have chiefly settled in the first instance. Such information is desirable if a clear notion is to be obtained of the conditions at present existing, and therefore the following statistical summaries are here given, fuller details, if necessary, being reserved for an appendix. For general purposes it is sufficient to show totals by decades, and this is done in the following summary compiled from the Report of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics:—

SHOWING ARRIVALS BY DECADES FROM 1820 TO 1890.

Decade ending with	Class.	Aggregate Arrivals.	Annual Average.
1830	Aliens	143,439	14,343
1840	Do.	599,125	59,912
1850	Do.	1,713,251	171,325
1860	Aliens to 1855 inclusive; immigrants 1856 to 1860.	2,598,214	259,821
1870	Immigrants	2,314,824	231,482
1880	Do.	2,812,191	281,219
1890	Do.	5,246,613	524,661

The number of alien passengers arrived in the United States from 1820 to 1855 inclusive was 4,212,624, and the number of immigrants arrived from 1856 to 1890 inclusive was 11,188,556. It has been estimated that prior to 1856 about 98 per cent. of the total alien arrivals were of immigrants. Deducting 2 per cent. for sojourners from the alien passengers arrived in the United States between 1820 and 1855, and, adding the estimated number of immigrants who arrived prior to 1820, we have a total of immigrants arrived in the United States from the close of the revolutionary war to June 30, 1890, of about 15,567,000. These are the figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, but the report of the Superintendent of Immigration for 1892 states this total at 16,662,916, a considerable difference not easily accounted for

The above statement shows with tolerable clearness the gradual growth of immigration during the first few decades, while the last decade in particular shows an immense increase upon the growth of any corresponding period. The largest figures reached in any single year were those of 1882 when no less than 788,992 immigrants arrived in the United States. There is observable a slight falling off in the period 1860 to 1870, which is probably due to the Civil War, but with that exception the development has been continuous.

IMMIGRATION BY NATIONALITIES AND SEXES.

In order that the different racial elements, of which these totals have been made up, may be clearly seen, it is desirable to quote a statement from the Treasury statistics showing:—

ARRIVALS, by NATIONALITIES and by DECADES, of ALIEN PASSENGERS from October 1, 1820, to December 31, 1867, and of IMMIGRANTS from January 1, 1868, to June 30, 1890.

Countries whence arrived.	1821 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1850.	1851 to Dec. 31, 1860.	Jan. 1, 1861, to June 30, 1870.	Fiscal years 1871 to 1880.	Fiscal years 1881 to 1890.	Total.
Austria-Hungary	—	—	—	—	7,800	72,969	353,719	434,488
Belgium	27	22	5,074	4,738	6,734	7,221	20,177	43,993
Denmark	169	1,063	539	3,749	17,094	31,771	88,132	142,517
France	8,497	45,575	77,262	76,358	35,984	72,206	50,464	366,346
Germany	6,761	152,454	434,626	951,667	787,468	718,182	1,452,970	4,504,128
Great Britain and Ireland:								
England*	22,167	73,143	263,332	385,643	568,128	460,479	657,488	2,430,380
Scotland	2,912	2,667	3,712	38,331	38,768	87,564	149,869	323,823
Ireland	50,724	207,381	780,719	914,119	435,778	436,871	655,482	3,481,074
Total Great Britain and Ireland	75,803	283,191	1,047,763	1,338,093	1,042,674	984,914	1,462,839	6,235,277
Italy	408	2,253	1,870	9,231	11,728	55,759	307,309	388,558
Netherlands	1,078	1,412	8,251	10,789	9,102	16,541	53,701	100,874
Norway and Sweden	91	1,201	13,903	20,931	109,298	211,245	568,362	925,031
Russia and Poland	91	646	656	1,621	4,536	52,254	265,088	324,892
Spain and Portugal	2,622	2,954	2,759	10,353	8,493	9,893	6,535	43,609
Switzerland	3,226	4,821	4,644	25,011	23,286	28,293	81,988	171,269
All other countries in Europe	43	96	155	116	210	656	10,318	11,594
Total Europe	98,816	495,688	1,597,502	2,452,657	2,064,407	2,261,904	4,721,602	13,692,576
China	2	8	35	41,397	64,301	123,201	61,711	290,655
All other countries of Asia	8	40	47	61	308	622	6,669	7,755
Total Asia	10	48	82	41,458	64,609	123,823	68,380	298,410
Africa	16	52	55	210	312	229	437	1,311

* Includes Wales and Great Britain not specified.

Countries whence arrived.	1821 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1850.	1851 to Dec. 31, 1860.	Jan. 1, 1861, to June 30, 1870.	Fiscal years 1871 to 1880.	Fiscal years 1881 to 1890.	Total.
British North American Provinces	2,277	13,624	41,723	59,309	153,871	383,269	392,802	1,046,875
Mexico	4,817	6,599	3,271	3,078	2,191	5,362	1,913	27,231
Central America	105	44	368	449	96	210	462	1,734
South America	531	856	3,579	1,224	1,396	928	2,304	10,818
West Indies	3,834	12,301	13,528	10,660	9,043	13,957	29,042	92,365
Total America	11,564	33,424	62,469	74,720	166,598	403,726	426,523	1,179,023
Islands of the Atlantic	352	103	337	3,090	3,446	10,056	15,798	33,182
Islands of the Pacific	2	9	29	158	221	10,913	12,574	23,906
All other countries and islands	32,679	69,801	52,777	25,921	15,232	1,540	1,299	199,249
Aggregate	143,439	599.125	1,713,251	2,598,214	2,314,824	2,812,191	5,246,613	15,427,657

This table includes passengers who died on the voyage to the United States between 1856 and 1865, who could not be distinguished as to nationalities.

The general effect in the case of each nationality is more clearly indicated by the following table from the same authority showing :—

PER-CENTAGES of the ARRIVALS of ALIENS and IMMIGRANTS of each NATIONALITY by DECADES.

Countries whence arrived.	1821 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1850.	1851 to Dec. 31, 1860.	Jan. 1, 1861, to June 30, 1870.	Fiscal years 1871 to 1880.	Fiscal years 1881 to 1890.	Total.
Austria-Hungary	—	—	—	—	·34	2·60	6·74	2·80
Belgium	·02	·01	·30	·18	·29	·26	·38	·28
Denmark	·12	·18	·03	·14	·74	1·13	1·68	·92
France	5·92	7·61	4·51	2·94	1·55	2·57	·96	2·38
Germany	4·72	25·45	25·37	36·63	34·02	25·54	27·70	29·20
Great Britain and Ireland :								
England*	15·46	12·21	15·36	14·81	24·54	16·38	12·53	15·76
Scotland	2·03	·45	·22	1·51	1·68	3·11	2·86	2·10
Ireland	35·36	34·61	45·57	35·18	18·82	15 54	12·49	22·56
Total Great Britain and Ireland	52·85	47·27	61·15	51·50	45·04	35·03	27·88	40·42

* Includes Wales and Great Britain not specified.

Countries whence arrived.	1821 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1850.	1851 to Dec, 31, 1860.	Jan. 1, 1861, to June 30; 1870.	Fiscal years 1871 to 1880.	Fiscal years 1881 to 1890.	Total.
Italy - - - -	·28	·37	·11	·35	·51	1·98	5·86	2·52
Netherlands - -	·75	·23	·48	·42	·39	·59	1·02	·65
Norway and Sweden -	·96	·20	·81	·81	4·72	7·51	10·84	6·00
Russia and Poland - -	·06	·11	·04	·06	·20	1·86	5·05	2·11
Spain and Portugal -	1·83	·49	·16	·40	·37	·35	·12	·28
Switzerland - - -	2·25	·80	·27	·96	1·00	1·00	1·56	1·11
All other countries in Europe - - -	·03	·02	·01	·01	·01	·02	·20	·08
Total Europe -	68·89	82·74	93·24	94·40	89·18	80·44	89·99	88·75
China - - -	—	—	—	1·59	2·78	4·38	1·18	1·88
All other countries in Asia	·01	·01	·01	—	·01	·01	·13	·05
Total Asia - -	·01	·01	·01	1·59	2·79	4·39	1·31	1·93
Africa - - -	·01	·01	—	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01
British North American Provinces - - -	1·59	2·28	2·44	2·28	6·64	13·63	7·49	6·79
Mexico - - -	3·36	1·10	·19	·12	·09	·20	·04	·18
Central and South America	·44	·15	·23	·06	·06	·04	·05	·08
West Indies - - -	2·67	2·05	·79	·41	·41	·49	·55	·59
Total America -	8·06	5·58	3·65	2·87	7·20	14·36	8·13	7·64
Islands of the Atlantic -	·25	·01	·02	·12	·15	·36	·30	·22
Islands of the Pacific -	—	—	—	·01	·01	·39	·24	·15
All other countries and islands - - -	22·78	11·65	3·08	1·00	·66	·05	·02	1·30
Aggregate - -	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Of this enormous influx it is at once seen that by far the greater proportion has been from Europe. This tendency continues to increase for, while in the first decade 68·89 per cent. were Europeans, in the decade ending 1890 Europeans formed 88 per cent. of the whole. Another noticeable point brought out by these tables is, that of all other nations, Great Britain and Ireland taken together have been the largest contributors to the population of the United States. It is true that of late years Germany has supplied a growing number of her people to the States, but it is certain that during the first fifty years of the period under notice, Great Britain and Ireland were providing more than one-half of an immigration the desirability of which was never questioned. If to the proportion of European immigration be added that from British North American provinces, also almost exclusively European in origin, the proportion remaining for non-European nations is so small that it may be almost entirely disregarded for the purposes of this report. Nor are these proportions materially affected by the immigration of the two years 1891–2 which have elapsed since the close of the decadal period. Right up to 1870 it is seen that English-speaking people supply a majority of immigrants. In 1850 the Germans commenced to come in vast numbers; a little later the Scandinavian races assisted to swell the flood, then in gradually increasing force those of Italy, Russia, and Austria-Hungary. Most of the other European nations have either fallen off, or not materially increased their numbers. So far as the English-speaking races were concerned, coming as they did in the largest numbers, there was little difficulty of assimilation. They spoke the language of the country to begin with, and most of their habits and instincts were in harmony with those of the people among whom they came. In these respects the Germans and Scandinavians were but little behind as settlers. It may indeed be said by many that in some particulars they were superior, and the difficulty as to language was of little consequence, owing to the readiness with which the speech of the country was acquired. Only in a few cases has there been shown any strong desire on the part of the Germans to persist in maintaining their own language to the exclusion of any other, and it is possible that in a few western towns little English may be heard. The great thing is that these races mixed among each other and readily became as American almost as those born in the country. Of those coming from eastern and southern Europe the same cannot be said. The Hungarians, the Russians, and even the Italians, have maintained habits and modes of life so different from those of the other races that assimilation, at all events in the first generation, has proved impossible, and there are stated to be now growing up in the United States settlements of aliens, neither able nor desiring, to speak the language of the country, unwilling to conform to its laws, and utterly at variance in many ways with the genius and character of the American people. There are undoubtedly undesirable elements among the immigrants of all the nationalities, but there can be little doubt that but for those just referred to, little would be heard of any immigration difficulty in the United States.

PROPORTION OF FOREIGN BORN IN POPULATION.

The distribution of population by sex and general nativity in the United States as a whole is thus shown in the census returns for 1890:—

Aggregate population - - -	62,622,250
Males - - - - -	32,367,880
Females - - - -	30,554,370
Native born - - - -	53,372,703
Foreign born - - - -	9,249,547

The comparative increase of the total population and of the foreign-born element over a period of 40 years is seen from the following statement published in the Census returns:—

Years.	Total Population.	Persons of Foreign Birth.	Per cent. of Foreign Born of Total Population.
1850	23,191,876	2,244,602	9·68
1860	31,443,321	4,138,697	13·16
1870	38,558,371	5,567,229	14·44
1880	50,155,783	6,679,943	13·32
1890	62,622,250	9,249,547	14·77

A census bulletin issued in January of the present year supplies a table showing—

Increase of Foreign-born Population in the United States by Principal Countries of Birth, 1850–1890.

Country of Birth.	Increase from 1880 to 1890.		Increase from 1870 to 1880.		Increase from 1860 to 1870.		Increase from 1850 to 1860.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Total	2,569,604	38·47	1,112,714	19·99	1,428,532	34·52	1,894,095	84·38
Canada and Newfoundland	263,781	36·78	223,693	45·33	243,494	97·41	102,259	69·23
Mexico	9,454	13·82	25,964	61·19	14,969	54·50	14,149	106·25
South America	440	9·64	1,001	28·08	302	9·26	1,720	111·47
Cuba and West Indies	6,855	41·80	4,831	41·75	4,217	57·35	1,581	27·39
Ireland	16,938	0·91	*1,256	*0·07	244,523	15·18	649,585	67·54
England	244,932	36·88	109,114	19·66	121,552	28·04	154,819	55·56
Scotland	72,095	42·37	29,301	20·81	32,317	29·78	37,968	53·82
Wales	16,777	20·14	8,769	11·77	28,770	62·87	15,895	53·22
Germany	818,152	41·60	276,209	16·34	414,458	32·48	692,301	118·59
Austria	84,608	218·83	8,155	26·73	5,447	21·73	24,115	2,549·15
Holland	23,738	40·86	11,288	24·12	18,521	65·49	18,433	187·18
Belgium	7,104	45·73	2,982	23·76	3,481	38·37	7,759	590·94
Switzerland	15,448	17·43	13,468	17·92	21,826	40·93	39,969	299·21
Norway	140,936	77·55	67,483	59·07	70,251	159·68	31,317	247·02
Sweden	283,704	145·99	97,005	99·66	78,707	422·59	15,066	423·32
Denmark	68,347	106·47	34,089	113·23	20,145	202·22	8,124	442·00
Russia	146,922	411·29	31,078	669·21	1,484	46·96	1,746	123·48
Hungary	50,909	441·69	7,789	208·43	3,737	—	—	—
Bohemia	32,745	38·36	45,072	111·87	40,289	—	—	—
Poland	98,883	203·64	34,121	236·36	7,138	97·81	7,298	—
France	6,203	5·80	*9,431	*8·10	6,532	5·95	55,801	103·20
Italy	138,350	312·80	27,073	157·80	6,639	63·12	6,873	188·56
Spain	1,064	20·78	1,357	36·05	*480	*11·31	1,131	36·33
Portugal	7,858	96·56	3,596	79·17	426	10·35	2,842	223·08
China	2,220	2·13	41,426	65·71	27,477	77·26	34,807	4,591·95
Other foreign countries	11,141	25·76	18,537	75·03	12,310	99·30	*31,463	*71·74

* Decrease.

During the decade from 1880 to 1890 the largest per-centages of increase are for persons born in Hungary, or 441·69 per cent.; in Russia, 411·29 per cent.; in Italy, 312·80 per cent.; in Austria, 218·83 per cent., and in Poland, 203·64 per cent. In 1880, persons born in the countries just mentioned did not number 50,000 in any case, while in 1890 they have increased, with the exception of Hungary, to considerably more than 100,000 in each instance; in the case of Russia and Italy to very nearly 200,000 and in the case of Poland to very nearly 150,000. In 1880, persons born in Hungary numbered 11,526, and they have increased to 62,435 in 1890.

For the same decade there has also been an increase of over 100 per cent. for persons born in Denmark and in Sweden; for persons born in Norway and in Portugal there has been an increase of more than 75 per cent.; for persons born in Canada and Newfoundland, 36·78 per cent.; for those born in England, 36·88 per cent.; for those born in Scotland, 42·37 per cent.; for those born in Germany, 41·60 per cent., while for those born in Ireland there has been an increase of but 0·91 per cent.

PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES.

Further statistics show that, so far as the nations of western and northern Europe are concerned, the immigration is largely by families. There is thus almost an equality in the per-centage of males and females among those they send. In 1892, 51 per cent. of the entire Irish immigration was male and 49 female, but, in the cases of Italy and Hungary the per-centages of females were only 20·6 and 26·2 respectively. It is assumed that when immigration is by families those who come mean to stay, and become citizens of the Republic, whereas in the case of men coming alone, they may only come for a time. In the case of immigrants from Russia, owing to the special circumstances of the great immigration, of recent years the figures are more favourable than in the two latter cases, being 34·2. It is, however, fairer to take figures which cover a series of years, and exact proportions for 22 years are shown in the following statement showing:—

NUMBERS and NATIONALITIES of IMMIGRANTS arrived in the United States during the 22 years ending June 30, 1890, distinguishing between Males and Females.

Countries.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Number.	Per cent. of Total.	Number.	Per cent. of Total.	
Europe:					
Austria-Hungary	280,554	64·8	152,058	35·2	432,612
Denmark, Norway, and Sweden	603,297	61·8	370,896	38·2	974,193
France	84,059	63·9	47,499	36·1	131,558
Germany	1,407,895	58·2	1,012,524	41·8	2,420,419
Great Britain and Ireland:					
England	786,922	61·2	498,888	38·8	1,285,810
Scotland	158,319	61·4	99,386	38·6	257,705
Ireland	612,653	51·5	577,482	48·5	1,190,135
Italy	288.910	78·6	78,538	21·4	367,448
Netherlands and Belgium	63,443	61·7	39,321	38·3	102,764
Russia and Poland	207,420	65·0	111,580	35·0	319,000
Spain and Portugal	13,434	72·6	5,121	27·4	18,555
Switzerland	75,238	64·3	41,768	35·7	117,006
Other Europe	7,481	75·0	2,547	25·0	10,028
Total Europe	4,589,625	60·2	3,037,608	39·8	7,627,233
North and South America	540,180	60·3	356,488	39·7	896,668
Asia	213,880	96·8	7,097	3·2	220,977
Africa	558	72·5	211	27·5	769
Islands of the Atlantic	17,600	65·9	9,129	34·1	26,729
Islands of the Pacific	17,929	76·3	5,595	23·7	23,524
All other islands and ports	1,764	61·0	1,111	39·0	2,875
Total	5,381,536	61·2	3,417,238	38·8	8,798,775

IMMIGRATION BY OCCUPATIONS.

The occupations of the immigrants entering the United States is also a point of much importance, as in the advanced stage of progress now reached there, and with a labour market already somewhat crowded in some departments, the influx of kinds of labour not really required by the circumstances of the country may cause considerable inconvenience in many cases. An American estimate places the value to the country of an immigrant 21 years of age, possessing a common school education, and a skilled trade, at 1,500 dollars. His economic value to the State is said to be regulated by his social value. If he builds into the social fabric readily, and becomes Americanised, economic and thrifty, the estimate is a moderate one. Otherwise he sinks in the scale of value, until his presence is rather a tax upon, than an advantage to, the community. A rough idea of the character of the immigration looked at from this point of view may be obtained from the following statement showing

CLASSES of OCCUPATIONS arriving in this country, 1881 to 1890, inclusive.

Classes of Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Professional	25,257	1,749	27,006
Skilled	514,552	25,859	540,411
Miscellaneous	1,833,325	245,810	2,079,135
Not stated	73,327	42,830	116,157
Without occupation	759,450	1,724,454	2,483,904
Total	3,205,911	2,040,702	5,246,613

In this table "miscellaneous occupations" form 39·63 per cent. of the total and include labourers, farmers' servants and "merchants," who are mostly pedlars.

During 1892, of the 579,663 immigrants arriving 62,371 were skilled artizans, 2,508 were blacksmiths; 2,506 were bakers; 2,723 were butchers; 99 were architects; 5,201 were carpenters; 2,653 were cigar makers; 9,274 were tailors; 4,766 were shoemakers; 2,079 were painters; 751 were musicians, and 3,709 were masons. It thus appears that not more than 9 per cent. of the whole number of immigrants belong to the ranks of skilled labour. This branch of the subject is so important in its bearing, that fuller statistical tables dealing with immigration by occupations are provided in an appendix to this report. The classification in the tables which covers a period from 1875 to 1890 into trades is very broad and general, but what appears from a cursory survey of them is that America has drawn for her supply of clergymen chiefly upon Great Britain and Ireland, while for her musicians the countries chiefly laid under contribution have been Germany and Italy. Great Britain and Ireland have been chiefly instrumental in providing physicians and surgeons for the United States. Teachers have been drawn from Germany, in largest proportion, with Great Britain and Ireland next. Descending from the professions to the skilled trades, it is found that Germany has furnished bakers almost in the proportion of two to one over Great Britain, next on the list. In the other great food trade, butchering, Germany is far ahead of any other nationality. Nothwithstanding a fairly regular supply of from

400 to 500 British blacksmiths every year, Germany during the years 1881 to 1885 sent in numbers so large, as to claim also a majority in this branch of trade, though British North America is also strongly represented. Great Britain easily heads the list with engineers and machinists, with Germany second. For premier position as to carpenters and joiners, Great Britain and Ireland run a close race with Germany, who in this line of industry sent great supplies of immigrants in the years 1880 to 1884. Stonemasons have been supplied chiefly by Great Britain and Ireland, with Germany next, and Italy in later years improving her contributions of these mechanics. In the department of "mechanics not specified," Great Britain is far ahead. Clerks also are chiefly British. In the clothing trades, shoemakers have been chiefly of German origin. The same holds good in respect of tailors, Great Britain and Ireland also standing well, with Russia and Poland increasing their numbers largely during recent years. Dressmakers are mostly British and British American, with Germany next, and France and Switzerand standing proportionately much better than in other divisions. The miners of Great Britain and Ireland count more heavily in the total of this branch of trade than any other nationality, with Austria, Hungary, and Italy increasing their supplies during the last seven years of the period under review. Germany, Great Britain, and Ireland, have been the principal sources of supply for gardeners, but Germany is far ahead of any other nationalities as respects farmers. Great Britain and Ireland come next in importance in this great branch of industry, British North America standing well. Scandinavian countries also supply many farmers, while Italy, and Russia and Poland have considerably increased their number during the latter part of the period. Mariners have been contributed chiefly by Great Britain and Ireland, British North America, and Norway and Sweden. The tobacco industry has been reinforced mainly from Germany and Cuba. Great Britain has sent most weavers, Germany being second on the list. "Merchant dealers" have come in largest numbers from Germany and Great Britain; while, since 1880 Russia and Poland has been steadily augmenting its supply of pedlars to this category. For servants, Ireland distances any other country, England and Germany being next. The vast army of general labourers necessary to such a country as the United States has been mainly contributed from Germany, Ireland, and England, and for the last seven years of the time Russia, Italy, and Austria-Hungary, have also been sending vast numbers to swell the great army of the unskilled. Unfortunately the portion of the census returns of 1890 dealing with the distribution of population by occupations and nationalities has not yet been published, and it is difficult to find sources of information relative to the proportions of native and foreign labour in different industries later than the census of 1880. At that time nearly one-third of the persons engaged in manufacturing,

mechanical and mining industries, were of foreign birth. In the textile trades the proportion was nearer to one half than to one-third, and to-day there is no reason to think the proportion has at all decreased. A few of the largest centres of the cotton trade are, in fact, almost like British settlements, such towns as Fall River and New Bedford, strangely resembling Lancashire communities, the only mixture being of Irish and French Canadians. Foreign iron and steel workers formed, in 1880, 36 per cent. of the trade, while among engineers and firemen 27 per cent were of foreign birth. In the leather trades 45 per cent. were foreign. Not less than 56 per cent. of the bakers were foreign, and 44 per cent. of the cigar makers. In the building trades 35 per cent. of the masons, 27 per cent. of the plasterers, and 23 per cent. of the carpenters and joiners were foreign born. In the western states especially, the proportions were much larger. That these drafts of skilled artisans were of immense service in developing the resources of the United States is beyond dispute. It is equally certain that their employment would also necessitate the employment of proportionately large numbers of men in other industries and of unskilled labour in hundreds of ways. It has already been shown, however, that while a very slight proportion of the immigration into the United States has consisted of skilled labour, at least three-fourths of it has been unskilled, which, of late years, settling down in the large towns where it has at first landed, has proved a source of embarrassment rather than an advantage to the community.

THE SUPPLY OF LABOUR.

It cannot yet be said that the United States has received as full a supply of labour as is necessary for all her wants. The complete development of so immense a territory is yet far off, and out in the far West there is doubtless room for large numbers of men, while even in the Southern States there is a gradually expanding field for industry. However this may be, things have reached a point at which consideration is required, and thinkers and politicians are arriving at the conclusion, that a rest should be taken from the process of indiscriminate swallowing up of all comers, to allow time for the needful work of assimilation which is not now going on with such celerity as before. A dozen years ago the United States had a labour market wide enough for all who came with arms to work, but now an unemployed question is growing up there, as in older countries, and with its growth men are beginning to ask on every hand, if nothing can be done to so regulate the supply of foreign labour that it may be sent directly to the place at which it is wanted, or, whether failing that, the influx of foreign labour should not in some way be limited, suspended, or otherwise restricted. It is unnecessary to argue here what the value of the immigrant may be to a community. The amount of capital he may bring with him, the potentiality of work for the benefit of the nation which may be locked up in his chest of tools, or in his thews and sinews, or in the capabilities of his children, are doubtless all elements which the economist might claim to have taken into account in such a discussion. These elements of value might be supplemented by his power as a consumer as well as a producer, but all such considerations are wide of the mark if, in the community to which he goes, there is no room for him except by the displacement of someone else. In the United States this process of displacing the older settler by a newer immigrant, willing to dispose of his services at a lower price, has hitherto been carried on with tolerable ease, as the man supplanted has simply had to move on to another field, and often to a higher plane of labour and remuneration. But big as America is this is a process which cannot be perpetually going on, and which becomes more and more difficult as population increases. The overflow pipe out westward does not now work so freely, and in the great industrial centres of the eastern states there are at times armies of unemployed as numerous as in the nations of the Old World.

Thus, reporting on Industrial depressions in 1886, Mr. Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labour, said, that upon the investigations of his agents and other sources of information he had based an estimate that during the year ending July 1, 1885, 7½ per cent. of the workers of the United States were unemployed. This per-centage he, however, considered too large if applied to all the industries of the country, and he limited it to those engaged in agriculture, trade and transportation, mechanical and mining industries and manufactures. " There were," he says, " engaged in those four great branches, " as shown by the Census of 1880, 13,317,861 persons. Apply- " ing the per-centage arrived at (7½ per cent.), we obtain a " total of 998,839 as constituting the best estimate of the " possibly unemployed in the United States during the year " ending July 1, 1885 (meaning by the unemployed those, who, " under prosperous times, would be fully employed, and who " during the time mentioned were seeking employment), that " it has been possible for the Bureau to make." It is probably " true that this total (in round numbers 1,000,000), as repre- " senting the unemployed at any one time in the United States, " is fairly representative, even if the labourers thrown out of " work by the cessation of railroad building be included. " This " estimate exhibits the extreme possibility of non-employment at " the worst point of the depression, but it should be remembered " that even in so-called prosperous times there are from two to " two and a half per cent. of the forces considered out of employ- " ment. Prosperity often shifts employment from one class to " another."

During the same year a much more systematic inquiry by the same gentleman was conducted in the State of Massachusetts, a district in which general industries are largely carried on. It was found that during the year ending May 1st, 1885, there had been a total of 241,589 unemployed persons. The proportions of employed and non-employed were respectively 70·41 and 29·59. Of the unemployed 19,578, or 8·10 per cent., were unemployed for one month only; 47,775, or 19·78 per cent., were unemployed two months; 41,877, or 17·33 per cent., three months; 47,424, or 19·63 per cent., four months; 16,247, or 6·73 per cent., five months; 42,813, or 17·72 per cent., six months; while 25,875, or 10·71 per cent., were unemployed for more than six months during the year. The average of unemployment for the 241,589 persons out of work was 4·11 months, which may be considered as the equivalent to 82,744 persons unemployed for an entire year. These facts, it may be said, refer to a period of intense trade depression, but it is to be noted that the Chief Commissioner of Labour asserts that even in prosperous times there is a margin of from 2 to 2½ per cent. of workers unemployed. No statistics of this kind have recently been collected in the United States, and the trade unions not dealing in the same way with their unemployed members as the older British unions, are unable to furnish much information as to actual numbers. At the present time there can be little doubt that the labour market generally in the United States is not in a very healthy condition, and though matters may not be so bad as in 1885, there are many thousands out of work. The weekly journal of the Knights of Labour, of February 2nd last, says that in the town of St. Louis there were 10,000 men out of work and over 2.000 families had applied for charitable relief. During April a meeting of 1,500 unemployed men was held in San Francisco to demand work from the city authorities, and one speaker declared that 25 per cent. of the skilled labour of the city was unemployed. The general secretary of the Cigar Makers' Union states that his society has during the last four years paid unemployed benefit and that during that time, although trade has been fairly good, 2½ per cent. of the members have been unemployed.

State of Opinion on the Subject.

It is thus clear that there is an unemployed question in the United States quite as serious in times of depression if not, indeed, more so than with us. Necessarily, therefore, in many trades, the pressure of a keen competition has been felt, and among working men a strong body of opinion on the subject of immigration has been gradually growing up. As yet it cannot be said that this has become a burning labour question. Those who have taken up the more advanced position in respect to it have been rather political economists like General Walker and Mr. Richmond Mayo Smith, while a few politicians such as Senator Chandler and Mr. Ford have tried to bring about restrictive legislation. Among the working classes themselves, however, no one has formulated a programme for a genuine anti-immigration movement and the utterances of labour leaders have up till now been vague and indefinite. There are a few who are prepared to advocate restriction; regulation by educational or other tests: while a few would even go so far as to entirely suspend immigration for a more or less limited period. Nothing, however, will give a better idea of the general feeling of the labour organisations of the United States on the subject than the resolutions passed from time to time at the official gatherings of such bodies.

At the meeting of the sixteenth regular session of the general assembly of the Knights of Labour held at St. Louis in November last claiming to represent from 250,000 to 300,000 members a resolution from the Committee on Legislation was adopted, which was as follows:—

"That immigration be restricted by the passage of laws compelling all immigrants coming to this country for the purpose of employment to show the necessary means for one year's support before being permitted to enter."

The views of other labour unions, and labour leaders, may be quoted more fully hereafter; but, in the meantime, it is of immediate interest to inquire more closely as to some of the causes which have induced so large a body of workers, the bulk of whom are probably immigrants themselves, or the sons of immigrants, to pass a resolution so restrictive. It must not for a moment be supposed that there is on the part of American workers generally any wild, unreasoning desire to stop others entering the country, solely because the effect upon wages may be disastrous. They even recognise that, while thousands of men may be unemployed in the United States, it is not always easy, upon humanitarian grounds, to deny the right of other men to choose their own place of abode wherever may seem good to them. And, as will appear later on, many of those who have themselves come as immigrants to the country say, "How "can we refuse to others the exercise of a right which we "have ourselves enjoyed?" Under these circumstances it becomes necessary to ask why the Knights of Labour have taken up a position so pronounced. This society is a union of workers belonging to an immense variety of trades. Thus all branches of industry suffering from general or special grievances, find in the chief authority of the organisation their principal means of expression and redress.

DISTINCTIVE RACIAL CHARACTERISTICS.

As has already been stated, it is only within comparatively recent years that much cause of complaint has arisen among workmen as to excessive immigration. Even now the complaint is only general among a limited number of industries, and in respect only to certain elements of the immigration. Therefore, with the statistical information already provided, and any other which may be adduced as the inquiry proceeds, it may be possible to arrive at some definite opinion on the subject. There are two modes of procedure which may be here adopted. The inquiry may be pursued by trades, or it may be followed out by nationalities. Having regard to the special object of this report, the latter method will, perhaps, be the most convenient.

BRITISH AND IRISH IMMIGRATION.

The nationalities of all others which have done most to people the United States are Great Britain and Ireland jointly. It has already been seen that up to the decade ending 1870, more than one-half of the average immigration was of British and Irish people. Much of this immigration was doubtless unskilled, but it was the kind of labour which a new country required, and it at once fell into line with the already settled labour of the country, if, indeed, it did not advance the standard of skill already existing there. Its great advantage was that the immigrants spoke the language of the country, and assimilated themselves readily to the laws and customs of the nation, to which they were really akin. Nor even up till to-day has there been any serious objection raised to the British and Irish immigration in so far as it has been voluntary and unassisted. Murmurs are occasionally heard about the large proportion of unskilled labour coming from Ireland, but it generally finds employment in places, and in methods, in which it does not seriously compete with native labour. From Ireland, also, goes an equal stream of female labour which finds ready employment in domestic service. Among the skilled trades there is little complaint whatever, about British and Irish labour so long as it comes to the States to settle, and become naturalised. The chief objection to it is when it comes under contract, or when it consists of those who only come for a season, and again return home like "birds of passage," going west in the spring and back to Europe in the fall. This is a kind of seasonal immigration about which American workmen make bitter complaint. Before the Select Committee of the House of Representatives which sat in 1888, Mr. E. Stephenson, for many years Commissioner of Emigration for the State of New York, testified that from his own observation he knew of large numbers of workmen who came across in the spring, worked in the United States during the summer months, and returned to Europe in the autumn. These were skilled workmen, mostly belonging to various branches of the building trade, or coming as glass blowers, silk weavers, locomotive engineers, &c. In his opinion, this went on to a large extent. The same witness also complained that pauper immigrants were assisted to the States by the British Government, or by Boards of Guardians.

The American Union of Stonecutters gave evidence as to the importation of British labour into their trade. Such labour was often brought under contract, and much of it was of the character which did not settle permanently in the country, but passed to and fro. It was also alleged, that in this trade arrangements were made to have a surplus of labour with a view to keep down wages. Cases were also quoted in which men, having been brought over under contract, were afterwards discharged, and told that as labour contracts with persons abroad were illegal, they could not be enforced. There were also references to cases in which, on the other hand, operatives had broken their contracts on the same ground. It is not, however, alleged against these British immigrants that, beyond generally affecting the labour market, by causing a surplus of supply, they depreciate the value of labour by working for less than the standard rates of wages. It is mostly admitted that the British and Irish artisans who come to America, make the best and strongest trade unionists, and, in many instances, do more to maintain trade privileges than native Americans. In some of the skilled trades it is even claimed by British artisans who have settled in the States, that in wages they take the lead. Skilled mechanical engineers, indeed, assert that, in most cases, the British and German workmen are at the top of the wages scale, and the native American at the bottom. This, at first sight, would seem an exaggerated opinion as to the character of British labour in American skilled trades, and could hardly be quoted here, but for the fact that it is borne out by the recent United States Report on the Cost of Production. Dr. E. R. L. Gould, who was largely concerned in the carrying out of the work of the Report, writing specially on this subject, says:— " The figures for the United States do not refer to Americans " alone, since, as every one knows, a large proportion of the " labourers are immigrants from the Old World. It is quite " fair, I think, to call the standard of life practised in the " United States the American, since the native-born workman " created it, and fixed the price of his labour at a point where " he could live up to it. But we must not for a moment suppose " that he alone now-a-days maintains it. In this he is equalled, " and sometimes surpassed, by the best class of immigrants who " find work in mining and metallurgy, viz., the British and Ger- " mans. Other nationalities have not as yet come up to the " mark." He gives what he asserts to be proof of this in the following table:—

General Table of Family Budgets for the Coal, Iron, and Steel Industries, Classified by Nationalities.

Nationalities.	Families.		Dwellings.			Families entirely maintained by Earnings of Husband.		Yearly Income of Family.			Annual Family Expenditure.															Total Expenditure.	Surplus.	
											Rent.		Food.		Clothing.		Books and Newspapers.			Alcoholic Drinks.			Tobacco.					
	Total Number.	Average Number of Persons in Family.	Owning their Homes.	Giving Information concerning size of Dwelling.	Average Number of Rooms per Family.	Number.	Proportion.	Total Earnings of Family.	Earnings of Husband.	Proportion of Earnings of Husband to Total Earnings.	Amount.	Proportion.	Amount.	Proportion.	Amount.	Proportion.	Proportion Buying.	Amount.	Proportion.	Proportion Using.	Amount.	Proportion.	Proportion Using.	Amount.	Proportion.		Amount.	Proportion.
								$ c.	$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.			$ c.			$ c.			$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	
Americans - -	1,294	4·8	236	959	3·9	834	63·7	583 68	520 43	89·2	71 43	13·7	220 57	42·2	106 27	20·3	78·8	5 90	1·1	50·7	14 96	2·9	83·8	12 12	2·3	522 29	61 39	10·5
British in Gt. Britain.*	525	5·1	11	435	4·0	270	51·4	522 08	423 79	81·2	47 61	9·9	246 43	51·33	80 20	16·7	92·0	5 15	1·07	63·2	24 43	5·09	65·3	12 30	2·6	480 07	42 01	8·1
British in United States.	796	5·4	178	569	4·6	546	68·6	692 01	556 74	80·4	79 37	12·7	283 30	45·15	131 92	21·0	82·3	6 96	1·1	53·3	22 80	3·6	84·0	10 35	1·7	627 53	64 08	9·3
French in France	22	5·0	—	3	4·0	6	27·3	432 18	307 75	71·2	29 65	7·8	199 06	52·4	71 03	18·7	31·8	1 91	0·7	100·	49 77	13·09	90·9	4 82	1·3	380 16	52 02	12·0
French in United States.	24	4·8	5	19	3·7	16	66·6	563 82	463 77	82·3	63 89	12·9	232 02	46·7	94 73	19·1	70·8	4 55	0·9	66·7	29 82	6·0	91·9	8 28	1·7	496 93	66 89	11·7
Germans in Germany.	66	6·3	13	52	2·8	27	40·9	345 03	253 51	73·5	29 60	8·6	171 64	49·9	62 32	18·1	81·8	2 70	0·8	93·9	11 30	3·3	89·3	4 15	1·2	344 11	92	0·3
Germans in United States.	276	5·0	106	158	4·0	202	73·2	635 30	569 57	89·7	83 31	15·4	246 62	45·5	114 32	21·1	85·5	5 76	1·06	60·1	23 24	4·3	84·8	9 24	1·7	542 52	92 78	14·6
Belgians in Belgium.	118	5·7	7	82	3·6	44	37·3	389 26	241 06	62·0	32 46	8·8	175 65	47·6	85 13	23·1	36·4	2 96	0·8	70·3	24 49	6·1	83·9	5 75	1·6	369 28	19 98	5·1
Other nationalities in United States.	83	5·2	15	60	3·6	41	49·4	513 79	451 71	87·9	65 18	14·8	204 03	46·5	83 48	19·0	55·4	4 82	1·1	74·7	33 76	7·7	89·2	6 37	1·5	439 31	74 48	14·5
Average in Europe	770	5·3	31	608	3·7	374	48·6	470 96	368 30	78·2	41 76	9·5	222 52	50·8	80 35	18·4	78·1	4 65	1·06	69·7	23 17	5·3	72·5	9 47	2·2	437 83	33 12	7·0
Average in United States.	2,490	5·0	540	1,782	4·1	1,581	62·3	622 14	534 53	86·0	74 58	13·7	243 65	43·8	113 97	20·5	71·7	6 21	1·1	53·4	19 60	3·2	84·3	10 98	1·9	555 81	66 33	10·6

* The English, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish are here included.

NOTE.—"Other Expenses," though not set forth in a special column, are included in the total.

"There are facts," he goes on, "herein presented which furnish a severe blow to Chauvinism. The average workman in the allied industries of American birth earns less than the Briton or the German, though he is ahead of other nationalities. In the relative size of his contribution to the family support he only gives place to the German, whose habits have in this respect undergone a marked change since his transplanting in the New World. The proportion of cases in which the husband actually supported the family are fewer, the total earnings of the family are less, the house accommodation is slightly inferior, a smaller *per capita* expenditure appears for food and clothing for the native American than for the Americanised Briton and German. In other words in all important respects, except the consumption of alcoholic drinks, these latter seem to be living on a higher level. As regards the other nationalities, the American conserves his leadership, though the expatriated Frenchman is not far behind."

This is striking independent testimony to the value of British immigration, generally, into the United States, and might be confirmed at great length if space permitted, by the evidence of the officials of many American trade unions. The special fitness of British labour for the United States lies first in the kinship of the people, and next, in its diffusion over every trade in the whole field of industry. There is no particular trade which it can be said to have made wholly its own, but in nearly every case, it is found forming a solid portion of each. If British immigrant labour in the United States may be said to have any special localisation, it is to be found in the mining, iron, and textile trades. In the mining trade, despite the enormous influx of Italian and Hungarian labour in recent years, there are still to be found localities in which the vast majority of the workers are of British origin. In the textile trades especially, there is in some districts a strong British element, modified only to a slight degree, by an admixture of French Canadians, who are in some sense of British origin, coming as they do from a British Colony. Thus, in Massachusetts and other of the New England States, the British and Irish are very strongly represented. Fall River, so far as its cotton spinners are concerned, is almost an English town, in which the operatives are chiefly Lancashire and Irish people, with a number of French Canadians. The same is true of New Bedford, and other places, although perhaps to a lesser extent of other centres of the trade. In most of the cases cited before the Commission on the importation of contract labour, it was found that it was chiefly from England that positions requiring special industrial skill and aptitude were filled. It is, indeed, this very fact that has made some of the American trade unions object to British labour, although, in most of the instances examined by the Commission, it was found that the wage rates contracted for, were as high, or higher than those prevailing in the country.

The chief grounds of objection, therefore, which have been made to British and Irish immigration are:—First, that it is sometimes criminal, unskilled, illiterate, pauper in character, and assisted to come, or wholly sent at the expense of the public authorities or charitable agencies, whose desire is to remove undesirable portions of the home population. Second, that many British immigrants do not come to stay as citizens in the country, but merely pass to and fro as their convenience may suit, thus unsettling the labour market and taking American money away to be spent in other markets, than those in which it was earned. Third, that it often comes in under contract which is undesirable, as no immigration can be really healthy which does not come voluntarily, unsolicited, and of its own free initiative.

The most serious objection is, of course, the first, and it is undoubtedly the fact that in the statistics of illiteracy, prisoners, and paupers in the United States, Ireland does not occupy a very high position, as will be seen from tables of statistics quoted further on.

As to the second objection it is also to some extent true, but it is not easy to see in what way it works much mischief to American labour. The trades said to be chiefly affected by workmen crossing backward and forward between the two continents are but few in number. They are out-door or seasonal trades, in which full work can only be carried on during spring, summer, and early autumn. The "birds of passage" cross over in the spring, work until the weather begins to break up, and, having saved enough money to live on through the winter at home, where the cost of living is lower, return again. The objection to this class of British immigration, is that on first arrival men are anxious to get into employment at once, and are therefore ready to take any rate of wages which may be offered, the alleged tendency being to reduce wages all round.

Some of the trade unions are so impressed with the bad effect of this element in the labour market, that they endeavour to penalise it by making the entrance fees into the unions so heavy for this wandering class of mechanic that he may be induced to stay in America when he is there. It appears, however, that in most cases, this policy defeats its object, and the travellers manage to work on at their trades while remaining altogether outside the unions as non-society men. On the other hand, there are a few trade unions in the United States, and the number tends to increase, which are international in character. Arrangements exist by which cards of membership are interchangeable between European and American trade societies, and in these cases there is a strong feeling against any interfererence with this right to what may be termed a universal labour market. It may also be said that this kind of British labour, so much objected to, comes to the United States when trade is good and labour in demand, and therefore does not to any great extent injuriously affect the labour market. Then, having reaped the harvest, it goes away just at a time when the American labour market does not require it. This would seem rather to reduce competition in the labour market at its worst period by reducing the quantity of surplus labour available, and might, in some cases, be considered an advantage rather than an evil. The American unions, however, consider that the system tends as a whole to weaken the power of their organisations, and consequently to reduce wages. In Philadelphia, especially, a strong feeling exists on this point, and personal inquiry at a meeting of the Amalgamated Building Trades Council of that city brought out a few of the facts forming the chief ground of complaint. Most carpenters and joiners who go over in that way are from England, and are union men to begin with. About them there is no trouble. Nor is there difficulty in other cases where men have already been members of organised trades, for men who have belonged to the English unions at once make sure about getting the standard rates of wages. Some employers refuse to employ men after they have been two years in the country, and the general tendency is for employers to take advantage of newly-arrived labour. Painting and plastering are trades much affected by "birds of passage" who come for six months every year. The English painters are generally unionists who stand out for the best money, but the others go into non-society shops and work for less than the standard rates. Cases are quoted of shops in which as many as 50 painters are employed who are regular "birds of passage." As to plumbers, they are well organised, and though English plumbers may, on first arrival, work for 8 or 9 dollars a week, which is only half wages; they will, as soon as they get into the American style of work, obtain their full 3 dollars for a day of nine hours. Philadelphia is said by trade unionists to be the worst city in the States for cheap labour. Workmen from Great Britain or Ireland are spoken of as "aliens," and the fact that they are descended from a common stock, does not, in the opinion of the American workman, give them any special advantage over immigrants of other nationalities, unless they are prepared to settle down in the country for good and share the common lot.

The third objection to some kinds of British immigration is that in some cases it comes under contract. This may be true, but only to a limited extent. The intention of the law against the importation of labour under contract was, undoubtedly to prevent the engagement abroad of men intended by employers in America, to replace their workpeople on strike, or to establish a surplus of labour in the market which would enable them to beat down wages, or otherwise deteriorate the conditions of labour. The actual incident which is said to have started the agitation for a law against contract labour, is said to have been an importation of Chinese labour into Beaver Falls in Pennsylvania in 1873, to take the place of men engaged in the cutlery works there. The men employed were getting wages of from $3·50 to

$5 per day, but they are said to have been replaced by Chinese at $18 a month, and an hour was added to the day's work. The manifest intention of the law was, therefore, to stop the importation of large bodies of men for the special and distinct purpose of reducing the price of labour. That it has been successful in this respect there can be no doubt, and little is now heard of anything like wholesale introductions of alien labour for such purposes. The chief classes of violation of this law now complained of, are those in which only a single man, or a small number of men come into the country under a contract to fill some special position in which particular knowledge or skill are required. Of these but a small number were brought to the knowledge of the Ford Committee in 1888, and even those were of such a character as to make it doubtful whether the Act is not now applied to a class of cases which it was never intended to touch. About the direct written contract, or even the direct spoken contract, where it can be proved to exist, there can be little doubt on the score of illegality, though there may be some on the score of expediency. If an employer wants an artisan from England to take a leading position, in which special experience or skill is required, he may in no way hire such a man, or let him know that he is in want of him on certain terms. As the law stands, and as it is now applied to such cases, a man, or indeed any number of men, may go into the United States not knowing whether there is work for them or not, but a man knowing that there is a good situation open for him at more than the customary wages of the trade, and that there is no question of strike, or other trade dispute, may not enter the country. As it is only in a few cases of this kind that English labour has been shown to enter under contract, there cannot be much ground of complaint on this point.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.

The influx of different kinds of labour from Canada may also be accounted as British in its origin, and has now attained considerable dimensions. It is alleged that nearly the whole of the lumber trade of the Great North West is now worked by Canadian labour, which comes across the frontier for the season and then returns to Canada. It is also complained that Canadians are now taking almost entire possession of the best positions in the American Mercantile Marine, and they are even said to find their way in large gangs to work as stevedores during the cotton shipping season in the Southern States, in each case to the detriment of native labour. More, however, is made of the case of the French-Canadians, who in large numbers have flocked into the New England States, where they are stated to have displaced other labour in the textile trades by working at lower rates of wages. It was also urged against them, that by their lower standard of living they were not only able to undersell the native labour, but also to save money so quickly, that in a few years they could return to Canada with sufficient to buy a farm, upon which the whole family could settle down and live in comparative comfort. It was truly said ten or a dozen years ago that these people had no desire to learn the language, or become citizens of the United States, and that they took no interest whatever in its concerns. Mr. Carroll D. Wright, then Chief of the Massachusetts Labour Bureau, spoke of them as the Chinese of the Eastern States. He said: "They care nothing " for our institutions, civil, political, or educational. They do " not come to make a home with us, to dwell with us as citizens, " and so become a part of us, but their purpose is merely to " sojourn a few years as aliens, touching us only at a single " point, that of work, and when they have gathered out of us " what will satisfy their ends, to get them away to whence they " came and bestow it there. They are a horde of industrial " invaders, not a stream of stable settlers. Voting, with all it " implies, they care nothing about. Rarely does one of them " become naturalised. They will not send their children to " school if they can help it, but endeavour to crowd them into " the mills at the earliest possible age. To do this they deceive " about the age of their children with brazen effrontery. . . . " These people have one good trait, they are indefatigable " workers and docile. All they ask is to be set to work, and " they care little who rules them or how they are ruled. To " earn all they can by no matter how many hours of toil, to " live in the most beggarly way, so that out of their earnings " they may spend as little for living as possible, and to carry " out of the country what they can thus save; this is the aim " of the Canadian French in our factory districts. Incidentally, they must have some amusements, and so far as the " males are concerned, drinking, and smoking, and lounging " constitute the sum of these."

Naturally these sweeping accusations excited a storm of indignation among the French-Canadian portion of the community, and in the following year, 1882, a special sitting of the Bureau had to be held to give to the representatives of these immigrants the opportunity of defence. The agents of the Bureau responsible for the reports upon which such charges were based, were obliged to admit that their statements, although not unfounded, were too sweeping. Whatever truth there may have been in these denunciations of the French Canadian immigrants at that time, it is quite certain that conditions have changed entirely since then on most of the points of complaint. Probably Mr. Carroll D. Wright would admit, that since that time the French-Canadians would almost seem to have set themselves resolutely to work to amend the faults of which he then complained.

The State of Massachusetts alone, with a population of 2,238,943 had in 1890 a foreign-born population of 657,137, and of these not less than 565,925 were of British, Irish, and British Colonial origin, the number for Canada and Newfoundland being 207,601. In the town of Fall River, with a total population of 74,398, about one half were of foreign birth, and of these 26,222 were British, Irish, or Colonial, 15,154 being Canadian. Whatever these colonials may have been in 1881 they are considered good citizens now. Senator Robert Howard, of Fall River, who is of English birth, and is secretary of the Mule Spinners' Association of Fall River, says that nearly the whole of the operatives in the cotton mills there are English, Irish, or French-Canadian. The last-mentioned now settle down in the country for good, and are making good citizens, while in all trade matters associating themselves with the English and Irish operatives in the union. Mr. Howard admits that the labour market is crowded, and that there are more spinners than there are jobs for. Mr. Sam Ross, a member of the State House of Representatives, of English birth, and secretary of the New Bedford Mule Spinners' Association, and also of the Amalgamated Association, is also of this opinion. It is, however, admitted that in the other New England States, where the British element is not so relatively numerous, organisation in the trade is weaker, wages lower, and hours of labour longer.

It is also made ground of complaint against Canadian labour, that in certain frontier towns people from Canada cross over daily, and work their day's work in the United States while residing in Canada. This is said to be especially the case in Detroit, which is only separated from the Canadian town of Windsor by the Detroit River. That some hundreds of Canadians do pass over into Detroit daily by the ferry and do their work there, there is no doubt. It is, however, quite as certain that from the United States side a considerable number also cross to their daily toil on the Canadian side, and though it is quite possible that an exact balance may not be struck in this way, there seems little cause for complaint about a voluntary immigration which seems to assume the form of an exchange of labour. Some of the trade unions, however, assert that the Canadians take situations at less than American rates, and in that way injuriously affect the rate of wages. It may also be said on the other side of the account that there is generally a considerable migration of American citizens into Canada, and the Canadian census of 1881 revealed the fact that the proportion of persons of United States birth settled in Canada generally, was 18 per 1,000, while in the province of Ontario the proportion was 23 per 1,000. In 1892, 421 United States citizens settled in Manitoba under the homestead system, and there can be no doubt that many Americans cross regularly into Canadian territory. So far, therefore, as Canadian immigration is concerned, there is here a *per contra* account, which it is not at all desirable to close, if only on the ground of leaving to the American citizen the free right of domicile on whichever side of the boundary line he may choose.

GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

The character of the German immigration into the United States stands quite as high, and, indeed, in some respects higher, than that from British sources. The general complaints made against it are much the same in their nature as in the case of British immigration. The chief is, that, on first arrival, the German, not speaking the language of the country, and, possibly, not so well informed on trade matters as the Englishman, falls more easily a victim to those on the look-out for cheap labour, and that, therefore, he tends to reduce prevailing wage rates. The Germans are, however, considered sober, reliable, and industrious workers, who, when once they get to know what the correct conditions of labour are, are resolute to obtain them. From what has already been said as to the diffusion of immigrants over the various industries of the country, and from the tables in the appendix throwing light upon this point, it will be gathered that the Germans spread themselves over all trades. As workers they readily assimilate themselves to American conditions, and become members of the trade organisations which exist. As citizens they soon learn the language of the country, and take an intelligent interest in its local and national politics. They come to stay, and throw in their lot whole-heartedly with the country of their adoption. No one ventures for a moment to suggest that they in any way tend to depreciate the American standards of life, or of social and political morality, and thus there is never any question of restriction in their case, except among those who would restrict without discrimination as to elements of fitness. Some evidence was indeed tendered before the Ford Committee, which seemed to show that in some cases associations in Germany were trying to provide asylums in America for members of their criminal classes. The same statement was made about certain British organisations. The idea of giving to criminals, who have finished their terms of imprisonment, an opportunity of beginning a better life in a new world is truly benevolent, but the people in the new world to which they are sent, may reasonably object to their country being made the scene of experiments in this work of moral reform.

SCANDINAVIAN IMMIGRATION.

Next in importance in point of numbers comes the Scandinavian immigration, in which is here included immigration from Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. This in 1892 amounted to 68,302, a proportion of nearly 11¼ per cent. of the entire European immigration of the year. This is another class of immigration to which few people in the United States, save extreme restrictionists, would be disposed to offer any objection. It is generally admitted that, physically, morally, and socially, no better class of immigrants enter the United States. In some respects these are perhaps the most desirable of all. With most others one of the great troubles is that of unequal distribution. There is a general tendency to settle down in the great centres where population is already congested, and the labour market full to overflowing. But with the Scandinavians this is not so. Used to an active country life at home, they do not care to settle down in the streets of the big towns, but strike out for the West, and are to be found chiefly in such States as Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota. They supply just the kind of labour that is wanted out there, and have done much to develop the States in which they have chiefly settled. They are largely farmers, and, having a natural desire to acquire land, they at once take steps for naturalization, becoming keen politicians, and anxious to discharge the duties of citizenship to the fullest extent. They readily acquire the language, and quickly assimilate with the native population. In the towns, those who are artizans are capable, steady workmen, and readily join with their fellow workmen, of whatever nationality, in looking after the special interests of their trades.

OTHER IMMIGRATION FROM WESTERN EUROPE.

Of the other nations of Western Europe little need be said. France and Switzerland have never made large contributions to the population of the United States, and the number of immigrants from those countries tends rather to decrease in the former case, and to increase very slightly in the latter. Nor do Belgium or the Netherlands send a large proportion, while Spain and Portugal also send so small a number, and have so slight an influence on American labour, or social life, that they may be disregarded for the purposes of this report.

IMMIGRATION FROM SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE.

With the nations of Southern and Eastern Europe, however, the case is altogether different. In recent years there has been a growing tendency to increase in the number of immigrants from such countries, and they come under conditions which have caused Americans to ask for the first time whether it is wise that the gates of the nation should thus be left open to all comers.

IMMIGRATION FROM AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

As will have been seen from the statistics already quoted, the number of immigrants coming each year from Austria-Hungary, exclusive of Poland, into the United States has been steadily increasing. In 1883 the total immigration from this source, was 27,625, of which 31·9 were females. In 1892 the total was 80,136, of which 29·84 were females. It would thus appear that while the general tendency of this element is to grow larger, it also tends to be an immigration much more of one sex than another, which, as has already been stated, is not a healthy sign, because it points rather to an influx of men who have not come to stay in the country for good, than to an immigration of families who mean to settle.

The history of the commencement of this immigration is instructive. It has chiefly affected the coal and coke regions, and, to a certain extent, the unskilled labour of the iron-producing districts also. It is therefore chiefly to the coal and coke industries that this part of the investigation will be confined. Eighteen years ago the mines of Pennsylvania were worked almost entirely by labour of American, British, Irish, and German origin. The coal trade of the region, so far as the operatives were concerned, was in an absolutely unorganised condition. Wages, it is true, were high, but an oppressive truck system was in full swing, under which only a residuum of money earned, found its way into the pockets of the miners. Payment was made sometimes once a month, sometimes once a quarter. Wages might run to $25 a week, but much of it went in the excessive prices charged for everything, from the smallest household necessities to house rent. Then came reductions of wages, and a great strike broke out. The employers sent agents to Europe, and these brought back with them hundreds of men from Hungary, Poland, Bohemia, and Slavonia. This, so to speak, turned on a stream of immigration from a new quarter, and since then, the nations of Southern and Eastern Europe have been gradually augmenting their supplies of a form of labour which is almost entirely unskilled.

At home, toiling for wages so low, that a decent standard of living was impossible, these men came into a country in which all was strange and unfamiliar, and in which rates of wages, not half in amount of those paid to native labour, seemed absolute wealth in comparison with what they had received at home, while they were content with food of the cheapest and poorest description. Sensational reports have from time to time appeared as to the conditions under which these people toiled, and lived in the Pennsylvania coal and coke regions, and possibly some of those descriptions may have been somewhat highly coloured. In 1884 the Pennsylvanian Bureau of Industrial Statistics specially investigated and reported on, the conditions then existing.

The report say :—

> "Since 1878, they have been coming in large numbers, and less than 35 per cent. can read when they come, and they never learn, their sole ambition being the accummulation of from $200 to $1,000 to take back to Hungary. The average Hungarian at home, when he can find work will earn about six guldens a month. A gulden is equal to 40 cents in American money, and it requires but 72 guldens for a Hungarian to live a whole year in Hungary better than he does in America, that is, $28·80. In this country, whether they have been brought over by contract (a few of them have, the majority having immigrated on their

own account) or not, they soon find employment on public works, at the mines, in iron and steel works, on railroads, &c., and are willing to work for sums much lower than the minimum paid to our own labourers. Few of them become miners, most working at outside and inside labouring, and picking slate. A full-grown man will work for a boy's wages. At the coke ovens they will contract to draw and fork coke for less than other labourers, and will put all hands, including their women and children, to work, so as to complete the work soon. Living as they do, like animals, ten, twenty, and thirty in a hovel, with one woman to cook for each gang, they accomplish their purpose of saving money rapidly. They seem to have no preference for the kind of work, and are to be found in the iron and coke districts, and at the anthracite and bituminous mines. Few live in the cities. Not fleeing from military duty, the average of their ages when they come here is 30 years; some as young at 25 years, and few older than 35. At home they live better than they do here, one family to a house. They bring nothing of value with them, their intention being not to remain. Their diet is the poorest salt meat, potatoes, and a poor kind of bread, which they bake themselves. Liquor is their delight, but they will only indulge in the cheapest beer and whisky, the latter being more often substituted by common alcohol diluted with water. They spend nothing of their earnings for anything except board and rum; generally, they go back in the same clothes they came. A week's earnings of five or six dollars supplies their living for a month, and if at any time it should cost them a little more, they change boarding houses under the belief that they are being cheated. Like the Poles, their perceptive faculties are quick, and they will learn to do common work quickly, but they do not improve their conditions like the Poles and seldom accumulate property. In a population of two thousand Hungarians, in one section, in the anthracite coal region, but one was a citizen, To save money they will live like pigs, to the sacrifice of health and comfort, and to the great discomfort and danger of the communities in which they reside, from pestilence-breeding causes. It is truly astonishing that, in a civilized country, people are permitted to live like the Hungarians live in the mining regions of Pennsylvania. They have been known to gather the offal about slaughter-houses to make soup with. One dollar a week is about the highest sum the most liberal Hungarian allows himself to live on. Their habitations are sheds, situated generally in the poorest quarters of the towns. They have wooden beds, or bunks, with straw to lie on, and the floors reek in filth. In the cold weather they keep warm by huddling close together, and the atmosphere of their huts or hovels is stifling.

"Their savings range from 200 to 1,000 guldens, $80 to $400, and their earnings are from $2·50 to $8 per week. It takes them from one to three years to save all they want; but in this respect they differ, some being satisfied with less than others. During the past three years, about 50 have left the anthracite coal regions with one thousand guldens each. They do not keep their savings about their persons or hovels, but as fast as it accumulates they send it to their friends in Hungary by foreign money-order, purchased of local agents, or by bank draft, or bill of exchange. It is estimated that, in the past three years, $600,000 have been sent from the Schuylkill coal region to Poland and Hungary."

Witnesses before the Committee of the House of Representatives on "The Importation of Foreign Labour in 1888," give a much worse description of the conditions existing among the foreigners of these regions than this. Mr. Powderly thus described the results of personal investigation :—

> "I found, in 1882, in the town of Flossberg, at what was known as the Eckart mine—I saw—a number who were admitted to an inclosure around the mouth of a mine, a high board fence, possibly a foot or so taller than the walls of this room, the boards standing upright, and that fence inclosed the mine. Inside was a long building. You will find it in this article. I don't remember the exact language (*sic*). I have it in figures. But in that building—it makes no difference what the length was—I found five rows of bunks, the first one about 18 ins. from the floor. It was 2 ft. 6 in. wide, I think, and 6 ft. 6 in. in length. about 6 in. deep, filled with straw and covered over with what was originally a black and blue piece of ticking, and when I saw it it was all black and fully alive to the situation. Both straw and ticking seemed to be alive. They fairly crawled. I saw one man that came in, and he leaned on a crutch. His leg had been broken and he was getting well. The man had no attendant, and his leg, the smell of it, was so offensive as to keep people away from his neighbourhood. He went to his bed and rolled in just as he was, bandages, filth, clothing, and all, and I saw the other men coming in from the mine and sit down to a board table about as wide as this, made of hemlock boards, and somewhat longer, without washing the face or hands, and partook of a meal of salt pork and water. The pork was bought at wholesale and kept until it was eaten, no matter what its condition was ; and that class of people came to take the place of American miners, who ask for an advance in wages or against a reduction of wages, struck, and those men were brought to take their places, and they succeeded in breaking the backbone of the strike and in obliging the men to work at the reduced rates, while they worked for less in some instances than one half of what the others did. * * * *
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> *Q.* State whether it is a fact that many of these immigrants that are induced and encouraged to come here are men whom no amount of civilization will Americanize ?—*A.* I have yet failed to see anything that would cause me to think that they would make good American citizens ; their lives are too low to make it. They retain their own manners and customs until they die, or may go back to their own lands. Nine or ten of them will live in a house with one woman. She performs all the duties necessary in that household for the men. I have seen that, where one woman did the housework for the eight and served all the purposes. Not the wife or mistress either, but she served all purposes. I don't know what you would call it ; you know what I mean.
>
> *Q.* A wife in common for the whole crowd ?—*A.* Yes, sir.
>
> *Q.* Did the cooking and acted as wife to all of them ?—*A.* I asked a woman of that character why she led such a life, and she said she had no alternative. She could speak English fairly well, and she said if she married one of these men they would starve to death, and between the eight she managed to get enough to live on, and with the eight there was no danger of her raising a family, and as a consequence she would not be troubled with that."

Personal communication with the chief officials of the United Mine-workers' Union of America embracing 30,000 members brought out some facts of interest. In their opinion the mining trade is too full of men already. The number of non-English-speaking aliens in the mines is increasing, and within recent years wages have come down 33 per cent. So much is the labour market overstocked that the men do not get in more than 200 days work during the year, and wages generally do not average more than $365 in the year. Up to within two years ago the union had 10,000 members in the coke region of Pennsylvania, but now they have not one, the C. Frick Coal and Coke Company having crushed them out. In Central Pennsylvania of 20,000 miners 33 per cent. are non-English speaking. In Illinois and Ohio the miners are now much mixed as to nationality, and there are amongst them Poles, Swedes, Germans, Italians, and Hungarians. In the coke regions they are chiefly Poles and Hungarians with a large element of even cheaper Italian labour now coming in. As to the ability of these aliens as workers, there is little to be said. They soon become quite as skillful as the other European miners, and are soon able to do quite as good a day's work. Even where not as competent, they will attain to the same level of production by working longer hours. No regular hours are fixed, and they can and do work as much as 12 to 14 hours a day. They can live much more cheaply than men of other nationalities, and are consequently in a position to take less wages. The miners have little hope of bettering their position by strikes, as hordes of foreigners can now so easily be found to take their places. Though physically competent as workmen, their ignorance of the language, and of practical mining, renders them a source of danger in the mines, and numerous accidents have occurred which were attributed to the ignorance or recklessness of these foreigners. On the other hand may be quoted the opinion of Mr. J. Costello, President of the Pittsburg district of the same trade union. There are, he states, 20,000 miners in his district, within a radius of 25 miles from Pittsburg. One third of this number is Hungarian and Italian in nationality. Some of them join the Union, and, generally, they obtain the same wages as union men. They are jealous and suspicious. In mass meetings they generally vote solid against the English-speaking section, and, when they strike, are unruly and violent in the extreme. As to the fall in wages which has taken place in recent years he does not think it altogether due to the presence of so much foreign labour, but had been largely brought about by the discovery of natural gas which had immensely diminished the demand for coal in the district. He says the coal bosses take advantage of the hostile feelings existing between English, and non-English speaking sections, and play off one against another for their own purposes. Owing to these causes the mining trade is now in so low a condition that men get out of it into other occupations as occasion offers. In his opinion under existing conditions the foreign element in the mines is likely to increase and to gradually squeeze out the English-speaking races. The union was organised or trade purposes only. There is no regular rate of periodical contribution, and funds are raised by voluntary assessment as emergency requires. The miners themselves are largely responsible for the wholesale introduction into their trade of cheap European labour. It used to be the custom for miners to employ their own unskilled labour, and, with a view to make as much out of it as possible, they employed non-English speaking foreigners at low wages. It was in this way that Hungarian and Polish labour was first introduced, and the way prepared for a general importation by the employers. There can be no question as to the danger of employing in mines, labour which is not only unskilled in the work to be done, but ignorant also of the language generally spoken, and in which notices and warnings are issued. Thus before the Committee of 1888 on the Importation of Foreign Labour it was stated in evidence that in one of the Pennsylvanian mines 19 Hungarians were killed through inability to read the word "Danger" on a notice board in one of the workings of the mine. Nor is this to be wondered at in a district into which these men have to be sent, ticketed, like baggage, with the name of their destination, and where they become mere numbers rather than names, with their numbers worn on their waistband as their only indication of individuality. Even while the investigation on which this report is based, was being made, two serious accidents occurred, which further illustrate the special liability to danger arising during work in which so much labour of this kind is employed. Both of these accidents may be fairly said to have originated from this cause. In one a Hungarian miner whose lamp was burning attempted to replenish it with oil. The lamp exploded and the oil was ignited. The newspaper report says:—"The Hungarian uttered a shriek of " terror and then stood perfectly quiet, the life seeming to have " been scared almost out of him." In the result the workings of the mine were fired, and ten men lost their lives in consequence, while 1,000 men were laid idle. In the other case nine Italian labourers were killed through the incautious handling of a large cantilever. Yet, just at the time of the first-named accident, a bill had been defeated in the Legislature which had for its object the prohibition of the employment of ignorant or unskilled miners, a prohibition which exists in England. Nor has the importation of these men prevented strikes. Indeed, one of the bitterest, and certainly most violent, strikes which ever took place in the coke regions, has occurred in 1891 since the introduction of the Hungarian element. The Report of the Pennsylvania Labour Bureau for 1891 gives a full history of this strike from which the following passages are taken:—

"The most disastrous strike of the year was that of the coke workers in the Connellsville region.

"The 'Connellsville Region' is the name given to a strip of country about 40 miles long by three miles wide and which runs north-east and south-west across Westmorland and a part of Fayette counties, and at the time the strike commenced it contained about 16,000 coke ovens, of which there were 9,885 in actual operation manufacturing coke for the use of the iron furnaces in all parts of the state. The wage agreement between the employers and employés ended on February 9, and for some time previous to this date there had been rumours in circulation that the coke workers were about to demand a higher rate of wages, also that their working day should be reduced to eight hours; and it was also rumoured that the operators were to insist on a reduction on the present rate of wages of 10 per cent., which, if not submitted to by the workmen a lock-out was threatened. This was the condition of affairs on February 9, and no agreement having been arrived at on that day, the men threw down their tools and went out on strike, and the coke ovens and the mines from which they were supplied with coal, were shut down. There were two firms, however, in the region who employed a large number of men, that of Reid Brothers, at Dunbar, Fayette county, and Wm. J. Rainey, who was a non-union operator. The men who were employed by these firms professed to be satisfied, but threats were freely made by the strikers that, if they did not also go out, force would be used to compel them to do so. The number of men who were actually engaged or involved in the strike at its commencement was 16,000, which included coke workers, miners, and iron furnace hands, and for several days thereafter everything was quiet and peaceable in the region."

"Matters, it appears, went on peaceably enough for a short time; but on the 23rd February, a large body of strikers, consisting of Italians, Huns, Slavs, with some English-speaking races, at least 4,000 strong, invaded Dawson, Fayette County, armed with clubs and revolvers and forced the workmen of Messrs. Rainey and Co to leave their work and join them. Another crowd, about 1,500 strong, mostly Huns and Germans, went to Fort Hill and drove out other employés of the same firm, who were still at work at that place. The strike gradually extended while a large force of special officers, deputy sheriffs, and Pinkerton's detectives, had to be employed for the preservation of property.

"On March 29 a detective, who had concealed himself in a house occupied by a Hungarian leader, overheard a plot being formulated by some Hungarian strikers to raid the Morewood Coke Works and to murder Robert Ramsay, one of the officials of the Company. On being notified of the plot, Ramsay removed his family to a place of safety. Shortly after midnight, fully 1,200 men made an attack upon the works. The attacking party consisted of four divisions or separate bodies of strikers, each headed by a band of music and starting from Alice, Standard, Bridgeport, and Bessemer respectively, which were mining villages near Morewood. The mob completely terrorised the forces which were intended to protect the works, and commenced to destroy the company's property. The coke-oven doors were battered down and the coke destroyed which was in process of manufacture. Tools were thrown into the ovens and destroyed, while wheelbarrows were piled up and burned, and the railroad rendered useless. Iron wheelbarrows were filled with the burning coke for the purpose of firing the mine shaft and store-houses, but these were saved from the general destruction by the advice of the more moderate of the strikers. On the 31st March, to the strains of bands of music, a large body of men advanced to attack Morewood in two divisions. Capt. Loar, one of the deputy sheriffs commanded the mob to disperse, giving the order in the Hungarian language, as he knew that the majority of those composing the mob was of that nationality. The sheriff's officers fired upon the crowd, several volleys being delivered, whereupon the mob broke up and fled. The story of the rioters and their friends was that they had no intention of making an attack upon the Company's works, and that the firing upon them by the officers was unwarranted. Capt. Loar said he had not given the order to fire, and it was never ascertained who did give the order. Seven men were killed in this riot. Numerous evictions from the Company's houses afterwards took place and the strike came gradually to a termination, though during the closing days many scenes of violence were enacted in spite of the presence of a large military force. The strike could not be said to have really terminated till May 24th.

"It is estimated that there were 2,000 evictions in the region during the strike and that there was at least $4,000,000 lost in wages during that time and an expense to the state of $35,000 for the pay and subsistence of the troops.

"The operators themselves are not blameless in this matter. Desire for cheap labour seems to have influenced them in employing men utterly unacquainted with our laws or customs, unfitted in many respects to be associates of the better class of citizens, and who in time acquired a knowledge that led them to be breeders of discontent and trouble. Excited and infuriated, unable to reason or be reasoned with, the only course seemingly left to them was the destruction of property. This affair clearly shows that there are considerations besides cheapness of labour in employing men—the peace of society, the safety of human life and property, which cannot be overlooked."

To the unfortunate result of this strike is probably due the collapse of the Mine Workers' Union in this part of Pennsylvania. It shows how utterly uncontrollable such excitable elements are when they once break loose against authority.

It is right, however, that anything which may be said on the other side should be put forward, and this cannot be done better than by shortly recording the facts as to the present condition of the men in these districts as ascertained by a personal visit for the purposes of this report.

During winter and early spring it is not easy to imagine a more desolate-looking region than the whole country near the town of Connellsville. It is, however, the most marvellous coke producing region of the world. In England there is nothing to compare with it for extent, and to this is largely due the great prominence which the neighbouring district of Pittsburgh and its surrounding towns some 50 miles away have attained as a centre of iron and steel production. The coal lies near the surface, and may in some cases be said to be quarried rather than mined, while in other instances, the coal is won by drifts driven into the sides of the hills, from whence it is run on gangways right to the crushing mills, or to the ovens, as may be required. Nearly the whole of the labourers required for these purposes are Hungarians, Poles, and Italians, who live either in adjacent villages, or in scattered houses, which, in almost every case, are the property of the employers. This state of comparative isolation renders it difficult for these people either to learn the language, or to become Americanised, even if they had the desire. That they live under wretched and most insanitary conditions is certain. They may not be crowded into sheds, and packed away in bunks as they used to be in the earlier stages of their employment, but they are still living under conditions which would not be permitted in European countries where similar industries are carried on. The people themselves are not entirely to blame for the state of the houses they live in, which are the property of the masters. These habitations, mostly built of wood, are small in size, and though those of the larger employers may be in a tolerably decent state, those of the lesser coke masters are mere wooden shanties of the flimsiest description

Father Scmigiel, pastor of the Polish Church at the little village of Everson, near the centre of the coke region, who has been stationed there six years, states that the men in the coke regions are of mixed nationalities. They are Hungarians, Slavs, Poles, and Italians. Their object in coming there is to earn and save a little money, and return again to Europe after a few years. They come as a rule without families, and those of them who are married take houses, and provide for lodgers. Thus a married man will have as many as 10 or 12 lodgers in a little wooden house not sufficient for the healthy lodging of half that number of people.

As to the behaviour of the people generally, it is much better than it was a few years ago. They are a saving people, and their standard of living is very low, though higher than it used to be when they first came there. They can subsist on very little. Morally they are a good people, but drink is their besetting sin, and when intoxicated, they frequently commit acts of violence, stabbing with knives being common under such conditions. Three years ago the police courts had plenty of work to do among them, but now they are seldom in trouble with the authorities. They are mostly young men and earn from $1¼ to $2½ a day.

In respect to the Poles they stand on a somewhat different footing. They are nearly all men who have come to stay, and have their families, with them. In this district there are 500 Polish families rapidly becoming Americanised. They naturalise and take an intelligent interest in the political and other public life of the country. They have their own public schools, and a handsome stone church intended for the pastor is nearly finished. In politics they are largely Democrats, and have a club and six benefit societies. Even the Huns and Slavs are beginning to organise themselves socially and religiously. To a considerable extent the statements of the worthy priest are confirmed by other residents in the locality, a tradesman in Scottdale asserting that the days when the Hungarians were content to eat the veriest offal have gone, and that now he likes a good piece of meat just as well as the natives. The overcrowded dwellings are the chief evil now existing. They are filthy in the extreme, and swarm with vermin.

Speaking to Mr. Schloss, and stating the case from an employer's point of view, Mr. Joseph Harris, President of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, Philadelphia, says that the Company employs in its mines from 4,000 to 5,000 men, of which not more than one half are of foreign birth. There are many Hungarians among them. When the Hungarians first come they live in boarding-houses, but afterwards they want houses to live in by themselves, and soon adopt the American standard of comfort. The great mass of Hungarians are not "birds of passage," but settle in the country. He has known them to go back to their own country, but only for the purpose of coming again with their wives and families. He does not think the effect of their coming has been to reduce wages or o overcrowd the labour market. He, however, thinks it quite possible that though wages had not been reduced by their coming, they might have been prevented from rising,

The classes of crime to which these mixed races of the coal and coke region are chiefly addicted are, as has been remarked, those in which violence to the person is a chief feature. The question of relative criminality generally may be left for later treatment. It is, however, of interest to quote from the newspapers a few paragraphs, published while this inquiry was going on in the States, which illustrate this point. The first is a case in which Huns were the victims, Near Hazleton a party of Huns were attacked by three men, who shot, stabbed, and robbed the Huns, one being considered fatally injured. The assailants were said to be Italians. Another records a free fight among Slav labourers at the mines, in which several were stabbed, one fatally. At Plymouth, Pennsylvania, a bloody riot took place in which the combatants were Huns and Polanders under the influence of drink. Revolvers, stones, and clubs were freely used, until the police interfered. One man was killed outright. At Harleigh, in the same State, a regular pitched battle with knives and revolvers took place between Hungarian and Italian miners, The weight of evidence seems rather against the Hungarian as a desirable element in American immigration. The above facts are drawn chiefly from the coal and coke regions, although the Hungarians are to he found scattered though not in such force, over many other localities. It is probably sufficient to take them as found in their largest aggregations to be a fair sample of the whole of the nationality.

ITALIAN IMMIGRATION.

The Italians come next. They, in many respects, resemble the Hungarians, and are often found associated with them in doing the lower unskilled labour of the country. Like the

Hungarians, they have only made their descent upon the United States in force in comparatively recent years, and in their case also there is that striking inequality in the proportion of the sexes, which is also one of the undesirable features of the Austria-Hungarian immigration. Thus, in 1870, the number of immigrants from Italy into the States was 2,891, 759 of whom were females. In 1879, after rising to nearly 9,000 in 1873, the number had dropped again to 5,791, from which point it continued steadily to rise, until, in 1891, it reached its maximum of 75,455, of which only 15,280 were females. In 1892 it was 61,631, of which 14,232 were females. Of a total immigration from 1873 to 1892 of 493,148, a period of 20 years, 444,395 came during the last 12 years of the period. This immense influx of people from Italy is so peculiar in many of its features, that it can hardly be considered a natural immigration, and deserves a little attention. So far as influence upon American labour is concerned, no part of the immigration needs to be so carefully watched as that from Italy. Generally, as has been observed, the effect of the law prohibiting the importation of labour under contract has been to exercise a protective influence over the conditions of American labour. Practically, this law has made it impossible for employers to engage from Europe, or elsewhere, cheap labour wherewith to replace that of a higher grade. This cannot, however, be said to be entirely true in the case of Italian immigrants. They do not, it is true, enter the States under contract to serve any specific master at any definite price, but thousands of them actually come while under conditions which place their labour at the disposal of men who contract regularly for the supply of labour to employers. Thus the law, which is moderately effective in respect to skilled labour, is rendered of no account in so far as the unskilled labour of Italy is concerned. Much of the immigration from Italy is forced and unnatural. It is stimulated by the activity of emigration agents paid on commission, who work in the interests of the shipping companies. The country districts are placarded with notices as to the desirability of the United States as a field for emigration, and these advertisements give glowing accounts of the conditions existing there. Hopes are held out that ordinary labourers may earn 2 dollars per day. Some are able to pay their own passage money by the sale or mortgage of property or goods they may possess, but, in a large proportion of cases, tickets are supplied to the intending immigrants on the understanding that they are to re-pay the value from the first money they earn in America. Before the Select Committee of 1888 witness after witness was called from the ranks of poor unemployed Italian labourers who had gone over to the States, and found that the promises made to them were impossible of realisation. One witness, the head of an Italian Immigrants Society, deposed that there were from four to five thousand Italian labourers idle in New York. These unfortunate men had been induced to come by the promises of emigration agents, or employment agencies, and, from poverty, were unable to proceed further than New York. In many instances in which the passage tickets had been provided for the emigrants, by agents, on an undertaking to pay for them out of first money earned, a considerable per-centage was charged on the amount thus advanced, the commission charged in this way being often double the usual fare. In the earlier stages of the Italian immigration into the States, troops of Italians would come over under the direction of contractors, to whom they were practically engaged as labourers, and these "bosses" would let them out in gangs to employers requiring labour, the contractor receiving again a commission on the labour of each man supplied, which was deducted from his wages. The labourers themselves had, in numerous instances, to pay a special fee for the employment found them. Not content with this, the men into whose hands they fell undertook to board and lodge them while employed, and every necessary of life was supplied to them under an extortionate truck system. The men who work this traffic in human labour are often small bankers, or beer saloon keepers, who also transact for the poor Italians any financial business they may have. This is often considerable, as there is a large amount remitted year by year to friends or families in Italy, either for the purpose of saving, of maintenance, or for emigration. It has been generally said of the Italians that they come to America to stay for a few years only, returning to Italy with the money they have saved. As in the case of other nationalities, however, this is not so much the case now as it used to be, and much the larger proportion now comes to stay. Others again, who are skilled operatives in the building trades, are "birds of passage," who cross from Italy in the spring, and return in the autumn.

The lowest labour of the States is now mostly done by Italians. They do the unskilled labour of the railroads, the stripping or surface labour of the mines, and the repairing and sweeping of the public streets. From those walks of labour they have completely forced out the Irish labourers who used to do such work, and it is felt that they have reduced the rates of wages paid in such occupations. There are none in the United States who work so hard or so long as the Italians, or for so little wages, and on so small an amount of food. Their effect upon American wages and standards of comfort is, therefore, felt wherever they compete with other labour.

There is, in fact, in most of the large centres an agreement of opinion that daily wages for street labourers have come down from $1·50 to $1·25, which seems to have become quite a recognised standard for Italian labour, and below which many of them refuse to work.

These rates are stated to be falling, however, and evidence has been given to show, that some of the Italians who combine the businesses of banking and labour contracting have been willing to contract to supply 600 men at $1·10 per day, without commission, provided only there should be a clause in the contract permitting them to have full control of the housing and feeding of the men. Again, in some towns the Italian street labour is not now paid at more than 75 cents a day.

Though mostly unskilled labourers many of the Italian immigrants become small dealers, fruit sellers in the public streets, newsboys, shoeblacks, and generally drift into small occupations in which they can do business on their own account. In the large towns they are to be found living together, and take possession of certain quarters almost entirely. They are thus to be found under conditions of the most unhealthy kind, while their low standard of cleanliness and comfort, and strong desire to save all they can, cause them to overcrowd the tenements in which they live to such an extent as to be not only unhealthy and degrading to themselves, but a source of danger to the health of the community generally.

In New York they are perhaps to be found at their worst, and, jointly with the Chinese and Russian Jews, have gradually taken possession of a central portion of the city. Mulberry Street is the chief centre of the Italian settlement in New York, and the neighbourhood swarms with a population of a variety and a density such as cannot easily be equalled elsewhere. Here it is difficult to find anyone who speaks the language of the country, and the street sounds, sights, and smells are those of Southern Europe. The tall houses with their iron balconies and fire escapes on which the bedding of the inmates is hung out to air on fine days, present a most disorderly and slovenly appearance, in striking constrast to some of the more American avenues and streets which are only a few minutes' walk away. In all that concerns the administration of their laws for the preservation of public health, the authorities of the great American cities are strangely indulgent to their alien populations, and they allow them to do with impunity, things which are not permitted to the native American.

As to the conditions under which the Italians of this portion of New York live, and which generally resemble the conditions existing in other cities, much valuable information is to be found in the Report of the House of Representatives' Committee on Manufactures, which sat to investigate the sweating system in 1892.

Dr. Annie Sturges Daniel, out-door visiting physician to the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, had made a special study of cases she had visited, and testified to the Committee as to the conditions under which her patients lived. Of one Italian family it was recorded that the occupation was trouser finishing at 11 cents a pair. The mother and two children worked, and could do five pairs a day by working very long hours. The entire number of the family was seven, and in addition there was a boarder. There were two rooms, and but one bed. The rooms were dirty, and trouser finishing was going on in the room where a child lay sick with measles. In another case an Italian family of nine occupied three dirty rooms in bad repair. In addition to themselves they had two boarders, and there were three beds for the eleven persons. One of the children lay dying, but work went on as usual at trouser finishing. In another case a family of nine, with four boarders in addition, occupied three rooms in a very insanitary house, in which there were four families on every floor; every apartment filled with trouser finishers and Italian boarders. In the city of Boston the Committee visited the Italian quarter. In one place they found a man, his wife, and eight children living in two rooms, each about 12 feet square. There were no conveniences nor closets, except those common to the whole alley, which were "filthy and nauseating beyond description, and " showing no regard to decency, let alone comfort or cleanliness." In the same alley was discovered in two rooms of about the same size " a man, his wife, and four children, with several " boarders or guests. Here clothing was being manufactured, " and upon the three beds were piled the goods ready to be made " up. The stench and filth of these rooms was such as to make " it impossible for the Committee to remain in them, while the " closet arrangements were simply a mass of filth." Cases might be quoted *ad nauseam*, and the testimony thus quoted has been verified by personal inspection of some of the localities described.

These unhappy immigrants are to be pitied. Coming without means, to a new country of the language of which they are altogether ignorant, and in which they have been led to believe that work is plentiful and wages high, they fall victims to labour contractors. That these labour dealers are their own countrymen affords no mitigation to their condition. They are now spreading all over the States. In the large towns they form communities of their own, have their own institutions, and their own newspapers printed in Italian. It is contended that this immigration has not reduced wages. Mr. Jos. D. Potts, Director of the International Navigation Company, American Line of steamers, who had had great experience as an engineer in the construction of railways, expressed to Mr. Schloss the opinion that if Italian and Hungarian labour had not reduced the wages of labour generally, it had certainly prevented any advance. He thinks the Italians do a work which a native or an older immigrant of another nationality will not do. Mr. Wm H. Brown, Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, upon being questioned said that wages paid to men in the construction and maintenance of railways are not lower now than previously, but the influx of foreigners had no doubt the effect of preventing those wages from rising. The work, he thinks, is now done at the same wages, but the Italians who do it are an inferior class. On the other hand, Mr. E. W. Howe, Engineer of the Parks Department of the city of Boston, writes on this point:—"All the contractors for work of which I " have charge are paying $1·50 per day of ten hours for Italians " and $1·75 to $2·00 for Irish or native labourers. The city pays " a uniform rate of $2 a day to common labourers. I do not say " that there has been any reduction of wages since the Italians " came, but they are paid about the same rate as was paid " before, while the wages paid to others than Italians have been " increased."

In mining the Italian has, with the Hungarian, taken possession of much of the labour in some districts, and it is in this industry, as has already been seen, that the greatest effects upon wages have been visible. In the more highly skilled trades the Italians have done little harm. The mere fact that they have been skilled artisans has prevented them from being exploited by the labour contractors, and has also given them definite ideas as to the value of their own labour. They have been chiefly felt in stone cutting, and other branches of the building trades, in which many of them are "birds of passage." In such industries, however, they have occasionally formed trade unions of their own, or have become members of the American organisations of the trades they belong to.

The Italians spread themselves impartially all over the States, but in a few of the greater towns form, from their habit of overcrowding, a dense population. Thus, in Philadelphia, there is said to be an Italian population of 31,000. There is an Italian daily paper, called "Il Vesuvio," which has a circulation of 8,000. A conversation with the editor and proprietor of this journal brought out some facts of interest. The Italian population of Philadelphia, it appears, are mostly engaged in the work of street cleaning, and on railway and other unskilled labour. A great many are also employed as stone cutters, masons, and mosaic marble workers. Doubtless among them there are many who are mere "birds of passage;" but it is the fact, also, that the tendency to settle permanently is year by year becoming greater, and now most of them have their wives and families with them. They are now also taking to the clothing trade, and the women and children do a good deal of work in their own homes. There is an Italian society in the city, which has for its object to look after the interests of Italian immigrants, and which sets agencies in operation to Americanise them as speedily as possible after arrival. There are schools in which the children are taught English, so that they may be prepared for the public schools. They have also night schools for adults which are crowded by those wishing to learn the language of the country. As to trade organisation, there is not much among them. The street cleaners have a good society, but in spite of this, wages are not now so high for that class of labour as they used to be. Fortunately the "padrone" or contract labour system does not exist in Philadelphia as it does in New York. A few years ago there were 13 Italian branches of the American International Union of Stonemasons, but those special branches have now disappeared, and the Italian members are merged among the other nationalities. It cannot, be said, however, that they form a very numerous section. There are in Philadelphia four or five building contractors who are Italians. They treat their workmen very well, and pay the current rates of wages. The Italian quarter of the city has much improved of late years. Those of the Italians who work at tailoring are badly paid, and toil very long hours, even on Sundays. Italians are also making their way into the boot and shoe trades.

Like the Hungarians, they are unfortunately addicted to crimes of violence against the person, and have introduced into the States some of the customs and practices of the secret societies of Italy. The greater proportion of Italians in prison have been convicted for crimes against the person. Enough has been said to bring out the most salient characteristics of the Italian immigration, and to enable an opinion to be formed as to whether it is likely to be beneficial or otherwise to the social life of the United States.

POLISH IMMIGRATION.

Another important element in the European immigration into the United States is that from Poland. In respect to the labour coming in from that country, it corresponds generally with that arriving from Hungary and Italy, and, like the latter, distributes itself generally over the States. It is also an immigration, which is of comparatively recent but very rapid growth. In 1870 the number from Poland was only 223, but in 1890 it had risen to 11,073, in 1891 to 27,497, and in 1892 to 33,299, about one-third of whom were females. The only skilled industry in which they are to be found in any force is tailoring, which is doubtless due to the fact that there are amongst them many Jews. As a rule, they compete only with the lowest class labour of the country, and are often to be found in the mining districts, side by side with the Hungarians, and Italians, but living up to a higher standard of comfort, assimilating better with the people of the country, and discharging the duties of citizenship. In the large towns they are occasionally found in communities, living to a great extent in a state of comparative isolation from the native or English-speaking population. They are to be found thus settled in large numbers in Chicago, but perhaps more in Detroit than in any other city of the States. In Detroit there is an estimated Polish population of 30,000 to 40,000 souls, which is roughly about one-eighth of the total population of the city.

There are also a large number of Hungarians and Italians in this important frontier town, but the Poles out-number all the other non-English speaking foreigners put together. They are mostly engaged in the lower labour of the district work for low wages, and, as in other localities, are pushing out the Irish labourer. When Poles get a footing in any of the occupations in which trade unions exist, they join the unions, and are said to be as energetic as others in demanding standard conditions of labour.

Large numbers of them are engaged in doing the stable work of the Street Car Company. The Street Car Employés' Association is the largest trade union in Detroit, and the Poles are generally members. Immigrants of this nationality who are grown up before coming to America do not readily acquire the language, but their children are quick to learn, and in the second generation can only be distinguished by their names from native Americans. In Buffalo also there are similar settlements of Poles, Galicians, and Bohemians, the quarters of the city of which they have taken possession, being known by the names of the countries from which they come.

MISCELLANEOUS IMMIGRATION.

With the exception of the immigration from Russia, which is now about to be dealt with, there is no other nationality calling for special attention. There is now some immigration of Portuguese, of people from the Azores, of Greeks, and of Armenians, the latter not being well spoken of by the other operatives in the occupations into which they find their way. There is a good deal of this element in the leather, and boot and shoe trades of the New England States, where it has been successfully used to break down strikes of the English-speaking operatives. There is also a small amount of other Asiatic labour to be found scattered over the country, but it becomes less in extent every year the exclusion laws against the Chinese tending to keep it in check. All these may, however, be disregarded for the purposes of this report, and an examination may now be made of that portion of American immigration "which is of the character "of the recent immigration of destitute foreigners from the "Eastern parts of Europe into England."

IMMIGRATION OF RUSSIAN JEWS.

Practically, the immigration of Russian Jews, whether into England, or into the United States, never threatened to become a difficulty for either nation until 1881. For centuries the Jews in Russia had been barely tolerated. They lived subject to special laws, and were only allowed to reside within certain limits. In the year named, such alterations were made in the laws affecting Jews, that, immediately for thousands, and soon after for even larger numbers, expatriation was the only possible fate. Since then a continuous exodus has been going on, and the banished Jew has had no alternative but to turn his face westward, seeking in strange lands the right of domicile refused to him longer in the land of his birth. Into the history of the persecution which thus drove the Jews out of Russia it is not necessary to enter. All that needs to be done is to examine the extent to which this immigration has entered the United States; the peculiar characteristics of such immigration; and its effect upon social and industrial conditions in that country.

As to extent. We are at once met with a difficulty which is not, however, serious. The United States statistics of immigration give figures as to nationality only, not in any way specially distinguishing Jews from other Russians or Poles, Austrians or Germans. It is, therefore, impossible, in dealing with numbers, to be absolutely sure as to the proportion of Jews among the immigrants counted as coming from Russia. Looking at all the circumstances, however, it will appear quite safe to assume that practically the whole of the Russian immigration is Hebrew in character. In the first place, the Russians are not an emigrating people, nor has it ever been the desire of their Government to see them emigrate. On the contrary, there was a law against the emigration of Russians from which Jews were excepted. In the next place, until the special circumstance occurred which tended to drive the Jews out of Russia the immigration from that country into the United States was almost infinitesimal. In 1861 it only amounted to 34, and for the ten years ending 1871, the annual average was but 314. During the decade ending 1881, the yearly average was 4,304; but in the following ten years 1882-91 it had risen to 23,865, the rise from year to year being progressive. In 1892 the maximum figure of 79,294 was reached. Thus, in 31 years there was a total immigration from Russia of 364,119, of which 317, 948 came during the last eleven years in which the special causes affecting the Jews were in more or less constant operation. In none of these figures is Poland included. The inference that practically all the Russian immigration is Hebrew seems, therefore, entirely justified. There may be a few among the number who are actually Russians, but it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the bulk of them are of Jewish origin. Long, however, before the commencement of this Russian immigration, the Jews generally had been settling in the United States. In many of the learned professions, in commerce, in finance, and in the smaller walks of business, they had been taking up the positions which their special intellectual endowments, and keen habits of business qualified them to fill. These were, however, people of a higher order than the mass of those who came from Russia when the era of persecution set in, and had been a natural outflow from Europe, of people who came willingly to seek a new home, and to adopt a new country. Thus they readily naturalised, and became American citizens the fullest extent. In the case of the exiled Russian Jews, however, this was not so. They neither came voluntarily, nor possessed the capacity of the first comers, and they were naturally not so welcome. What, therefore, are the general characteristics of the flood of immigrants who recently poured out from Russia ?

So far as the Jews in Russia are concerned, it is now practically a question of the survival of the fittest, and those who are driven, or assisted out of the country are in the main, those most unfit to make their way elsewhere. There are of course, numerous exceptions to this rule, and among the flood of those coming out of Russia, is a considerable minority of people able to fight the battle of life anywhere. In Russia, however, as elsewhere, it is the weakest who go to the wall, and thus it is, that even so far as the Russian Jews are concerned, it is those who are poorest and weakest who are driven across the Atlantic. Living in Russia under exceptional conditions, restricted from the exercise of their powers in almost every direction by special legislation, and compelled to live within limits which gave them no scope for the acquirement or development of industrial capacity, provided that they had any desire to move in that direction, the poorer among them could hardly be expected to become, as a class, desirable elements in a new country which requires, above all things, physical strength, and ability to do almost any kind of work. Physically, the Russian Jews are not strong and are not naturally fitted for employments requiring the constant exertion of great muscular power. It is also said against them that for labour of such a kind they have no inclination, but prefer to occupy those walks in life in which the brain is of more service than the muscles. Smart, capable artisans there are amongst them, it is true, but it is to be repeated, that here again the great bulk of those who, during the past 12 years have been crowding into the larger towns of the United States, are of a class not fitted either physically or by disposition for severe exertion. That they can and do work hard and persistently, at special occupations requiring constant application rather than strength, is beyond dispute, but the fact that their industrial scope is thus limited undoubtedly places them at a disadvantage as immigrants. The American statistics showing immigration by occupations prove this very conclusively, and nearly the whole of the labour coming from Russia is seen to be included under the heads of unskilled labour. The only skilled occupations in which they make much show are the clothing trades, but, even here, it is probable that many who return themselves as tailors do so, not because they are already tailors, but because they mean to be tailors, in some one of the senses in which that term is now used in the United States. A gradually increasing number now return themselves as farmers, but, as under the occupation tables Poland is included with Russia, it is difficult to determine how many of these may have come from Southern Russia. A larger number also seem to enter as servants, but the proportion under the heads of labourers and "miscellaneous' is very large indeed, and it is exactly under those two divisions that many of the most undesirable elements of American immigration are to be found. This unfitness of the Russian Jew for general employments has been a great hindrance to his proper distribution over the United States. The sorts of work he can do, or can easily learn, are carried on chiefly in the great cities. The limited extent of his industrial capacity has also caused his concentration upon a comparatively small number of trades. So far as he is concerned, therefore, there has been an amount of local and trade congestion, which has caused his presence to be much more seriously felt than if this class of immigrant had been more generally distributed over the country.

But the tendency to settle down thus in the great centres, and so to take entire possession of certain localities as to gradually force out the population of other nationalities, and to establish a state of isolation from the remainder of the community, has been fostered in other ways, especially by the practices required by their religion. If men require to have their meat slaughtered in a special way, and their food generally prepared in modes which are not those of the population generally, they will naturally seek to live under conditions which make special arrangements in these matters possible. Another contributory cause towards these tendencies to exclusion from intercourse with their neighbours of other nationalities, has been that of language, together with a disposition so suspicious and distrustful as to incline them always to keep by themselves. How far such tendencies are natural or are the results of the centuries of repression under which they have lived it is unnecessary to inquire, but it seems clear that they unfit the Russian Jew from becoming at once an esteemed inhabitant of a nation, which is above all things desirous of making a people which shall be American, and which shall be, as far as possible, homogeneous. Thus the Russian Jew coming to America has been heavily handicapped to begin with. He may not, like the Italian, have been openly bought and sold in the labour market by his own countrymen, trading upon his ignorance, but in another way he has been taken advantage of, and his labour utilised to the profit and advantage of others, usually also of his own race who have availed themselves of these very tendencies in his character to carry out the process. These seem to be features so much part of the character of these people, rather than a result from the new circumstances into which they are thrown, that it is not surprising to find, that the objections urged against the Russian Jews as they are found in the United States, are almost precisely the same as those used against them in England.

These objections briefly stated are, that the Russian Jews coming into a few trades already sufficiently stocked with native labour, work at lower rates of wages than the native workers, and under conditions which are generally injurious to the well-being of the whole trade; that they set up a lower standard of living and of social comfort; that they are dirty in their persons and habits, and form a source of danger to the health of the general community; that, being of a foreign race, not speaking the language of the country into which they come, they are imbued with no spirit of patriotism, and that any political opinions they may entertain are such as would, if carried into practice, subvert the system under which the government of the country into which they come is carried on. Before proceeding to discuss these objections in detail, it is desirable to explain that in no race is the principle of charity towards one's fellows more implicitly believed in than by the Jews. It is with them a religious duty, and, pitiable as the condition of those of their race driven out of Russia may have been, it has been immensely alleviated by the benevolence, the almost unmeasured generosity of their more fortunate brethren in other countries. Charitable agencies of all kinds have been promoted with a view to emigrate them to the countries most suitable for them, and, when there, to distribute them as judiciously as possible in the trades and districts in which they would be least likely to raise objection. If such institutions have been unsuccessful in these objects, it has not been because they have been sparing in their outlay, but rather because of the inherent difficulties of their task. Most other European peoples which send many emigrants to the States have agencies of this kind on the American or European side, or on both, but none can be said to have done more than the Jewish organisations for their people who cross the Atlantic. These very facts, however, tend but to strengthen the objection to the Russian Jew as an immigrant, because it is at once assumed that the necessity for so much charitable assistance indicates the poverty-stricken and helpless character of the people. If then, with all the advantages of this complete system of assisted and specially directed emigration the result is not what it should be, the causes demand investigation.

As has already been observed in respect to some nationalities sending large numbers of emigants to the States, it is difficult to name special localities, or particular industries into which they have chiefly gone. They are distributed everywhere, and leave no marked trace of the course they have followed.

The Russian Jewish element is not, however, one of these. The localities and trades it affects are easily traced, and the work of examination as to results is comparatively easy.

The total Jewish population of the United States cannot easily be obtained, because in census returns nationalities are shown only by places of birth. As, however, this inquiry has chiefly to deal with Russian Jews who can be dealt with more definitely, this is of little importance.

The census of 1890 gives the total number of Russian-born persons in the United States as 182,644, and those of Polish birth as 147,440. Nearly the whole of the former and a considerable proportion of the latter would be Jews. Having regard to the immense immigration of recent years, the census figures seem astonishingly low, even allowing for the addition of the years 1891–2; but it is not impossible to reconcile the figures given by the statistics of immigration with those of the census. Looking at these apparent discrepancies, in fact, it seems likely that the census enumerators were unable to deal at all exhaustively with such large numbers of foreigners unacquainted with the language of the country, and living together with so many different families under one roof or in one set of apartments. Allowing for emigration, however, and death, the figures may be easily reconciled.

Dealing, however, only with Russians, about whom there is least doubt, it is found on examination of the census tables that nearly one half of the population born in Russia is to be found in 10 of the towns only. 48,790 were said to be located in New York, but persons familiar with the Jewish quarter of that city will feel much inclined to doubt the sufficiency of these figures. However, so far as geographical distribution is concerned, it is quite clear that the Russian and Polish Jews are almost entirely to be found in the towns, and make little effort to spread themselves over the country or to take up other than a limited number of occupations.

THE SWEATING SYSTEM.

The trades into which they chiefly go are, in order of numbers, the clothing trades and the cigar trade. They are, of course, to be found in other industries, but only to a limited extent.

In America the clothing trades are of great importance, and employ an immense army of labour. The ready-made clothing trade especially, is carried on upon a gigantic scale, of which we have but little experience in this country, large as our trade is. Much of the ready-made work of the United States is turned out in a very superior fashion, and many of those in the trade do not hesitate to say that their work is quite as good, if not better, than the custom or made-to-order work of England. The effect of this is largely to drive out the higher skilled labour of the custom trade. In the clothing trade there are, of course, numerous grades of quality, but in the higher, the quality is good. Thus in the outer clothing of men and boys, and in ladies' mantles, there is an enormous production of all kinds, from the very best down to the very lowest. Another important branch of the clothing trade is shirt-making, which is also a large industry in the United States, and which, whether carried on under a factory system, in small workshops, or in the homes of the workers, gives employment to many thousands of people, both men and women. Neck wear, such as ties and collars, is another important branch, and most of this is in the hands of the Jews, who have displaced native or other foreign labour, but who are now being in turn hard pressed by the Italians, who have an even lower standard of living. Into the felt hat trade the Jews are also making their way, and, to some extent, but very slightly, into the boot and shoe trade. The chief trades, however, are the two first named—tailoring and cigar-making. Again, it is chiefly as to the effect of the Jew in the clothing trade that complaints are made. In the first place, therefore, it is desirable to ascertain what are the conditions specially existing in that trade, and which of them are due to the introduction of the Russian Jew. The sources of information on this subject are various. In the first place there is personal examination. In the second there is the evidence of witnesses given before the House of Representatives Committee which investigated the "Sweating System," as it exists in the large cities of the United States. This inquiry was held in Washington, but the Committee at different times held sittings in New York, Chicago, and Boston in order that local inspections might be made. In the third place there are the reports of the factory inspectors for the State of New York, in which this industry is principally carried on.

From all these sources of information it appears, that in the ready-made clothing trade all the evils are found to exist which are met with in the east end of London. That is to say, in New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and in a less degree in a few other cities, the sweating system prevails to the fullest extent. As in England, it rests chiefly upon Jewish labour, but, so far as the chief contractors in America are concerned, they are mostly Jews. In some respects it is not surrounded by quite such bad conditions in America, but in other particulars it is worse. Rates of pay are higher, and, possibly, the standard of living a little better than in the worst shops of this kind in the east end of London; but in a considerable number of cases the sanitary conditions of the places used as workshops are much worse. During the last two years legislation has done much to mitigate some of the evils which led to the inquiry, and even now new laws are being put into operation, which are intended, so far as is possible, to abolish the domestic workshop, and to drive the manufacture of clothing back into factories, in which due measures may be taken to protect the health of the workers. To convey a clear idea of the extent and nature of the system it may be well to state that in 1890, according to the census of production, the total value of clothing manufactured in the United States was, from cities of over 20,000 population alone, nearly $500,000,000. Of this New York city made up

$155,000,000; Chicago, $58,000,000; Philadelphia, $42,000,000, and Boston, $31,000,000; while Cincinnati, Baltimore, Brooklyn, San Francisco, and Rochester are each responsible for over $10,000,000 worth. Twenty-five years ago not 25 per cent. of the clothing trade of the country was "ready made," but in 1890 it was at least 60 per cent., and since then has risen considerably. The following description of the growth of the sweating system in the United States is from the report of the House of Representatives Committee on Manufactures, 1892, and is specially interesting as showing how closely the development of this system in the States has followed the lines of its practice in this country: a development largely, if not indeed chiefly, due to the presence in each case of the special kind of human material required for such work:—

"In accord with this development, the system of manufacture has been altered and developed. Up to the time of the war, in the main a household industry, by which the women of the family provided its clothing, and in which work the neighbourhood seamstress assisted and the village tailor co-operated as an expert, the work of the larger establishments was mainly custom work, the greater part of which was done on the premises, under the close supervision of the dealer, who sold directly to the consuming public; and to a large extent this is still the case with what is known as 'custom work.'

"The ready-made business was at first carried on under the same plan, its economies involving at first not so much a change of this system as the saving of expert judgment, by making the garments in specified assortments, instead of adapting each to a special wearer, and in the sub-division of labour and comparative cheapness of expert skill in each branch made possible by this change.

"The difference in labour conditions between the custom and ready-made business soon developed a specialization in the methods of the latter, which has come to be known as the 'sweating' system, and which, giving opportunity for one or more middlemen between the wholesale 'manufacturer' (so called) and the actual operative, has facilitated the cheapening of manufacture, the degradation of the labour engaged in it, and the growth or a serious menace to the general health of the country. When to this it is added that, generally speaking, in each of the important centres where clothing manufacture is carried on, three-quarters or more of the goods made there are manufactured for sale outside of the State, and that in those where its conditions are most serious the per-centage of the whole manufacture disposed of in other States is still higher, there is stated what to your Committee seems the most obvious basis for action by Congress.

"The present system is as follows:—The materials are cut, and those for each garment bunched together on the premises of the manufacturer, who expects to mark the finished product as his own. They are then distributed in large lots, frequently by thousands of garments each, to special jobbers, who are known as 'contractors,' each of whom has his own place of business, and generally his own factory, and who, though he naturally and frequently works largely for the same and a limited number of parties from year to year, is at the same time free to make contracts with any one, and is rather a specialist in some particular line of manufacture—for examples, coats, or cloaks, or pantaloons, or overcoats, or special grades or sizes of these—than the special employé of

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any particular firm or firms. He may, and frequently does, live in a different city from that in which the goods are cut, the contractors for certain classes of work in certain cities, offering such inducements as attract work from other cities. In this way the manufacture, as well as the marketing of clothing, involves most complex questions of interstate commerce, the most marked feature of which is the extent to which goods nominally 'manufactured' in other parts of the country are really made up in New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, notably at the first-named city, and special lines are distributed in the rural districts of each of the eastern and middle and many of the other States.

"With his acquaintance with the contractor, who receives in large lots the materials ready cut out for making, knowledge by the wholesaler of their manufacture practically ceases, his ignorance of the actual conditions of their manufacture being frequently as carefully guarded as it is generally claimed, and responsibility being sedulously disclaimed, on his part.

As a matter of fact, a large proportion—probably one-half—of the goods thus distributed for making, are made up by the employés of the contractor in factories, and under conditions which—though varying largely, according to the class of labour employed, local factory laws and their enforcement, &c.—are not such as to call for special comment, the essential of the 'sweating' process consisting in the fact that the compensation of the contractor is the margin between the price he receives and the price he pays for the making of each garment, which margin is, in the vernacular, said to be 'sweated' from the compensation of his employés.

As to a very large portion, however—so nearly one-half that it may be so regarded—the work is sub-contracted from the first contractor. Being financially responsible and having a business 'rating,' he is enabled to secure work from firms which deal only with such, and he in turn has facilities for satisfying himself as to the integrity and responsibility of others less fortunate, with whom wholesale manufacturers refuse to deal. A great part, therefore, of the work which the original contractor receives is given out to sub-contractors, each of whom employs hands—generally less than 20. As to these sub-contractors, it is the exception that a tolerable workshop is provided, or that their work is done under tolerable conditions. From them, in the first place, must be sweated the profits of the first contractor, while the sub-contractor's compensation must be sweated in turn from employés, who will work for less wages than those employed in the larger shops, and under conditions generally inconsistent with comfort and cleanliness.

"A typical and a most general example of these sub-contractor's establishments is the so-called tenement sweat shop, where the main work room is one of the two larger rooms of the tenement flat, and, overflowing into the adjacent rooms, is made to accommodate from 6 to 15, or even more, 'sweating' employés—men, women, and children—while in the other large room of the flat is the domestic headquarters of the 'sweater,' his living, sleeping, and cooking arrangements overflowing into the workroom, employés whom he boards, and who eat at their work and sleep on the goods, frequently completing the intimate connexion of living and manufacturing conditions.

"Such are the circumstances under which probably more than one-fourth of our ready-made, and somewhat (though only a small per cent.) of our custom-made clothing is made. The people engaged in the business are among those whose families are most prolific, whose sense of order and cleanliness is least developed, and by whom the distinction between living and workrooms is least comprehended, not to say, made.

The premises are generally dirty to the point of filth, though in frequent cases one wonders at their comparative good order, especially when one notes how invariably the landlord's duty is even more neglected than is that of the tenant, and the halls and staircases more filthy and out of repair than their private rooms. These so-called shops are, generally speaking, in the most squalid and densely populated parts of the city.

" This, however, is not the bottom step. To some extent from the first contractors, to a larger extent from these tenement sweaters, and to a considerable extent from each other, the heads of single families, inhabiting one or more rooms, and generally accommodating either another family as sub-tenants or a number of lodgers or boarders, secure lots of work to be made up at a price which permits the ones from whom they secure it to 'sweat' a profit from them. By this class, known as the "tenement home workers" is probably made nearly one-fourth of our ready-made clothing and a larger proportion of the branch known as "children's" clothes. Even in the custom catering trade, while there is little room left for the middleman, yet a considerable portion of it is handled by comparatively well-paid operatives who are allowed to do part of their work at home. In many cases, possibly in most of the cases in some cities, the conditions are not particularly bad.

" The great mass, however, of the tenement home work is of a medium or low grade ready-made goods, from the price for making up which frequently two, and sometimes more, middlemen's profits must be sweated. The households in which it is made include many of the most wretched in which human beings exist among us. The conditions of squalor and filth are such as in a large proportion of cases to make even inspection impossible except by one hardened to the process, while the quarters towards which this work seems to tend are the eddies into which seem to have drifted the most wretched and ignorant of our population, and from which are scattered much of the crime and more of the disease that infest our large cities. From the wholesale manufacturer, marketing from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 worth of goods per year, through the middleman to the home tenement worker, the steps are steadily downward, of decreasing prominence and respectability in a business way, of decreasing comfort and compensation, the profit of each one of the line, above the wretch who toils at the bottom, being sweated from the one next below him.

" So far as concerns operatives in the contractors' shops, while there may be much to suggest as to certain instances and places, yet your committee has found no such general condition as to call for congressional consideration. In several cities their condition is being steadily bettered as the result of the work of local or State inspectors. The operatives employed in them receive the ordinary wages of other labour, skilled or unskilled, of similar grade. Woman labour is neither exceptionally prevalent nor poorly compensated, and child labour is little used, probably not more than in the same localities and in other callings it would be used without question. There are, of course, generous employers and tyrannical ones, good ones and bad ones of every kind; but their only special features worth mentioning here are perhaps, first, that the proportion of foreign-born labour is extraordinary when compared with that employed in other occupations, and that the hours are frequently, though by no means invariably, longer than those at which in similar sized shops of other industries they would be permitted to work.

" In the tenement sweat shops, however, the conditions are radically changed for the worse. In the first place, unhealthy and unclean conditions are almost universal, while those of filth and contagion are common. The proportion of foreign-born and newly-arrived immigrants is so large that others form an inconsiderable proportion. The circumstances of the wage-workers making them more dependent in getting along in the new country to which they have come, they are more subject to hard treatment by the sub-contractor or sweater who employs them, though it must not be supposed that the latter are a particularly inhuman class. The proportion of female labour arises to a much larger proportion than in the first contractor's shops, and child labour is generally used, while as to wages they average from 25 to 33⅓ per cent. less than in the larger shops, and as to hours there is practically no limit, except the endurance of the employé, the work not merely being paid for by the task, but the task so adjusted as practically to drive from the shop each employé who is not willing to work to the limit of physical endurance, the hours of labour under this system rarely being less than 12, generally 13 or 14, and frequently from 15 to 18 hours in the 24.

"The lot, however, of these tenement-house shop workers is enviable compared to that of those engaged in tenement-house homework, except, however, the limited number as above noted engaged in the customs trade under a different system. The tenement-house worker is almost invariably a foreigner, generally of a short stay in this country, frequently defective in habits or physical or in mental capacity, or a woman whom the death or worthlessness of her husband leaves to support a family, which prevents her leaving her home. Here the labour is practically all foreign-born. The women are more numerous than the men, and the children are as numerous as either. The work is carried on in the one, two, or three rooms occupied by the family, which probably has, as sub-tenants or boarders, an equal number of outsiders. No pretence is made of separating the work from the household affairs, if such a term can be used to describe the existence of these people. The hours observed are simply those which endurance or necessity prescribe. Children are worked to death by the side of their parents, who are dying from overwork or disease.

"Contagious diseases, which are specially prevalent among these people, thrive along with their work, and even death may distract from their occupation only the one or the few necessary to dispose of the body. As to wages, there practically is no compensation which could be properly so called. The work has been secured by ruinous underbidding of even the tenement-house sweat shops, or by sub-contract from them, and is almost invariably piecework, involving several processes, part of which may be attended to by the head of the family, and the rest by its other members, according to their capacity. Indeed, as to this class of labour, it consists in so large part of those who are compelled to accept rather than to choose their work, that it is taken without reference to the possibility of a livelihood being made thereby, the miserable workers getting simply all that they can from it, begging as much as possible to supplement their below-starvation wages, and dying or being taken charge of by the charitable authorities when they are driven to that extreme."

It will be gathered from this statement that, so far as the element of sub-contract is concerned, the sweating system in the United States is worse than it is in England. It is also to be observed, that, while in England, during the last two or three years, there has been a considerable extension of the factory system in the clothing trade, in the United States the tendency has been in the other direction. There is, indeed, much evidence to show that clothing contractors have limited or closed entirely their factories, because in various ways they consider they can secure greater cheapness of production, with freedom from responsibility by giving the work out to be done in small workshops or in tenements in different parts of the country. This tendency on the other hand, has caused legislative efforts to be made to drive the work back again into large establishments. In a few States this legislation has taken the form of a very strict supervision of small and domestic workshops. Massachusetts was the first State to enforce laws against tenement work, but as the neighbouring State of New York had not provided a system of inspection equally stringent; what happened was, that Boston firms simply sent their work to sub-contractors in New York, where there were thousands of Russian and Polish Jews ready to take it under the lowest sweating conditions. The State of New York has quite recently brought itself into line with Massachusetts in this matter, but, until other States do the same, the only effect of this piecemeal legislation will simply be to drive the system from one corner to another.

It is quite clear that without the supply of cheap foreign labour upon which the whole system as it at present exists is based, this mode of production cannot continue. It is possible that the system may secure some degree of cheapness in production, but any economy in this direction may be more than lost through the evils which follow in its train. It is extremely doubtful if the domestic system of manufacture results in cheaper production than the factory system. If anything is to be learned from the history of the boot and shoe trade in the United States, it is that the factory system applied to a large scale of production obtains for the consumer a cheaper and probably better article than any other method. The general boot and shoe trade of the United States is carried on in large factories. The largest establishments in the world in this line of business are to be found in the New England States. Clothing generally is at least 25 per cent. dearer in the United States than in England, but in boots and shoes there is a nearer approach to an equality of price and value than in any other article. American producers of boots and shoes will go so far as to say, that American goods in this line are both better and cheaper than in England. However this may be, the fact is clear, that in a branch of manufacture so nearly allied to tailoring, and, which is just as much suited for tenement production, the greatest cheapness to the consumer results from the adoption of the factory system, while in all that concerns the health and cleanliness of the operatives, the advantage is immeasurable.

The general characteristics of the American sweating system, as it exists in the large centres, have already been described from the report of the Committee of Investigation, but a few special cases of which personal observation has been made will further illustrate the condition of the trade, and the workers therein, especially in New York.

Hester Street may be taken as a typical street of the Jewish quarter in New York. In many respects it is strongly suggestive of Middlesex Street in our own Whitechapel. It may not be quite so crowded, or so dilapidated as Petticoat Lane in its palmy days, before town improvement altered the aspect of its most picturesque retreats, nor is it, perhaps, so varied in the character of the merchandise exposed for sale. There is, however, a strong family resemblance to the broader Middlesex Street into which the old lane has expanded. The Whitechapel Street is, however, a cleaner and better ordered thoroughfare than its rival of New York. The sanitary conditions are altogether better, and the local authorities in London would not tolerate for a single day the filth and squalor which so generally prevail in Hester Street. Hester Street serves largely as a market for the Jewish quarter, and is so crowded with stalls, boxes, barrows, baskets, barrels, and other extemporised places of business, that locomotion is exceedingly difficult, while the heavier traffic of the mid street can only be carried on at a slow walk, so great is the crowd and the obstruction. The basement of nearly every house is used as a store of some kind, and merchants of every conceivable commodity, invariably of the lowest class in its kind, elbow each other on the sidewalks. The food materials offered for sale are of inferior quality and of dirty appearance, and lie exposed for sale side by side with the casks of overflowing ashes and other house refuse, which stand out well into the afternoon waiting for the dustman's cart. The houses on either side are large tenements, crowded to their fullest capacity, bedding and clothing of every variety of colour hanging out from windows, and over the projecting balconies. In damp weather the street is soon ankle deep in mud and redolent of rotten fruit, bad onions, and salt herring, with an added touch of pungency from the tubs of pickled cucumbers which flank the basement doorways, and windows of the houses.

In this thoroughfare are to be found the abodes of many sweaters. One man, who, when in full work employs about 30 hands at coat making, gave through an American workwoman, he being unable to speak English, some account of his business. His workroom is on the second floor, is fairly lighted and clean, but the ante-room, through which it is approached, is in a most dirty and stinking condition, a sink and closet near the doorway being in a most uncleanly state. The female worker said that a few years ago she could earn $8 to $10 a week at coat-making, but now does not get more than $6. Part of the reduction is, however, due to working shorter hours. The men, none of whom understand a word of English, work from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m., with an interval of one hour for dinner. They work in sets, under a task system which demands a turn out of eight coats per day for each set, each coat passing through seven or eight pairs of hands. The machinists, or "operators," as they are here called, are best paid, and at 25c. a coat earn $2 a day. The baster, who does also general work, comes next, and has 22 cts. a coat. The presser gets 15 cts. a coat, and the female finisher 8 cts. Schiller works for four or five different houses, and makes second-class coats, for which he gets 6*s.* each. Four years ago he was getting 8*s.* for the same article.

The cheapest coat he makes is a 5*s.* coat. Formerly silks and trimmings were supplied by the wholesale house, but now he has to find these materials himself. Button-holes are sent out to be machined and cost him four cents per hole. His men work all the year round, but the busy season is in the summer quarter. There is not much lost time to be complained of, but he pays off men when trade is bad, as plenty of others can always be had.

A German Jew makes trousers in a large room, formed by clearing out the partitions and thus converting four small rooms into one, for which he pays 18 dollars a month. He makes trousers at from 12½ cents to 30 cents a pair. He employs seven machinists, all males, and double the number of other male and female workers. His two most skilled machinists can get through 40 pairs of trousers a day and can earn from $12 to $13 a week. The average machinist does not earn more than $8 to $9. The female finishers in the shop can earn $6 a week, but those who take work out to finish, not more than $3, The presser, &c., can earn $4 a day of 13 hours. None of his people speak English, although many of them have been some years in the country. In his opinion the increasing immigration of Russian Jews and Italians is intensifying competition, so that during the last three or four years prices have fallen at least 10 cents a pair. It is also causing an increased amount of work to be done by people in the country, and in their own houses.

A Jewish master has a shop in this locality and employs about 100 hands in two large well-lighted rooms. His place is under factory inspection and kept in good order. This must, however, be classed as a sweating shop, because the employer takes out work from the wholesale houses, in the usual way, and makes his profit by paying less than the rates he receives for labour to his workpeople. He represents the system in perhaps its least objectionable form. He is by trade himself a skilled tailor, has worked in Prescott Street, London, and is a well-educated, intelligent Hebrew, whose ideas about the general condition of his trade and the people in it are worthy of note. Except his pressers, all his people are paid by the day. He does a good class of work, but sub-divides to such an extent, that one coat may, in the process of manufacture, pass through 40 hands. Naturally, under such a system, the rates of wages vary considerably. His workpeople are mostly Russian Jews who, with a few exceptions, were not regularly trained tailors when they came to New York. Remuneration is therefore a question of proficiency. His pressers are mostly machine pressers and can earn from $15 to $20 a week, the average being about $17. His operators of the best class may get as much as $15 a week, but from this maximum the scale runs down to a very much lower figure for inexperienced hands doing the least important sections of work. His female workers average $7 a week. It is not easy for a good tailor to get into this style of work, which entirely depends upon the organising of comparatively unskilled persons, each only able to do a very little portion of a garment. His foreman, when he first came, could not sew on a button, but now he is drawing $22 a week. The employer is of opinion that his position and reputation in the trade, as a maker of good work only, gives him power to make the best conditions with the wholesale houses for which he works, and he is thus able to maintain his prices in spite of the increasing competition which prevails. The lowest price coat he makes is one at $1½ and for overcoats he receives from $2½ to $3½. In the higher walks of the ready-made trade there are some mutual associations of employers, who are able to regulate prices somewhat. He admits that although prices have not come down in his case, he has now to make a much better garment for the same money. He says that among the smaller employers there is an utter want of anything like organisation, or a common understanding about prices, and the wholesale houses take advantage of this to play off one against another. Thus, as new men come into the trade, they take a sample of their work to the warehouse. They are met there with an inquiry as to price. Suppose they say a dollar, they are told that the firm cannot take any at that price, but will give 85 cents, which is what they can get the article done for by other makers. The work may be really worth a dollar, but the small master, pressed by his necessities, takes the sum offered and thus fixes the rate, not only for himself but for others who have been receiving the higher price. The concentration of Hebrew workmen in one locality he believes to be bad, not only for the general community, but for the people themselves. It is very unsanitary, because it results in congestion and overcrowding with all their attendant evils. It also has the effect of largely raising rents in the crowded districts, because property owners take advantage of this desire of the immigrants to live together. Sometimes he would ask his workpeople why they continued to live in the slums instead of going out into the suburbs, where they could get cheaper and better houses and fresh air. Do what he would he could not get them to move out, and so has to have his shop just there. He admits that this concentration is largely, if not entirely, due to what some might call religious superstition. They liked to make sure that they got the kind of food prescribed by their religion, and also to get their meals at home. It is only by living in communities that they can make sure on these points of their religious belief. The bad side of this is that it keeps them isolated and they remain ignorant of the language, the laws, and the manners of the nation in which they live.

Forsyth Street is another thoroughfare of the Jewish quarter in which the sweating system flourishes amid the most unsanitary surroundings, and in which property owners have discovered still a newer method of increasing the density of population. This is done by filling in any blank spaces which may have been left for yards or gardens, between the backs of the houses of two adjoining streets. In other words, at the back of every street an additional row of houses has been sandwiched in. In most cases these intermediate houses are used as work-rooms, and often do duty as both dwelling places and work-rooms. In the case of one visited, the front tenement was crowded from basement to garret with residents of the poorest class. Into the few feet of back yard between the front and back house no less than five closets are crowded, and these are of the most unsatisfactory type. Standing as they do immediately under the back windows of the front house and the front windows of that at the back, they must prove sources of discomfort and ill-health to the tenants around, who have to breathe the atmosphere they pollute. On the first floor of the back house, approached by a filthy, dilapidated staircase, is found a sweating shop occupying four rooms, the largest of which is 13 feet square. There are nine machines in the place, and there are boys at work who are under the prescribed age. On the floor above is a similar establishment crowded with workers, who stitch in peril of a rotten, water-stained ceiling, which, broken in places, now threatens to fall in a mass. The house is absolutely so ruinous as to be dangerous, and yet, such as it is, a rent of $15 a month is exacted for this floor alone. There are two miserable rooms in the basement, one about 10 feet by 8 feet, and the other, without a window, about 8 feet by 7 feet. There are here two machines, and it is evident, from bedding lying on the floor, that this is both workshop and dwelling. The rent for these is $9½ per month. A well-dressed lady is here collecting her rents, but, much to her indignation, she is warned by a factory inspector that, under a law just come into operation, the back premises must be repaired, or a license for use as workshops will be refused and the occupant prosecuted. Further on is a sweating workshop about 20 feet square, in which are employed 24 people. There is a stable on the ground floor below, and the combination of odours arising from this cause, from the cooking of bad food, and from the pressing of damp cloth, is well nigh insupportable. The rent for this room is $15 a month. On the floor above is a room 14 feet by 10 feet, in which 15 persons are employed. Notice is given by the inspector in all these cases that the rooms cannot be used longer as workshops, it being now illegal to have such establishments above stables. Further on, the inspectors show a wretched old house, the closets of which are in a disgraceful condition, occupied in a similar manner, and from which a gross rental of from $80 to $100 per month is obtained. Under the guidance of inspectors so vigilant as Mrs. Louise Cuthell and Mr. G. A. McKay, the doubting Londoner, who thinks there is nothing on earth to equal the sweating shops of East London, is quickly undeceived. The one consoling fact is that New York is at last waking up to the gravity of the situation created by this colony of eastern Europeans in their midst. Such a state of things has caused a gradual increase in the stringency of factory inspection, and legislation is continually in demand to circumvent the varied devices by which these people, and their landlords, manage to evade the law.

That this description is not in the least overdrawn may be easily seen from a quotation or two from the report of the Sweating Committee, which will also serve to show at the same time that this state of things is not peculiar to New York. Thus, referring to a visit of inspection paid by the Committee to Chicago, in April of 1892, the report says: "This shop is " located in the rear of a two storey frame building, over a " stable in which there are three stalls, one horse, a dog, a spring " wagon, and a large manure pile, and is reached by a narrow, " dirty passage way, which leads to a ricketty pair of steps, by " which the shop is entered. There is a space, perhaps, 25 feet " square, between the front building and the stable, which the " sweater chooses to call a "yard," but which is, in reality, " nothing more than a garbage receptable. The dirty rags, " ashes, and decayed garbage, together with the foul odours " that issue from two unkept closets, evidence great neglect on ' the part of the tenant as to the healthful and sanitary con" ditions of his surroundings." Under examination, the proprietor of this shop said that he employs about 18 people, making ladies' cloaks. They are all Hebrews, and he estimates the Hebrew population of Chicago at 150,000. The average wages of his men he states at $15, and of his women at $6 per week. The hours of work he gives as being from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., but admits they sometimes work until 9 p.m. Questioned as to the special work upon which he was then employed, he says that he now receives 80 cents. for it, whereas two years ago he was obtaining $1·25. Wages are therefore lower, and he ascribes this to there being so many who want work. Practically the same story is told by the employer in every establishment visited.

As to Boston, Philadelphia, and New York, the evidence is all in the same direction, but it is unnecessary to quote further, as the sweating system is but an incident in the general question of immigration, without which the system could not exist. In respect to wages, however, it is important to observe that while the evidence taken by the Committee tends to show that in the larger factories and workshops not conducted under this system, the wages are quite as good as those paid in other equally skilled employments in the same locality, the rates paid in the sweating workplaces are 25 per cent. less for the same amount of work. In the case of work done under the tenement system wages are lower still, but it is pointed out that it is the poorer and cheaper grades of goods which are made under the last-named conditions. This Committee, having considered all the facts laid before it, is of opinion that, "Since the operatives in these industries are " so largely newly-arrived immigrants, and since the deteriora- " tion in their condition has been so coincident with the " development of certain classes of immigration as unquestion- " ably to be connected with them—that strict and discrimi- " nating limitation of immigration might be properly and " successfully tried." The Committee, however, declines to go beyond this general recommendation as to immigration.

WORKSHOP LEGISLATION AND INSPECTION.

Necessarily there have been repeated attempts in the States chiefly concerned to mitigate these evils by legislation, and the State of Massachusetts may be said to have led the way in this direction. The difficulty of all legislation, however, which is merely local, is that it simply drives the evil from one place to another. The history of all this law making is itself sufficient to fill a volume, and its inadequacy is shown in every report issued by the factory inspectors in the States chiefly concerned in this trade. Yet in many respects the factory legislation of the States of Massachusetts and New York is much more drastic nominally than that of this country intended to deal with similar evils. In the State of Massachusetts the chief industries carried on are such as specially require State supervision being of a kind in which much female and child labour is employed. It is the chief home of the textile industries, and in these a large proportion of British labour is to be found. Possibly for this reason its factory legislation has proceeded on very similar lines to that of this country, but in so far as domestic industries are concerned the State has gone much further than we have done. In this respect legislation has been less a question of individual rights than of the public good, and it is interesting to note how far the State has been driven in this direction, by the strong influx of alien labour which was creating conditions considered dangerous to the community if left to go on unchecked. In looking at the matter from this point of view it is to be borne in mind that no State has power to make a law prohibiting, or directly restricting immigration. If it suffers from this cause it can only legislate indirectly, and must leave the National Legislature to deal with the larger question, which is a national one. The stringency of local legislation may therefore in some degree be regarded as the measure of the evils to be checked. In this way, therefore, the industrial legislation of Massachusetts and New York is of importance to this inquiry

In Massachusetts a very stringent Act was passed in 1891, which was amended in 1892, and again altered in March of the present year, so as to increase its stringency. The Act is administered by the District Police, under which is the Department of Factory Inspection. This law requires, that within 14 days of the opening of any house or room used as a dwelling, for purposes of clothing manufacture, notice shall be given to the District Police, or to the special inspector appointed for the purpose, in order that the premises may be inspected. If found to be in good sanitary condition a license is to be given. The decision as to what are suitable premises is left with the inspectors, and they insist upon cleanliness and good sanitation being maintained. This is held to include separate waterclosets for women and men. Owners of tenement property are naturally unwilling to make the alterations thus involved, and so at once a great blow is struck at the tenement system. Stringent inspection as to the presence of infectious disease in such workshops, is also insisted upon, and this extends to imported clothing which may be suspected of having come from any place where it has been manufactured under unhealthy conditions. It is also provided that all ready-made clothing manufactured in such places, exposed for sale shall bear a tag or label on which the words "Tenement Made" shall be legibly printed. The minimum penalty for violation of the Act is $50 and the maximum $100. The amendment of 1893 renders liable to penalties any person who gives out work to be done in a tenement, to anyone who has not the license required by the law. The full text of this Act and the license forms necessary under it, are set forth in full in an appendix to this report. In the opinion of the Chief Inspector this law is now very effective, and is rapidly having the desired result of driving work into healthy factories, in which it can be done under the most healthful conditions. The number of Jews in Boston is now so great, that, according to the Factory Inspectors, vigorous action is necessary to keep down the evils of the sweating system. Their numbers have become so large that competition is reducing wages, and work formerly done by men at $10 to $14 a week is now being done by these Jews at $7. The hours have gone up from 10 per day to 14 or 15 per day. The Jews are not skilled tailors when they come, but have to be taught on inferior work. In some shops the inspector sees an entire change of faces every three months in the low grade trade. In shops of this class wages will vary from a minimum of $3½ a week, to a maximum of $9 a week. Gradually the new comers improve, take better work, and are now even getting into the custom trade. All the same, the effect on wages is to reduce them, and English-speaking labour is gradually being displaced. In Boston as elsewhere the Jews are localising themselves, and from their first centre are gradually extending their circumference by squeezing out the former inhabitants. They promise in a short time to take entire possession of Wards 6 and 7. In these divisions at the census of 1880 there were but 159 Russians, while at the same time there were 7,667 Irish inhabitants. Now there are but 5,532 Irish, a decrease of 2,135, which has been more than made up by an increase of 2,240 Russian Jews. Since the last census was taken the influx of Russian cheap labour into this locality has still further increased. With a liberty-loving people, the character of the legislation enacted is of itself sufficient testimony to the urgent need for severe measures, and affords ample proof of the quality of the immigration rendering such laws necessary. But if the evil has thus in some degree been counteracted in New England, the neighbouring State of New York has been somewhat behind in the movement, but is now alive to the importance of reform.

So far as the factory inspectors of the State of New York are concerned, everything possible has been done by the Department to educate public opinion as to the extent to which this unhealthy industrial system has been extending in the city, and in the State generally. In the report for 1891 the Chief Inspector calls attention to the fact, that the city of New York has become a centre to which goods are sent ready cut up for manufacture by clothing contractors in other cities in which stricter laws for the regulation of this trade prevail. This is notably the case in regard to the State of Massachusetts. The Massachusetts Legislature, as has been seen, had passed very stringent laws in regard to the inspection of all workshops and tenements in which this class of work was carried on, and made regulations by which work done in tenement houses, was to be specially labelled as a safeguard to purchasers. The chief effect of this legislation, however, seems to have been to cause the Boston contractors to send their work to be executed in New York, where there is an unlimited supply of cheap labour ready to execute it, free from the limitations prevailing in Massachusetts, A Commission of Inquiry was sent from Massachusetts to New York to investigate the facts in connection with this state of affairs. A physician of repute accompanied the party and drew up a report of his impressions embodied in a sworn affidavit. In the course of this document Dr. Stiebeling declares, that he visited No. 116, Hester Street, which he found to be "an old " four storey and basement brick house, in which the two lower " floors are used as dwellings, while the two upper floors are " occupied by two tailor 'bosses' with their families, boarders " and working hands. The third floor consists of four small " rooms which are filled to excess by seven sewing machines, " heaps of boys' pants, nine working hands, boss, wife, six " children, two beds and a mighty fire-place. On the fourth " floor two small rooms are occupied by 15 working hands, a " number of sewing machines, heaps of jackets and a large fire- " place. There are two cabinets in the rear basement one of " which was locked and the other open. As an old practising

" physician and a surgeon in our late war of rebellion, affiant " has seen many bad places, but he confesses that he has never " met a place in such an awful condition as this open cabinet in " the basement of the house, No. 116, Hester Street. It beggars " description." At 162, Division Street, on the fourth floor, he found four very small rooms occupied by five sewing machines, 24 working hands and the family of the employer, consisting of wife and five children. The mother reported that within the last few years six of her children had died of various diseases in this place. The doctor further declares "that the dust, filth, and " dirt accumulated in the sweating dens contain the germs of " the prevailing infectious diseases such as diphtheria, scarlatina, " erysipelas and small-pox, and all the clothing manufactured " in these shops is impregnated with these germs and consequently may transmit such germs to persons who handle " and wear it." Commenting on this statement the factory inspectors say: "It is no exaggeration to say that nine-tenths " of the sweat shops of New York City are the equal in squalor, " wretchedness and overcrowding with the two places mentioned, " and the vile state of affairs does not improve with time but is " becoming even worse." The report further points out that the swarms of inferior if not utterly objectionable immigrants which have come to the country within the last few years have to a large degree settled in New York, and that many have gone into the business of manufacturing clothing. By living in communities rent is increased. Competition has been further intensified by one nationality struggling for the work with the immigrants of another nationality; Russian Jews have no longer a monopoly of the sweating trade, and there are now hundreds of Italian sweater dens in New York where a couple of years ago there was scarcely one. The Italians with a still lower standard of living are able to under-bid the Russian Jews. In supplement to this statement of the Factory Inspector, it may be observed that another element which tends to give the Italians an advantage in this competition, is the larger employment of Italian women and children, by their husbands, in this class of work, than among the Jews, female labour among the latter not being at all extensively used. In the seventh Annual Report, that for 1892, of the inspector, attention is again called to the " abominations that have arisen in the manufacture of clothing," and it is urged that, "laws should be passed which would tend " to at least regulate, if not entirely abolish the system which " permitted the deplorable evils which have already become a " scandal to civilization." The laws passed have not as yet been entirely effective, although conditions in the sweating trade, under which it is estimated probably 60,000 persons labour, have been somewhat improved. The report goes on: "The people " for whose direct benefit this legislation is intended, compose " a well-defined class who are helpless without the interposition " of the law. They come here in great ship-loads, oftentimes

" without even a rudimentary education in their native tongues, " entirely ignorant of the customs of this country, without re- " sources, with no trade or occupation to which they can turn, " and are ready material to be used for profit by those who wish ' to take advantage of their helplessness or misfortunes. There " seemed to be some sort of arrangement, the precise nature of " which it is difficult to determine, by which the Polish and Rus- " sian Jewish emigrants are controlled so that they may be easily " congregated and utilised in the clothing trades. It is certain " that they did not work at tailoring in the countries from " whence they came, and it is not possible to believe that they would so unanimously adopt that occupation immediately upon " their arrival here were they not systematically guided into it. " It would be a matter of public interest to know who it is, or " what powerful influence is brought to bear upon them, that " thus diverts these people into an occupation which is no longer " remunerative or attractive, and confines them in dense masses " in foul quarters, where they must labour extraordinarily long " hours for a mere subsistence." The report then goes on to call in question the conclusion, that it is only the lower grade of ready-made clothing which is manufactured in these sweating shops. It points out that in a large per-centage of the workshops there are individual cases in which disease and bodily contamination afflict the operatives, and that as clothing is known to be a ready receptacle and distributor of disease germs, the danger from apparel made in these shops is patent. During the year the inspectors have learned, that all ready-made clothing regardless of grade is made up in these places either wholly or in part. Work is so subdivided and sent out to be done in different establishments, that in some stage of its manufacture it is sure to find its way into premises of doubtful healthfulness, whether the manufacturers are aware of it or not. There are about 350 wholesale clothing manufacturers—that is, firms which cut up cloth for manufacture—in the city of New York alone, and of these all but about ten have their work done in tenements and sweat shops. Even the custom tailors are beginning to avail themselves of this kind of cheap labour. It was found during the year that the police uniforms for one of the chief cities in the State, for which the individual policeman has to pay a fair price, were manufactured in a sweating shop. The work of the week in these shops, commences at from 5 to 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, and continues until 8 or possibly 12, and so on till Friday at six o'clock in the evening. Even if these people had the desire to be clean they have not the time. In the city of New York the work hours generally are shorter than elsewhere in the State in the same industries, but an exception is made in the case of those sweating shops in which 66 hours are still considered a week's work. During the busy season the limit of time is a question of endurance, and sometimes as much as 90 hours a week is worked.

These vigorous denunciations of the evils of a system developed by the cupidity of individuals, and based upon the ignorance and weakness of these unhappy immigrants, have had their effect in the increased stringency of legislation, and the law of 1893 brings New York quite abreast, if not, indeed, ahead of Massachusetts in the drastic nature of its laws dealing with the matter. The number of inspectors is to be increased from 18 to 24, and of these nearly one half will be females, who are found to be very effective in dealing with domestic workplaces. The New York inspection laws will be found fully set forth in an appendix. No severer condemnation of the character of the immigration from Eastern and Southern Europe into America can be found than the passage of these laws which their presence has rendered necessary. So far as the Jews are concerned, none can feel more keenly the dangers of such a situation than the leaders of the philanthropic organisations which exist in different parts of the world for the aid, direction, and regulation of Jewish immigration.

THE WORK OF JEWISH ORGANISATIONS.

It is perceived by these bodies that if something is not done to check the tendency to settle down in masses, in a limited number of localities, and in a few industries, a state of feeling will be created which may result in the entire stoppage of Jewish immigration into the United States. Therefore various, if inadequate, measures are continually being adopted, with a view to secure a more general diffusion of those who come, over a wider area and over more fields of industry. The chief reasons operating against the success of such a policy have already been explained. So vast has been the flood of Russian Jewish immigration in recent years, and so great is the feeling of benevolence of well-to-do Jews towards their less fortunate brethren, that there is hardly a town of any importance in the State which has not a Jewish Relief Association in some form or other. To understand rightly how serious a problem this immigration difficulty is to such bodies, it is necessary to study some of their operations. With the work of the Jewish Board of Guardians, and other charitable organisations in this country most people are familiar. In America such institutions are more numerous, and their fields of operation more extensive than here. In New York the chief organisations existing, are the United Hebrew Charities and the Baron de Hirsch Fund. The first of these finds it necessary to lay down a very broad programme of charitable work. It consists of a Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Society, a Hebrew Benevolent Fuel Society, a Hebrew Relief Society, a Hebrew Lying-in Society, and a Hebrew Free Burial Fund Society. It maintains industrial schools and a technical institute, in which men and women, and boys and girls, may be taught how to work. It is to be noted in respect to this that a very large proportion of pupils are instructed in the use of the sewing machine. It distributes relief in kind to necessitous Hebrews. It also sees to the emigration of those who are unable to get a living in the States, and has an employment agency always on the look out to find work for unemployed Jews. Even these descriptions do not fully detail the work of some of the departments, for the employment agency, in addition to its main function, also provides lodgings and food, clothing and shoes, cost of transit, and tools to its *protégés.* Medical assistance is also provided by another department. To all this were added, a few years ago, auxiliary committees, such as a Central Russian Refugee Committee, a Russian Transportation Fund, and a Committee for Ameliorating the Condition of Russian Exiles. Nor do these by any means exhaust the list of the good works of these charities. A perusal of a few of the yearly reports will discover references to many other special and occasional works of benevolence. It is sometimes contended that the Jewish immigrants are not of a pauper class, because they do not come upon the charities of the countries in which they land. This is simply because they are assisted by the charities of people of their own race. The balance sheets of these organisations show how vast is the sum expended. From whatever source it comes it is as much the sign of a helpless poverty-stricken people, so far as its recipients are concerned, as if it came through any public body. Beyond this it may even be said, that the very existence of these special funds tends to attract towards them the very class of immigrants least likely to find favour in the eyes of the American people. The extent of the operations of the Hebrew Charities, in New York alone, may be partially inferred from the following:—

STATEMENT showing INCOME, EXPENDITURE, and certain details of EXPENDITURE of UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES of NEW YORK, for a period of SIX YEARS. Compiled from the Annual Report of the Association.

Year.	Total Income.	Total Expenditure.	Total of all Forms of Poor Relief.	Total Number of Persons Relieved.	Expended on Transportation.	Persons Furnished Transportation.	Immigration.	Education.	Providing Employment.
	$	$	$		$		$	$	$
1887 - -	64,214	63,705	44,690	35,734	6,790	1,025	911	3,777	2,139
1888 - -	73,053	68,405	46,590	37,510	7,338	2,338	945	4,870	2,282
1889 - -	76,706	78,312	54,663	42,144	9,106	2,381	1,034	4,926	2,381
1890 - -	104,524	103,591	74,399	52,895	14,136	2,959	1,450	3,744	3,413
1891 - -	175,743	150,015	98,661	54,259	25,647	4,553	2,003	3,333	5,051
1892 - -	327,071	321,311	112,232	62,576	28,286	5,047	1,914	4,026	6,515

The figures of 1892 are swollen by special contributions from the Baron de Hirsch Fund, and Russian Transportation and Refugee Funds: the total expenditure for the year including $145,200 to the Russian Refugee Committee.

The only point in this statement which requires special observation is the amount and numbers of persons shown under the head of "Transportation." These two columns represent the number of persons assisted to move from New York to other places, and the amount expended on their transportation. Many of these removals are, of course, only to other cities in the United States, but a considerable proportion of them apply to people sent back to Europe. In addition to the numbers shown in the table, during some years an almost equal number were sent as attendants in cattle boats, or forwarded by freight steamers. Of those included in the table, 236 were returned to Liverpool and London during the six years, but it is possible that many of those returning by cattle or freight boats, may also have been returned to England. In 1887, 1,082 persons, said in the report to be unfit for work, were provided with free passages to Europe by freight and cattle steamers. In 1888 the number was 1,396; in 1889, 1,118; in 1890, 1,204. During the following year the practice of sending them back in cattle ships came to an end, and the number sent was only 513. For 1892 no figures are given. The observation arising from these figures is, that a number of persons "unfit for work" is year by year admitted into the United States in spite of the close surveillance of the authorities, many of whom are sent back to European countries, in which they must be equally unfit to work. It would thus appear that the very residuum of the Jewish immigration into America, finds its way back again to Europe for more or less general distribution.

The work of the Hebrew Charities in finding employment for immigrants is deserving of mention, especially as, in doing this, it endeavours to secure their distribution over as many trades as possible. There can be no doubt that the existence of this organisation, providing as it does for new arrivals, and looking after them as if children, has greatly facilitated the entrance of many into the United States, who, if they had been left entirely to their own resources, would never have been permitted to land by the authorities. Mr. Frank, who is chief of the Employment Bureau of the Charities, has been in the service of the Committee for many years, and has perhaps a wider knowledge of the Jewish question as it affects New York, than any other person. His opinions ought therefore to carry some weight, more especially as a long official experience enables him to look at the matter from the point of view of an impartial observer rather than that of a partisan of any particular school of opinion. The following facts and opinions were expressed by him, in the course of an interview, chiefly in answer to questions. According to Mr. Frank, immigrants upon their first arrival are taken by the officers of the association to the home for Jewish strangers, for cleansing and sanitary purposes. They are retained there until, so to speak, they have found their feet. During 1891, the stream of arrivals was so broad and constant that special receiving houses had to be arranged. The chief object of the Bureau is to find employment for new arrivals as speedily as possible. For this purpose the Committee is in constant communication with manufacturers and mill-owners in various parts of the States. There is a considerable demand for labour in the textile industries, and as the necessary skill for this is easily attained, the Committee is able to place many of the applicants for assistance. This is said to be especially the case in respect to those with families, the labour of the children being more required than that of the adults. At first, while learning the work, these people are merely paid bare subsistence rates of wages by the manufacturers. One of the difficulties of the Committee lies in the unwillingness of the people to leave New York and go into the country, even when places are found for them.

For this reason the Committee endeavours to get newcomers away from the town as soon as ever they can, because, if they once settle down, it is almost impossible to move them afterwards. Their religious beliefs have a good deal to do with this, but he knows of many cases in which those who have taken a broad view of their position and gone out into the country, have done uncommonly well, and are now living in comparative comfort. These are, however, exceptional cases. Occasionally in its work the employment agency comes into conflict with the trade unions, especially in New York, where they are numerous and strong, but, in carrying on the work of his bureau, he tries to avoid giving offence to such organisations.

In one or two cases men have been sent to establishments from which the workpeople were on strike, but the object was to get the strike committees of the unions involved, to take the people on to the union books, and thus relieve the funds of his committee. Unfortunately, in Mr. Frank's opinion, most of the Russian Jews who come into New York find their way into the sweating workshops of the ready-made clothing trade, in which they are badly paid and hardly treated. The Bureau refuses to supply men to any employer known to be a sweater. The sweating system is a growth of comparatively recent years, and it is now common for newcomers to have to work for some time for nothing, while learning how to do part of a garment. The subdivision of labour is carried out to an amazing extent, and suits which have to be retailed at $3½ would pass through a large number of hands in the process of manufacture. Work is carried on in such shops from seven in the morning until eleven at night, amid the most squalid and unhealthy surroundings, and the general tendency of the whole system is to reduce those employed under it to a still lower level. Wages are, undoubtedly, says Mr. Frank, going down year by year. As to those applicants to the charity, who are skilled artizans, there is no difficulty in placing them, as there is generally a good demand for most classes of skilled labour. In addition to this the technical school affords a means of teaching trades to their people, and the committee also arranges with employers who are willing to teach an industry to suitable applicants. Their women will not go into domestic service or they could be easily provided for, but prefer to work in sweating shops at $4 to $5 a week rather than go out as servants at $12 to $14 a month and all found. The Russian Jew is, in Mr. Frank's opinion, quite a different man from the German or Austrian Jew, and is not at all so easily provided for. The Russian Jews have, however, few of the vices of the immigrants of other nationalities; they are sober, industrious, and frugal, but as a set-off to these good qualities they often desert their wives and families. This summary of the work of the Hebrew charities of New York and of the opinions of one of the chief executive officers of this association is in itself more instructive than any number of statistical tables, and ought to assist largely in the formation of opinion as to the value of the Russian Jew as an immigrant in a country in which he is an alien.

THE BARON DE HIRSCH FUND.

The Baron de Hirsch Fund is the title of another benevolent institution, established in New York for the special purpose of protecting and furthering the interests of Jewish immigrants coming into the United States from certain parts of Europe. This institution is supported entirely by the generosity of the wealthy Hebrew whose name gives its title to the fund, and deserves a more than passing notice of its work.

Baron de Hirsch is of opinion that the Jews are not merely a commercial people, and believes that they will succeed in farming, and in other arts and industries, if they have scope for their abilities. Prevented from assisting them in Russia, and perceiving that the tendency of emigration from that country was towards America, he came to the conclusion to aid practically those whom he described in his own words as "brethren in race "who had emigrated or might emigrate from the inhospitable "shores of Russia and Roumania to the Republic of the United "States of America." To this end a committee or board of trustees was formed in New York to attend to the development and administration of the Baron's scheme. The first suggestion was to appropriate a sum of $10,000 a month for the relief of immigrants from Russia and Roumania. The committee, however, eventually recommended the donation of a capital by the Baron large enough to provide for the establishment and maintenance of one or two permanent institutions, such as an agricultural and industrial settlement and a trade school. In this view the

Baron coincided, and in March 1891, after having sent the above-named monthly remittance for 12 months, a sum of $2,400,000 was handed over under a deed of trust to the committee in New York. During 1890 and 1891 the committee worked largely on the same lines as the Hebrew charities, and made large gifts to that body. It also commenced educational work and formed auxiliary committees at Philadelphia and Baltimore. Except $240,000 set apart for the acquirement of land for colonizing purposes, schools and other buildings, this capital was invested in securities returning interest of five per cent. per annum. The deed of trust provides for carrying out the following objects:—

1. Loans to emigrants from Russia or Roumania, actual agriculturists, settlers within the United States upon real or chattel security.
2. Provision for the transportation of emigrants, selected (after their arrival at an American port) with reference to their age, character, and capacity, to places where it is expected the conditions of the labour market or the residence of friends will tend to make them self-supporting.
3. Provision for training emigrants in a handicraft, and contributing to their support while learning such handicraft, and for furnishing the necessary tools and implements and other assistance, to enable them to earn a livelihood.
4. Provision for improved mechanical training for adults and youths, emigrants and their children, whereby persons of industry and capacity may acquire some remunerative employment, either by the payment of apprenticeship or tuition fees, or the instruction of adults and minors in trade schools or otherwise, with contributions for temporary support.
5. Provision for instruction in the English language and in the duties and obligations of life and citizenship in the United States, and for technical and trade education and the establishment and subvention of special schools, workshops, and other suitable agencies for promoting and maintaining such instruction.
6. Provision for instruction in agricultural work and improved methods of farming and for aiding settlers with tools and implements, and the practical supervision of such instruction conducted upon suitable tracts of land and in necessary buildings.
7. Co-operation with established agencies in various sections of the United States, whose duty it shall be, in whole or in part, to furnish aid or relief and education to needy and deserving applicants coming within the classes designated herein.
8. Contributions towards the maintenance of individuals and families, selected by such corporation or corporations, while temporarily awaiting work or when settled in the new homes in which they may be established.
9. Such other and further modes of relief and such other and further contributions to education and in such departments of knowledge as the said trustees or their successors or said corporations shall from time to time decide.

This is a comprehensive scheme supported by ample funds and ought to do much, if rightly worked, to ameliorate the condition of the Russian and Roumanian Jews arriving in the United States. Its efforts in this direction are not, however, received with much favour by the American labour unions, some of whom simply look upon it as a means of flooding the labour market with crowds of cheap, unskilled, and partially skilled labour. This much, however, is quite clear; if the immigration of such vast masses of Jews from Eastern Europe is to continue, there must be in existence some such machinery for their reception, education, and distribution, as is provided by these Hebrew Charities. It is desirable that these people shall be Americanised as speedily as possible, and to do this is one of the chief aims of the de Hirsch Fund. In the first place schools are provided for the children of the new arrivals, in which they are taught the English tongue, and are prepared for entrance into the primary schools of the city. The class-rooms are large and well ventilated. The children learn quickly, and are bright and intelligent. It is admitted, that naturally, the Russian Jew is very dirty in his habits, but the utmost cleanliness is required in the children attending the schools. The de Hirsch Baths are established specially for the cultivation of personal cleanliness. Dirty children are not allowed to attend the school. If any are found who through poverty, are not decently clad, clothing is provided for them by the Committee, and food is also provided for the very poor among the children. Special lessons and exercises are taught, intended to develop a knowledge of American institutions, and create a feeling of love for the country to which the children have come. The number on the school register is nearly 500, and during 1892, 888 children were passed out as fit for admission to the public schools, while 120 moved to the public schools of their own accord. Night classes are also held for young men and young women, which are well attended.

The Trade School of the de Hirsch Fund is an institution intended for the technical and practical instruction of boys and young men in various handicrafts. The school has been fitted with machinery and tools of all kinds, regardless of expense, and is lighted throughout by electricity. The object of the school is, not so much to teach men trades, as generally to accustom them to the use of tools. The chief branches of work pursued are: wood carving and turning, carpentry, cabinet making, and wood work generally; colouring, varnishing, staining, painting, sign and fresco painting and lettering; plumbing, metal work, engineering and machinery. Electric plating is also taught. The methods and appliances of teaching are those of a technical college, much of the work done reaching a high standard of excellence. The trades selected are those least congested, with a view to sparing the susceptibilities of the trade unions as much as possible. The average time passed by pupils in this school is about three and a half months, after which they pass out to apprenticeships in private employment, or take work as they can find it. It is somewhat discouraging to learn that only about 60 of all ages pass through this institution during the year. The educational agencies of the

Hirsch Fund owe much of their success to the vigilant oversight of Mr. Solomons, the secretary to the Committee.

JEWISH COLONISATION SCHEMES.

More important, however, than this work, useful as it may be, are the efforts made by the de Hirsch Committee and other bodies to place their immigrants upon the land as agriculturists. It will be seen at once that, if it can be shown that the Russian Jew is fitted for farming, the problem of what is to be done with him may soon be solved. There are still available, in the United States, millions of acres of good land out of which capable men may make a living, without in the slightest degree pressing upon any other man, or without disturbing the balance of labour in any particular trade. This branch of the subject, therefore, requires attention.

The most important attempt made in the direction of colonisation by the Jews, was the one which in 1882 resulted in the establishment of a Jewish colony near Vineland, in the State of New Jersey. During the great influx of Jewish immigrants from Russia in 1882, the Hebrew Immigrants' Aid Society made inquiries in different parts of the States as to the best methods of distributing these immigrants over various occupations. Several attempts to form colonies were tried, notably in Louisiana, which did not succeed for climatic reasons. At the end of 1882, or the beginning of 1883, this Committee bought 1,100 acres of land in New Jersey, which has since become known as the Alliance Colony. The land was suitable for fruit culture only. High farming was not considered desirable at first, as too much capital would be required. In some respects the colony was advantageously situated, being near to both Philadelphia and New York. The land was divided up at 15 acres per family and operations began with 70 families. While engaged in the work of clearing the land, sustenance money was advanced to the immigrants as a free gift. In the first place, the farms were sold at the cost of the buildings and land, the land being charged at cost price of $15 an acre, repayable by instalments of 6 per cent. per annum. Houses were erected at a cost of $125 each. After having cleared their land these colonists hired themselves out to other farmers and cultivated their own land in addition. This not only enabled them to earn a subsistence, but also taught them how to cultivate garden products for themselves. The chief products of the land are sweet potatoes, blackberries, raspberries, and strawberries. Fruit trees were also planted, but these have not yet given very good results. For a long time these colonists had a hard struggle, and until four years ago it was exceedingly difficult for them to get a living out of their land. In 1886 the colony was on the verge of failure, and the settlers would have had to give up their holdings if assistance had not been forthcoming. Mr. Samuel Montague, M.P., and other gentlemen from London, however, visited Vineland, and upon their return recommended an advance of money from the Mansion House Fund. A sum of 2,000*l.* was sent out for the assistance of the colonists to whom advances were to be made only one half of which was to be repayable at the rate of 3 per cent. This enabled the colonists to obtain entire possession of the land. Since that time several colonists have entirely paid off their debt, and a few have sold their land to other Russian colonists, for as much as from $1,500 to $2,000, with which they have bought for themselves larger farms close at hand, so that a few now hold as much as 100 acres. New comers have since added to the strength of the colony, and, coming with capital, have bought land in the neighbourhood. The result of this has been to raise the price of land to such an extent that it is now selling at $40 an acre. One difficulty with the colonists was, that their work was merely seasonal, and they had nothing with which to fill in the long winter months of idleness. In order that their time might be employed to advantage, the manufacture of clothing and cigars was commenced. The manufacture of clothing, in particular, has been developed with a fair amount of success under the management of an energetic colonist named Lubiroff. This man holds 20 acres of land, 13 acres of which he keeps in cultivation, and from his produce he can sometimes make as much as $800 a year. Seven years ago he commenced to learn tailoring, then he taught other colonists how to make clothing, giving them out work to do in their houses. Many of them have had sewing machines supplied by benevolent friends. He then built a workshop on his farm, and during seven or eight months of the year could find fairly regular employment for his 22 machines and a considerable number of workpeople. The work to be done was sent to Alliance from wholesale firms in different parts of the country. The earnings of the people would vary from $6 to $15 a week, and some of the best workers amongst the girls could earn as much as $9 a week in the busy season, these earnings going to help to buy more land. Tailoring work ceases after Easter, the people going to work on the land, and when the weather is fine it is impossible to get them to work in the shop even at $12 a week. There are now 2,075 acres occupied by Jewish colonists, about 1,400 of which are in cultivation. The young men among the colonists are becoming American citizens. They mix with the American families living around, become members of their clubs, and take joint action with them in matters of public interest. They find a ready market for their productions, and claim that they obtain better prices than the people around them. During the fruit season they get poor people from the city to come out and pick for them. Some have as much as six acres under cultivation for blackberries alone, for which as much as $200 for an acre and a half have been obtained. A considerable interchange of labour goes on among the colonists, and any farmer who has a horse and plough will hire himself and equipage out at $2½ a day. The quantity of live stock in possession of the colonists is also gradually increasing. There can be no doubt that, but for the powerful support of the Immigrant Society and the Mansion House Fund, this colony would have failed miserably in its earliest days, and it cannot be considered as a triumph of voluntary colonisation. During their early hardships many of the colonists would have left Alliance if they had been able to go elsewhere, but their very poverty kept them fixed to the spot, and almost in spite of themselves, the bulk of them have been made capable farmers and are now sending their sons out to farm on a larger scale in the Western States, while they themselves are rapidly clearing off their financial obligations to the generous friends who have assisted them. It is claimed for the colony that it may be taken as a fair instance of the ability of the Russian Jew to be turned to good account for agricultural purposes.

Under the auspices of the Baron Hirsch Fund another Jewish colony was established in 1891 at Woodbine, in New Jersey, where 5,300 acres of land were purchased. This was divided up into lots of 15 acres which were to become ultimately 30 acre lots. Ten acres were immediately to be cleared and houses built at a cost of from $500 to $550 each. Each tenant was to have as live stock one cow and 25 fowls, $40 being charged for the cow and $12½ for the fowls. They were also to be supplied with seeds and plants. The money advanced in this way they were to pay off in 12 years, at an average of $75 a year and at 4 per cent. interest. The land was to become their own property in 1907. At the commencement there were 150 men on the land. The clearing of the estate began with American labour, but about 70 per cent. was ultimately done by settlers. There were 80 families altogether, consisting of from 500 to 600 persons. In order that work might be found during the dull season a clothing factory was built, which was leased to a New York firm and is conducted on strictly business principles. 120 to 150 people are employed in the factory. Thus in most cases part of the family would be working in the factory and part on the land. An hotel has been built, and at night the colony is lighted up by electricity. The colonists have been found very difficult to manage, and they profess to have doubts as to their leases and the terms under which they hold their land. Some of them have even gone so far as to refuse to pay for their land or acknowledge any right or claim over them on the part of the committee. The company is bound to assert its rights, the whole intention of the scheme being, that as payments are made by the settlers, the money shall be used to place more families on the land. The existence of the factory seems to have intensified the causes of dispute, inasmuch as every one was anxious rather to work in the factory than on his land, which could not be expected for some time to come to yield much profit. So dissatisfied have the settlers become that litigation between the company and themselves has become inevitable, and evictions have taken place. So far, therefore, this colony cannot be considered a success. But for the factory it is difficult to see how these people could have earned anything whatever. During the period of 11 months ending April 1893 wages were paid in the factory to the amount of over $21,000. In one case two members of a family in a period of a little more than two months earned $327, in another case two members of a family earned $304, in another one man earned $191. As showing the liberal spirit in which the colonists were treated, it may be pointed out that during the making of the roads and general clearing of the land for the town of Woodbine, $18,759 was paid to farmers for their labour, while to Jewish colonists themselves $5,153 was paid in a very short time for work done. One family with two workers, received as much as $911. Another with three workers, received $1,153 and another with three workers $1,026. One single worker took $640. Yet despite all these fair and liberal provisions for their welfare, the colonists were dissatisfied and ready to break out into open revolt because they thought they were being cheated.

These are the most notable of the efforts made to establish Jewish colonies in the United States. Others have been attempted in various directions. A number of Russian Jews established a colony at Bad Axe, in the State of Michigan, about 12 miles from Lake Huron and 135 miles south-east from Detroit. These people without due inquiry bought some wild but very good land, agreeing to pay from $12 to $13 per acre, each family contracting to take from 40 to 60 acres, the purchase money to be repayable over five years by five equal instalments, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum. The settlers commenced to clear the land and built themselves shanties to live in. Before any crops could be raised their capital was gone and in the early part of the winter of 1892 their state was so desperate that they had to seek assistance. They laid their case before the Hebrew Relief Society of Detroit. This society provided for their maintenance during the winter and spring and afterwards applied to the Baron Hirsch Committee for further assistance for them. The Committee advanced money to furnish each family with a milch cow, to buy implements of agriculture and horses to cultivate the land they had cleared, and arrangements were made to extend the time over which the purchase money was to be repaid. The money advanced by the Hirsch Committee is a loan to the settlers at a low rate of interest. These people are struggling hard to make their land pay, but as they have little practical knowledge and insufficient means, the ultimate result of their endeavour to become successful farmers is doubtful. Other colonies in New Jersey are those of Carmel and Rosenhayn, not far from Alliance. Rosenhayn has a population of about 300, but at first consisted of only six families, settled there by the New York Emigrant Aid Society. There are now about 2,000 acres of land held by these colonists. Carmel began likewise on a very small scale and has now a population of about 300 people occupying less than 1,000 acres of land In both cases the colonies are rather industrial than agricultural, and the manufacture of clothing is carried on according to the usual Jewish methods. In each instance outside help has been necessary and quite recently an advance of $5,000 from the de Hirsch Fund was made to assist the Carmel colonists. There are German and Italian settlers in the same locality who seem to farm their land to much better advantage Much of the ground is swampy and the Italian farmers are said to display a patience and skill in the work of reclamation not equalled, if at all attempted, by their Jewish neighbours. The Alliance colony, as may be seen, has been the most successful, but has only been rendered so by the generosity of the support it has received.

SOME SOCIAL DEFECTS OF JEWISH IMMIGRANTS.

The complications which have arisen at the de Hirsch Colony at Woodbine are similar in character to troubles which arose in the earlier years of the Alliance experiment. Such difficulties have their root in the extremely jealous and suspicious character of the Russian Jew, who, coming from a land of despotic government, is inclined to become unruly under the freer conditions of the American Republic. It is another feature of his character that when once he becomes the recipient of charity of any kind he seems rather demoralised than fortified by it, and thinks he should always have a claim to it as long as funds hold out, without responsibility or even genuine gratitude to those who give. In this respect, however, he may not be singular.

This shows a distinctly bad side to the character of this immigration, to which it may be as well to direct a little attention. The evidence to be here adduced has been obtained from various authorities in the United States, in some cases specially for the purpose of this report, in others, from information supplied by Jewish organisations themselves.

Even so far back as 1875 the Hebrew Relief Society of St. Louis was complaining of the number of beggars who were trading upon the charity of such associations, and who threatened to leave their families to be supported by the charities if they were not themselves relieved. The United Hebrew Charities of Philadelphia are second only in importance to those of New York, and are organised upon similar lines. In 1885, so numerous were the claims upon the benevolence of this body, that special steps had to be taken to insure that none but deserving applicants should be relieved. The report of the Society for 1889 referring to the immense work of investigation thus necessary, states, that of 2,458 applications for relief 24 were refused, the reasons of refusal being, that some would not work, others were confirmed paupers, and some again were impostors or tramps. Other references in the reports show that the best efforts of the Committee did not satisfy the applicants for assistance, who were as much discontented as though absolute rights were refused to them. Attention is also strongly called in the report of 1890 to the steadily increasing evil of husbands deserting their wives and families under circumstances which lead to the belief that there is collusion between husband and wife, in order to impose upon the charity.

Speaking on the same point the report of 1889 says :—" How " to deal with deserted wives and families, the condition so " common among Russian applicants for relief, who get married " before they either know or realise the sacredness and importance of married life ; and further, what course to pursue to " bring such derelicts to their marital vows to justice, were, and " are, most embarrassing questions for your Board of Government. It is an almost everyday occurrence among the people " who so lately found shelter here from Russian persecution, " that the Board often surmised that there was collusion between " the husbands and their abandoned wives. . . . The huddling " together of so many of these people in close crowded quarters, " with nearly as many families in a house as there are rooms " cannot help but create evil results. The sense of morality, " decency, and thrift is deadened, and the proper appreciation " of family life is in danger of being cast aside. The damaging " effect it will have on their children is incalculable, and steps " should be taken to remedy it. This society pays alone nearly " $4,000 in rent for such hovels." Another report of this Association shows that in its action in respect to strikes the Employment Bureau of this charity is singularly ill-advised, inasmuch as it supplies men to employers to replace their operatives who may be out on strike. These charitable associations are necessarily supported by capitalists, and it may be easily understood that they think they are doing a good and useful work in helping to defeat operatives on strike. Whether it is wise policy on the part of an organisation professing, above all things, a desire to Americanise its immigrants as speedily as possible, is more than doubtful. A common accusation made by the trade unions in the United States against such charities is, that while bringing such people as the Russian Jews into the country under the pretence of kinship and benevolence, their subscribers know how to make benevolence profitable by means of the supply of cheap labour which they thus obtain. As will hereafter appear, this idea is largely shared by American Hebrew working men who hold extreme opinions on the labour question.

The Association of Jewish Immigrants of Philadelphia was also formed to look specially after the interests of new arrivals in that city. In the report of this Society for 1889 it is hinted that among those arriving are some that are not desirable, and intimates that means may be taken to eliminate elements which may unfavourably affect the status of the Jewish community. In nearly every large centre of population there are organisations of this kind, though, necessarily, they have most work to do in those towns which are ports of arrival for immigrants. Next to New York and Philadelphia come Baltimore and Boston, and at each of those ports there are Jewish charities.

In Pittsburg the Jewish population numbers from 3,000 to 4,000, a large proportion of whom are engaged in cigar making. This industry they carry on in small domestic workshops and make generally very low class goods. The Hebrew Charity here expends about $10,000 a year, and was drawn upon by travelling Jews, who came for relief to such an extent that the Society was obliged to cut down this branch of expenditure. Chicago has also a numerous Jewish population many of whom have to be cared for by their co-religionists in the same way; no reports of the operations of these societies have, however, been obtained.

Large numbers also come into Detroit especially from among those who have landed at Canadian ports. In this city there is a Hebrew Relief Society of 25 years standing. Mr. Martin Butzel, president of this society, upon being questioned, gave his opinions in writing as to the Russian Jewish immigrants so far as he has been able to observe them. He states that the estimated Jewish population of Detroit is about 8,000 seven-tenths of whom are Poles and Russians. These are mostly tailors, cape and cloak makers, shoemakers, cigar makers, travelling salesmen, &c. The majority are tailors and cigar makers. Within the last three years the demands upon the Charity have largely increased. In Detroit they seem to get a large proportion of immigrants who are skilled mechanics, or strong, able-bodied labourers, and who are, after a few days in the city, in a position to support themselves. At the same time there come large numbers of middle-aged and elderly men, with wives younger than themselves, and having large families, who need a good deal of assistance. These, generally, are small pedlars, rag-dealers, or fruit sellers. Their children are sent out into the streets to sell newspapers, or matches, or to clean boots. If such as these apply to the Society for aid it is given only on condition that they will send their children to school. They are not a criminal class, but adhere closely to the orthodox faith, and are as closely packed in their dwellings as it is possible to be. Wife desertion is here also a common occurrence among them.

Many of them become naturalised citizens, and Mr. Butzel's hope is that the next generation will become entirely Americanised. He thinks, however, that until the old orthodox notions they have brought with them from Russia have been modified or eliminated, there is little to be expected even from the children.

Buffalo is another frontier town in which there is a large Jewish community. The number is estimated at 10,000, 4,000 being Russian as to nationality and these have mostly come into the town since 1882. Mr. Haenlin, president of the Hebrew Charity, states that the expenditure of the society is about $3,000 a year, and as the list of subscribers is not large the strain upon those who do pay is very heavy. In his opinion the Russian Jews are a difficult class to deal with. They are the most persistent beggars, and are never satisfied with what they receive. They are always trying to impose upon the funds. Whatever they get they want more. The man who commences as a pedlar first wants a barrow from the Society, then after awhile he wants a horse and cart, and never seems to think he should try to get these things for himself. The expenditure on tools for workmen is very heavy. The Russian Jew, he thinks, is not addicted to crimes of violence, nor does he drink to excess, but a very considerable number are guilty of the crime of wife desertion.

JEWS IN RECEIPT OF PUBLIC CHARITY.

It is generally claimed for the Russian Jew that, however heavily he may draw upon the funds of the charities of his own faith, he is not a drain upon the resources of other charitable societies. The annual reports of the Buffalo Charity Organisation Society, however, show that this is not altogether the case. In the report for 1889 it is shown that in respect to 663 cases investigated in which the nativity of the heads of families was known 139 were Polish and Russian. These nationalities were only exceeded in number on the list by Germans, 170, and United States (white) 165. In the report for the following year the relative position was shown to be the same, and in 1891, though the number had somewhat lessened, Russians and Poles were still third in point of numbers on the list of nationalities relieved.

In like manner the annual reports of the city of New York Charity Organisation Society, for the years 1889, 1891 and 1892, show per-centages of Russians and Poles (heads of families) applying for relief of 2, 1·80, and 1·72. An appendix to the reports of the same society also show, that from the Treasury of the City of New York, there is made annually a distribution of money raised by taxation and from excise, to various local charities. Among the charities receiving such grants of public money are the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, and the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society. The sums paid to these two societies have been considerable, and for the four years 1889–92 the aggregate thus paid amounts to considerably over $500,000. In addition to this it is quite certain, that in many other of the charitable institutions of the United States, considerable numbers of Jews are to be found. For instance, at the Conference of charities and corrections held in Denver in 1892, it was contended on behalf of the Hebrews, that they appreciate home life so well, and attend so carefully to their own people, that they very rarely have children in reform schools. The representative of the New York Juvenile Asylum, however, demonstrated, that in his institution there were more than 100 Jewish children.

The annual reports of the New York Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, also supply some information on this point. A table will be found in the Appendix showing the numbers of those relieved each year from 1887 to 1892, according to nationality and religion. The statement compiled from the reports of the Association is interesting, as showing the great variety of peoples with which charity in the United States has to deal. It also brings out in a strong light the frequently urged difficulty met with in making this inquiry, of obtaining precise information as to actual number of Jews in all the United States statistics of Immigration. Thus, for instance, it is seen, that, while in 1889 the number of Russians and Poles relieved was but 79, the section giving the religion of recipients states the number of Hebrews at 219. This is a difference of 140, indicating that a considerable number of Jews appear as belonging to nationalities other than those from which they are generally believed to come.

COMPARATIVE JEWISH PAUPERISM.

These isolated facts, however, prove little in themselves, while it must be admitted that the general statistics of pauperism for the whole of the United States show the Jewish population, so far as they can be traced, in a very favourable light, as compared with other nationalities. Fortunately, there is available on this point some very recent information, and it will be desirable in using this and other statistical information to extend the investigation to all nationalities rather than confine it exclusively to the Jews, in order that comparisons of relative pauperism may be made. On February 9th of the present year a "Census Bulletin" was issued containing statistics on this subject. From this it appears that at the census of 1890 there were 66,578 white paupers in almshouses in the United States. Of these 36,656 were born in the United States, and 27,648 were of foreign birth; of the remaining 2,274, the birthplace was unknown. Omitting those whose nativity was unknown, the percentage of native whites was 57, and of foreign whites 43. Of the 36,656 born in the United States, 21,519 had a native father and a native mother; 3,580 had both parents foreign born; 949 had one native and one foreign parent, and the parentage of 10,608 was unknown as to one or both parents. Omitting the latter the per-centage of native whites of purely native origin was 82·61, of purely foreign origin, 13·75, and of mixed origin 3·64.

As the result of a minute inquiry into the parental origin of the paupers in the United States, the following conclusions were deduced. The total number of white paupers being 66,578, these must have had 133,156 parents of both sexes. Taking into account only 108,802 parents whose nativity is known, 41·56 of the white inmates of almshouses is of the native white element, and 58·44 per cent. of the foreign element. The actual nationalities of the 63,587 foreign parents of American paupers, and the number of each nationality, are given in the ensuing table, in which they are classed according to the elements of population:—

BIRTHPLACE OF FOREIGN PARENTS.

Birthplace of Parents.	Paupers Classed by Elements of the Population.				
	Total Parents.	Foreign born.	Parents Foreign.	One Parent Foreign.	One or both Parents unknown.
Total	63,587	55,296	7,160	949	182
Africa	2	2	—	—	—
Arabia	4	4	—	—	—
Australia	16	16	—	—	—
Austria	190	190	—	—	—
Azore Islands	7	6	—	1	—
Bavaria	20	18	2	—	—
Belgium	80	62	15	2	1
Bermuda	2	2	—	—	—
Bohemia	348	340	8	—	—
British Guiana	2	2	—	—	—
Canada, English	2,012	1,630	262	100	20
Canada, French	249	218	15	8	8
Central America	2	2	—	—	—
Chile	62	62	—	—	—
China	4	4	—	—	—
Corsica	2	2	—	—	—
Cuba	12	10	2	—	—
Denmark	241	228	5	8	—
East Indies	4	4	—	—	—
England	4,688	3,912	579	174	23
Europe	10	10	—	—	—
Finland	84	82	2	—	—

Birthplace of Parents.	Paupers Classed by Elements of the Population.				
	Total Parents.	Foreign born.	Parents Foreign.	One Parent Foreign.	One or both Parents unknown.
France	973	820	115	33	5
Germany	15,629	13,546	1,895	156	32
Greece	4	2	2	—	—
Haiti	4	4	—	—	—
Holland	309	276	27	4	2
Hungary	108	98	9	—	1
Iceland	3	2	—	—	1
Ireland	32,421	28,256	3,758	345	62
Isle of Malta	8	8	—	—	—
Isle of Man	17	12	5	—	—
Isle of St. Helena	2	2	—	—	—
Italy	317	290	23	3	1
Lapland	4	4	—	—	—
Mexico	103	84	7	11	1
Moravia	2	2	—	—	—
New South Wales	4	4	—	—	—
Norway	797	738	57	1	1
Peru	6	6	—	—	—
Poland	476	438	36	1	1
Portugal	55	54	—	1	—
Prussia	2	2	—	—	—
Roumania	2	2	—	—	—
Russia	136	128	6	1	1
Sandwich Islands	4	4	—	—	—
Saxony	2	2	—	—	—
Scotland	1,392	1,150	158	75	9
South America	40	38	2	—	—
South Australia	2	2	—	—	—
Spain	32	28	1	2	1
Sweden	1,368	1,292	65	7	4
Switzerland	654	618	32	4	—
Syria	1	—	—	1	—
Turkey	4	4	—	—	—
Wales	590	512	68	8	2
Western Islands	2	2	—	—	—
West Indies	12	10	1	—	1
At sea	61	50	3	3	5

From this it will be seen that, in respect to inmates of almshouses in the United States, where the almshouse is the equivalent of our workhouse, the Jews come out remarkably well, and compare favourably with any other nationality, even when reference is made to the proportions they form of the general population of the country. In addition to the above total of indoor paupers, the number on outdoor relief was 24,220, in 1890, but as to these no complete enumeration could be obtained. Under the circumstances of the immigration to the United States the results shown by the above statement are what might naturally have been anticipated. It is, however, interesting to observe the general tendency of pauperism to diminish in proportion to population. Thus, in 1880, the ratio of almshouse paupers to population was 1 to 758, while in 1890 it was but 1 to 857. Roughly it is here shown that nearly three fifths of all the paupers in the almshouses of the United States in 1890, were either persons of foreign birth, or their immediate descendants. The foreign-born paupers alone outnumber all the white native paupers whose parentage is known, whether the same be native or foreign. So far as the Jews are concerned, however, it must be admitted they come well out of this test, although it has been shown they are so largely the recipients of charity in other forms.

CRIMINALITY, INSANITY, AND DISEASE.

This is a branch of the subject as important as pauperism, if not more so. The latter may be but a casual incident in the lifetime of the individual, and have little effect either upon the person concerned or upon the community, but crime, insanity, and other forms of disease are generally far reaching in their results, and affect others than the person immediately concerned. So far, therefore, as it can be shown that foreign immigration tends to increase the proportion of criminal, insane, or otherwise unhealthy persons in a community, to that extent will such immigration be shown to be undesirable. Unfortunately there is as yet little reliable information available on these points in the United States. It has only become evident in comparatively recent years that such information would be of the highest value in determining what elements of population might be admitted into, or excluded from the country. The United States Census is generally made the means of collecting full details upon these and other subjects. In the Census of 1880 statistics were prepared so far as possible, but these are now so remote as to be practically useless, so rapid has been the growth of the alien element in the population. The Census of 1890 has been completed, and its results are regularly issued in sections dealing with special subjects, but very little on the points now under discussion has yet appeared. Census Bulletin (No. 352), issued in February last, gives some statistics as to the parentage and nativity of prisoners in the United States in 1890. The aggregate number of prisoners was 82,329, of which 57,310 were white. As to the nativity of these white prisoners, 40,471 were born in the United States, 15,932 were born abroad, and the birthplace of 907 was unknown. Omitting those whose nativity was unknown, the per-centage of native whites is 71·75 and of foreign whites 28·25. Going into the question of parentage, however, the matter is much more complicated. Of the 40,471 whites born in the United States, 21,037 had a native father and a native mother, 12,601 had both parents foreign born, 2,281 had one native and one foreign parent, and the parentage of 3,952 is unknown as to one or both parents. Leaving out those of unknown extraction, the per-centage of white prisoners of purely native origin was 57·61, of foreign origin 34·50, and of mixed origin 7·89. The native white prisoners who were born of a native white father, and native white mother, form the purely native element in the prison population. The foreign born prisoners whose parents are both foreign constitute the purely foreign element in the prison population. Between those two elements is found a mixed element, which includes prisoners born in the United States both of whose parents were foreign born, and prisoners born in the United States one of whose parents was foreign born and one native.

The number of prisoners born in the United States who had one native parent and one parent foreign born was 2,881. Of these, 1,176 had American fathers and 1,705 had American mothers.

The number of white prisoners born in the United States but having both parents foreign born was 12,601. Of these, 11,327 had parents of the same nationality, and 1,274 had parents of different nationalities. The general conclusion arrived at is that the number of white prisoners being 57,310, these must have had 114,620 parents of both sexes. Their distribution among the elements of population and the number of parents corresponding to the number of prisoners in each element are shown in the following statement:—

SUMMARY.

Elements of the Population.	Prisoners.			Parents of—			Nativity of Parents.		
	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Native.	Foreign Born.	Unknown.
Total	57,310	52,894	4,416	114,620	105,788	8,832	45,732	60,153	8,735
Both parents native	21,037	20,101	936	42,074	40,202	1,872	42,074	—	—
One parent foreign	2,881	2,729	152	5,762	5,458	304	2,881	2,881	—
Both parents foreign	12,601	11,766	835	25,202	23,532	1,670	—	25,202	—
One or both unknown	3,952	3,560	392	7,904	7,120	784	777	206	6,921
Foreign born	15,932	13,869	2,063	31,864	27,738	4,126	—	31,864	—
Birthplace unknown	907	869	38	1,814	1,738	76	—	—	1,814

Taking into account only the 105,885 parents whose nativity is known, 43·19 per cent. of crime committed in the United States by white men and women is chargeable to the native white element of the population and 56·81 to the foreign element. The tables which fully set forth the extent to which the different nationalities contribute to these totals are too lengthy to be quoted here, but as they are important to those desiring a full knowledge of the subject, they are given in the Appendix to this Report.

These statistics, though possessing a certain value, have the disadvantage of being so general that they give no indication of degrees of criminality. A prisoner may be a person who has committed a petty offence, hardly criminal in its essence, or may be one who has been guilty of murder. A Census Bulletin dealing with the subject of sentences of convicts in penitentiaries says: " The average sentence of a native white convict, of native " parents, is 5 years and 208 days; of a foreign-born convict, " 5 years and 193 days." This, however, does not clear up the difficulty, as sentences vary in different States for the same offences. Neither do they, in striking their final conclusions, take into account the proportion of the entire population which each element constitutes. Nor do they take into account in any way the fact that in the native population the proportion of young children not of criminal age is much larger than among the foreign element. They do not, either, take any note of the fact that in the foreign population there is a much larger proportion of males to females than in the native; this being another important factor in minimising the general effect of the statistical tables. Nor is it easy to extract from them exact figures as to the numbers of Jewish prisoners. Only nationalities are given in the tables, and thus Jews who may belong to various nationalities cannot easily be traced. All that can be done is to assume that under Russia the whole or nearly the whole of those shown will be Jews, and that under Poland a great many will be also Jews. There will also, doubtless, be a small proportion of Jews under Germany, Austria, and Great Britain. Such as they are the figures are given for what they are worth, and may be compared with the general population tables, also quoted in the Appendix. Most of the other criminal statistics of the United States present the same difficulty so far as the Jews are concerned—a difficulty which would partly disappear if they were entered as a separate race rather than as members of the nationality from which they may have emigrated.

The annual reports of the Police Department of the City of New York show the nativity of persons arrested during each year, but make no attempt to distinguish races, nor to connect the persons arrested with the different classes of offences shown in other tables, and which range from murder down to merely being a suspicious person. The following statement is compiled from the reports for the years to which it refers:—

NATIVITY OF PERSONS ARRESTED.

Country.	1889.	1890.	1891.
United States	37,159	37,660	39,626
„ „ (black)	2,387	1,951	2,145
Ireland	20,654	21,254	21,944
Germany	9,248	9,146	8,812
England	2,656	2,545	2,710
Scotland	821	843	978
British Provinces	474	520	593
Italy	3,569	4,757	4,586
Austria	519	607	711
Hungary	192	231	304
Norway and Sweden	424	526	642
Russia	2,191	2,253	3,763
Poland	351	371	280
Roumania	21	38	48
All other countries	1,534	1,854	3,002
Totals	82,200	84,556	90,124

These figures, again, are only given for what they are worth, for, as will be at once seen, they take no account of the relation which each element of nationality bears to the total population of New York City, nor of the fact that some of the nationalities settling in comparatively small numbers in the city belong to a portion of the community in which there is generally found but a small proportion of criminals. It is, however, impossible to look at the table without being impressed by the great increase in the number of arrests for Italy and for Russia during the three years, which is certainly greater than their increase in proportion to population. As in the previous tables, the figures for Ireland are very high, and it may be as well to refer in this case to the Census tables of general population to ascertain what the relative per-centages are to the total population of a few of the more important races.

Thus, taking Ireland, the number of Irish born in New York in 1890, according to the Census returns, was 190,418, so that the per-centage of Irish arrested to total Irish population in that year was 11·22. The English population was 35,907, so that the per-centage of English arrests to English population was 7·09. The German population was 210,723 and the per-centage of arrests 4·34. The Italian population was 39,951 and the per-centage of arrests 11·90. The Russian and Polish population was 55,549 and the per-centage of arrests 4·72, though the rise in 1891 was greater than in the other cases. The native American proportion was 4·3.

The annual reports of the Board of Police Justices for the City of New York give statistics for each year of the nativity of the persons held for trial, convicted, or committed, but only in a form which renders them useless for the purpose of full comparison, the Jewish element being included in the aggregate of "Other Countries." For some other nationalities, however, they are useful as an additional means of comparison, and a compilation of results for five years is here given:—

NATIVITY of PERSONS HELD for TRIAL, CONVICTED, or COMMITTED by CITY OF NEW YORK BOARD OF JUSTICES for FIVE YEARS, 1888–92.

Nativity.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
United States - - -	27,140	26,383	25,986	23,422	24,473
Ireland - - - -	15,371	14,252	14,944	14,311	13,567
Germany - - - -	6,240	6,444	5,778	5,207	4,808
England - - - -	1,937	1,775	1,850	1,503	1,557
Scotland - - - -	550	548	529	485	450
France - - - -	377	272	320	379	451
Italy - - - -	2,530	2,622	3,074	2,682	2,737
Other Countries - - -	3,169	3,808	3,686	6,104	5,449
Not given - - -	81	67	139	—	—
Totals - - -	57,395	56,171	56,306	54,093	53,492

This table may be said to reduce the previous table from the gross number of arrests to the stage at which mere suspicion has become certainty of offence against the law. It is unfortunate that the Jewish element cannot be distinctly traced here, as the greater part of it is included in "Other Countries," but, as in the table of arrests it is seen to have a certain relation to other countries, the proportion of Jews included under "Other Countries" in this table will probably be about the same as in the other table. This assumption, therefore, is made in making the following comparison. In this second table, dealing with the year 1890 only, as that is the year for which population figures are given, Ireland comes out with a proportion of offenders against the law of 7·88; England with 5·15; Germany with 2·74; Italy with 7·69; and Russia and Poland with 3·89.

The annual reports of the Commissioners of Prisons for the State of Massachusetts also throw a little light upon the subject of relative criminality, and there may be quoted in full the following:—

TABLE showing BIRTHPLACES of PRISONERS COMMITTED to JAILS and HOUSES OF CORRECTION during the year ending September 30, 1890.

Birthplaces.	1.—Offences against the Person.			2.—Offences against Property.			3.—Offences against Public Order, &c.			Aggregate Offences of all Classes.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Massachusetts	445	6	451	652	22	674	4,929	347	5,276	6,026	375	6,401
Other States	168	9	177	326	17	343	2,299	206	2,505	2,793	232	3,025
British Provinces	86	4	90	157	10	167	970	129	1,099	1,213	143	1,356
Ireland	284	26	310	186	36	222	3,970	747	4,717	4,440	809	5,249
England	69	4	73	61	7	68	998	206	1,204	1,128	217	1,345
Scotland	20	1	21	27	4	31	260	69	329	307	74	381
Germany	9	—	9	11	—	11	71	3	74	91	3	94
Sweden	8	—	8	6	—	6	85	3	88	99	3	102
Norway	3	—	3	3	—	3	16	—	16	22	—	22
Miscellaneous*	49	1	50	35	—	35	150	12	162	234	13	247
Total	1,141	51	1,192	1,464	96	1,560	13,748	1,722	15,470	16,353	1,869	18,222

* Of the 247 miscellaneous, 6 were born in Arabia, 1 in Armenia, 1 in Asia, 3 at sea, 4 in Australia, 7 in Austria, 1 in Belgium, 2 in Bohemia, 4 on Cape De Vere, 3 in China, 8 in Denmark, 2 in Egypt, 1 in Europe, 2 in Fayal, 10 in Finland, 32 in France, 1 in Greece, 1 in Holland, 1 in Hungary, 1 in Isle of Guernsey, 38 in Italy, 1 in Labrador, 4 in Malta, 8 in Poland, 3 in Portugal, 17 in Russia, 1 in South America, 2 in Spain, 1 in St. Helena, 4 in Switzerland, 2 in Syria, 4 in Turkey, 28 in Wales, 26 in West Indies, and 17 unknown.

The 1892 report of the Allegheny County Workhouse, which answers to our county gaol, contains the following table showing the nativity of 4,227 prisoners committed during the year:—

United States	2,720
Ireland	681
Germany	250
England	217
Scotland	62
Wales	54
Hungary	39
Austria	49
Poland	32
Russia	25
Italy	23
Canada	24
France	15
Sweden	13
Belgium	4

Norway - - - -	5
Mexico - - - -	3
Switzerland - - - -	11
Denmark - - - -	3
Arabia - - - -	3
Holland - - - -	1
East Indies - - - -	1
Central America - - -	1

This report also gives the numbers and nationalities of illiterate prisoners, and of the 597 who could neither read nor write, the distribution was as follows:—

United States - - -	296
Ireland - - - -	156
England - - - -	27
Wales - - - -	16
Hungary - - - -	19
Poland - - - -	21
Russia - - - -	10
Italy - - - -	13
Germany - - - -	11
Austria - - - -	15
Scotland - - - -	4
Arabia - - - -	3
Switzerland - - - -	2
Belgium - - - -	2
France - - - -	2

The apparent general tendency of these statistics is to show that the Jewish immigrants form a fairly law-abiding section of the community, although the figures last quoted seem to prove that they are very illiterate in comparison with some other nationalities. Something further on this point has yet to be said, however, *see* p. 280. There only remains to be quoted on this head a few observations of the chaplain appointed by the Jewish Ministers' Association of New York to visit prisoners of their religion in several of the State prisons. Reporting as to 1891 and 1892, he says:—"The number of Jewish convicts of this "State has not been considerably increased during the last two "years; certainly not in proportion to the large numbers of "Jewish immigrants that have flocked to our shores. Most of "the Jewish convicts are young men between 16 and 30 years "of age. Of these the largest number, the young Americans, "have been led to vice and crime by card playing, horse betting, "and other such sports; the immigrants have come into "trouble through their ignorance of the laws of the country, and "through the false notion they have brought along with them "from Europe, that America is a country of swindlers and

" humbugs, and that immigrants can get rich here only by " fraudulent manipulations and transactions. The crimes and " offences committed by Jewish convicts are mainly of a light " order; yet three Jews are confined in Sing Sing, one for " murder in the first degree, one for murder in the second " degree, and one for manslaughter." Then follows a sentence in the report which shows how fallacious must be all attempts to obtain exact information as to numbers of Jews through the ordinary American statistics of nationality. "In Blackwell's " Island Penitentiary there are among a total of about 950 " delinquents, 83 Jewish prisoners, 77 males and 6 females. " Their respective nationalities are 18 Russians, 13 Poles, 9 " Austrians, 5 Hungarians, 14 Germans, 16 Americans, 2 " English, 2 Swiss, 1 Roumanian, 1 French, and 2 Dutch." The same principle applies in every one of the State prisons the chaplain visits. The obvious inference is that in all the statistics of pauperism or criminality the true number of Jewish paupers and criminals cannot possibly be ascertained. They are returned as members of all the European nationalities, thus swelling the total number of criminals and paupers of other nations while at the same time reducing their own. Further on the chaplain reveals still another element of uncertainty. "The whole number," he says, " of Jewish prisoners in the State of New York amounts to " 335–360. Their comparatively small proportion in this State, " which contains the largest Jewish population of any in the " Union, bears a favourable testimony to the moral and law-" abiding character of our co-religionists. Less flattering, how-" ever, for our fellow believers is the proportionally large number " of Jewish convicts at the Elmira Reformatory. Think of it! " Among a total of 1,450 prisoners, 99 Jews; *besides* 10 *to* 15 " *young men, at least, who persistently deny their Jewish* " *descent.* This deadful number of Jewish criminals shows us " plainly and unmistakably the demoralization and depravity of " a certain portion of the Jewish youth of our metropolis." He then goes on to show that these criminals are mostly New York boys. It may be at once admitted that these statistics definitely prove little or nothing, except that American statistics of nationality are singularly incomplete, if not inaccurate, and that only general conclusions can be drawn from them.

INSANITY AND GENERAL HEALTH.

This is another section of the subject about which there is, unfortunately, little trustworthy evidence up to date. The figures of the Census of 1880 are now quite inapplicable, and the figures of 1890 are not yet compiled by the Census authorities, so that nothing is at present known as to the condition in this respect of the entire Union. A little light of more or less importance may, however, be obtained from local sources. The visiting

Jewish chaplain of New York, already quoted, says, in respect to the Insane Asylum on Ward's Island, that "there is quite a "large number of Jewish inmates." More specific information is supplied by the medical superintendent of the institution here referred to. He states that in 1888 the number of Jewish patients in the asylum was 50; in 1889, 64; in 1890, 67; in 1891, 82; and in 1892, 124. About the only marked change observed during the past five years is the increase of Russian immigrant cases and the Hebrew element amongst the admissions. The superintendent of the New York City Asylum for the Insane at Hart's Island furnishes the following return of Jewish inmates during the past four years:—1889, 55; 1890, 79; 1891, 88; 1892, 87. These are, however, but two asylums out of a large number, and all that the figures prove is that there is in each case, a tendency to increase in the number of Jewish insane. What relation this bears to increasing population cannot be definitely ascertained, nor is there any means furnished for comparison with other nationalities. The reports of the New York State Board of Charities, which controls public institutions of this character in the State, do not give statistics in sufficient detail for any purpose of comparison. The Pennsylvania Board of Charities, however, reports more fully upon these points, and in its report for 1891 is to be found a table which gives particulars as to nationality of patients admitted during the year. The total admissions during the year into nine State institutions was 1,726. Of these 1,247 were of American nativity, 390 were foreign, and 89 unknown. The respective contributions to this total of the nationalities of greatest importance to this inquiry are as follows:—

Austria-Hungary	10
England	46
Ireland	150
Scotland	6
Wales	17
Germany	108
Italy	3
Poland	13
Russia	5
Other Countries	32

In the State of Pennsylvania the iron and coal industries are largely carried on, and thus there is a preponderance in that State of British and German immigrants. By taking the figures of the Census of the State, however, for 1890 it may be possible to form some approximate idea of the proportional insanity of these nationalities. Thus Ireland comes out with a proportion to population of ·61 per 1,000; England, ·35; Scotland less than ·2; Wales, ·45; Germany, ·45; Austria-Hungary, ·2; Russia and Poland, ·42; while the per-centage of natives is

28. This comparison, it must be borne in mind, is only based upon the admissions into the State asylums for a single year and not upon the total number of inmates, but it is of value as showing the extent to which each of the above nationalities contributes to the sum total of Pennsylvanian insanity. As the average annual cost of maintenance for the insane in the United States is $161 per head, this is a consideration which must weigh heavily with the authorities in dealing with the immigration problem.

It is commonally assumed in the United States that disease generally is more common among the foreign sections of their population than among natives, and that the rate of mortality among those of alien birth is higher. As yet, however, there is no evidence available in proof of this which is worthy of much consideration. As to comparative health, disease, and mortality among nationalities, there is literally nothing which may be safely quoted, or which goes beyond the region of opinion. The reports of the New York State Board of Charities might have been of service now in such a discussion if the results as to nationality were brought out in the statistical tables which record the year's work of all the State institutions. Dr. Billing, who is the chief authority in the United States on the statistics of disease and mortality, is directing the work of the Census Department on this subject, but nothing is yet published. The statistics of the 1880 Census are now too remote, and the conditions of to-day so different from those existing at that time, that no useful purpose can be served by referring to them. Nor do the annual reports of the Health Department of the city of New York throw any light on the subject. In the report for 1891 there is only one brief paragraph which can be quoted as of service to this inquiry. It is as follows:—

"Of the total of 43,659 persons who died during the year, 27,300 were natives of the United States, 6,860 of Ireland, and 4,311 natives of Germany. On the other hand, only 7,883 were of native parentage, while 11,453 were of Irish parentage, and 7,594 of German. These proportions do not differ much from those of 1890. But an indication of the great increase in the number of Russian Jews in the city lies in the fact that 515 natives of Russia died during the year, against 341 in 1890, an increase of almost exactly 50 per cent.

"Pneumonia caused the greatest number of deaths among natives of the United States or of native parentage, while among those of Irish and German nativity or parentage the most fatal disease was phthisis. The deaths from cirrhosis of the liver and hepatitis, usually attributed to intemperate habits, numbered only 45 among persons of native parentage, against 380 of foreign parentage, including 109 of Germans and 166 of Irish parentage."

For the purposes of this report inquiries were made as to the number of Jewish inmates of a few of the public hospitals in the city of New York, and the subjoined particulars were obtained, but they prove nothing, except that a certain increasing number of Jews are year by year admitted into these institutions:—

Name of Institution.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Bellevue Hospital - - - -	780	765	838	896	994
Ward's Island Hospital - - -	25	28	62	97	162
Randall's Island Hospital - - -	114	141	133	170	284
Totals - - -	919	934	1,033	1,163	1,440

A Census Bulletin containing the results of an inquiry made under the direction of Dr. Billings as to the vital statistics of the Jews is of interest in this connexion. It is necessary to state, however, that the inquiry was only partial, and dealt merely with a limited number of selected cases. Returns were collected from 10,618 Jewish families representing 60,630 persons. Of these 10,618 families, the heads of 1,332 were native born, 8,263 had been in the United States 15 years and over, 221 from 10 to 15 years, 552 from 5 to 10 years, and 128 under 5 years, and for 124 the period of residence was unknown. The following are the points which are brought out with most distinctness by the inquiry, which covered a period of five years. The marriage rate among these Jews was very low, being but 7·4 per 1,000 annually, as against 18 to 22 per 1,000 among the general population. The average age at marriage was higher among the Jews than the ordinary population, and hence there is a lower Jewish birth rate. The average number of children born to each mother was 4·66. Those mothers born in the United States, however, averaged 3·56, as against 5·63 for those born in Russia and Poland, indicating a diminishing fertility for those born in the country. One effect of continued residence in America is, therefore, assumed to be to diminish the birth rate of the race, which is now lower than that of the general population. It may be pointed out, however, that this conclusion is hardly borne out by the figures supplied which tend to show, that among immigrants there is generally to be found a much larger proportion of women at child-bearing ages, than among the native population, to which cause the difference may perhaps be ascribed, rather than to lessened fertility.

The death rate of these families was very low, being 7·11 per 1,000, but the figures for each of the five years show a progressive increase, from which the conclusion is drawn that the death rate of Jews after settling in America tends to increase. Still, even in 1889, the lightest of the five years, the rate was only about 10 per 1,000. The ages of mortality also show a much higher expectation of life for these Jews than are shown either by American or English insurance tables. It is also brought out that as to certain classes of disease—such as diphtheria, diarrhœal diseases, diseases of the nervous system (and especially diseases of the spinal cord), from diseases of the circulatory system, urinary system, bones and joints, and of the skin—mortality is greater than in other sections of the community. On the other hand their mortality has been less from tubercular diseases, including consumption, scrofula, tabes, and hydrocephalus. The returns made by these families as to members belonging to the "defective classes" show such a small proportion as to excite a strong feeling in the mind of the compiler that all the cases have not been reported, "especially," he says, "since European experience shows that the proportion of "those classes is invariably greater among the Jews than it is "among other races. For example, the proportion per 100,000 "of insane and idiots reported among the Jews is 44·5, while "by the United States Census of 1880 it was 336·6. For deaf "mutes the Jews report 31·3 per 1,000 of population, while in "1880 for the United States it was 67·5."

The latest summary of conclusions as to vital statistics of Jews in Europe is that given by Mr. J. Jacobs in the Journal of the Anthropological Institute for 1885–86, which states that Jews have a less marriage rate, less birth rate, and less death rate than their neighbours. This corresponds with the results obtained for the Jews in the United States. "If the data "obtained as to births and deaths for Jews in the United States "are correct, they would indicate that the birth rate among "them is decreasing, and the death rate increasing with pro- "longed residence in the country." This, unfortunately, is but the summary of a merely partial inquiry which may be extended to a complete and exhaustive inquiry before the Census authorities have terminated their work.

ILLITERACY.

As to the relative illiteracy of the Jews and other nationalities there is no information available for the purposes of such an inquiry, unless the amount of illiteracy in each European nation, from which immigration to the United States largely takes place, may be relied upon as giving to some extent the measure of the mischief which an alien population inflicts upon the country. For this purpose the only evidence available is a table prepared by the United States Education Department and laid before the Immigration Committee of 1891, which is given for what it is worth, as there is nothing to show on what facts it is based.

ILLITERACY IN EUROPE.

Year.	Name of Country.	Ratio.	Per Capital of Expenditures of the Entire Population.
			$
1887	Saxony	0·2 per cent. of the army recruits	2·28
1887	Wurtemberg	0·2 per cent. of the army recruits	1·67
1887	Bavaria	0·4 per cent. of the army recruits	—
1887	Prussia	0·6 per cent. of the army recruits	1·86
1887	Denmark		1·54
1887	Sweden	Less than 1 per cent. of the army recruits.	0·61*
1887	Norway		1·06
1887	Finland (province of Russia)		—
1887	Switzerland	2·5 per cent. of the population above 10 years of age.	1·84
1888	England and Wales	9 per cent. of the population above 10 years of age.	1·24†
1888	Scotland	7 per cent. of the population above 10 years of age.	1·24
1886	The Netherlands	10 per cent. of the population above 10 years of age.	1·58
1886	France‡	11 per cent. of the population above 10 years of age.	1·34
1886	Belgium	15 per cent. of the population above 10 years of age.	1·60
1886	Ireland	21 per cent. of the population above 10 years of age.	1·24†
1886	Austria	39 per cent. of the population above 10 years of age.	·22
1886	Hungary	43 per cent. of the population above 10 years of age.	·42
1886	Greece	45 per cent. of the population above 10 years of age.	·53
1886	Italy	48 per cent. of the population above six years of age.	·77
1886	Spain	63 per cent. of the population	·33
1886	Russia	80 per cent. of the population	·15*
1886	Servia	80 per cent. of the population	·23*
1886	Roumania	82 per cent. of the population	·41*
1886	Portugal	82 per cent. of the population	·23*
1886	Bulgaria	85 per cent. of the population	·16*
1886	Turkey	No data available	·08*
1888	United States	8 per cent. (estimated)	2·12§

* State only.
† In United Kingdom.
‡ In 1827, 53 per cent.; 1831, 48 per cent.; 1848, 32 per cent.; 1860, 30 per cent.; 1870, 19½ per cent.; 1880, 14 per cent.; 1886, 11 per cent.
§ For common schools only.

Assuming the above statement to be correct, it may be taken as a fair test of the relative illiteracy of the immigration from European countries into the United States, and is more useful for the purposes of this report than the American Census figures of 1880, or the State of Massachusetts Census figures of 1885. The bulk of immigration is adult, and, therefore, the ignorance represented is of the hopeless kind which is too old for education.

The figures for Eastern and Southern Europe bear out the figures quoted on page 274 from the Allegheny Workhouse Criminal Statistics. If we think for a moment of the close relationship between ignorance and crime, it seems wonderful that the Jewish immigrant, measured by his illiteracy, is not much more criminal than he is found to be by a study of the criminal statistics previously referred to. Is it to be said that, while his greater ignorance is the fault of the European conditions from which he has come, his better law-abiding instincts are redeeming features in his character?

JEWISH OPINION IN AMERICA AS TO THE RUSSIAN JEW.

In the course of this report there has already been quoted a considerable body of Hebrew opinion as to the desirability of the Russian Jew as an element in the population of the United States. These opinions have, however, been used as they were found to fit in with the special point under notice. Beyond this there is available some further evidence on this part of the subject which may now be presented and taken at its apparent value. As it is drawn from exclusively Jewish sources, it may be expected to treat the Russian Jew as tenderly as possible, and not in such a way as to do him any injustice. The evidence referred to was obtained in the following way. In 1889 a committee of English Jews in London, deeply interested in emigration, addressed a circular letter to certain persons of their own faith in the principal cities of the United States, asking for information on special questions bearing on the subject. The answers received have been handed over to be used for the purposes of this report, and such abstracts of them are here produced as is necessary to give an idea of their general tone.

A Washington correspondent states that there are about 1,800 Jews in Washington, chiefly German and native, who are mostly retail dealers. The occupation of the poor Jews who have emigrated from Europe since 1882 is said to be "living on their neighbours." It is estimated that a new arrival takes two or three years before he is able to obtain remunerative employment. There is no disfavour shown towards Jews except against the lower classes.

An official of the Adams Express Company states it as his opinion, having great experience of the United States, that there are openings for Jewish immigrants as labourers, and domestic servants, out West, and in the Southern States. This correspondent also says there is no great prejudice shown against the Jews as a race.

An official of the United Hebrew Charity states that the Jewish population in New York is probably 2½ times that of London, and the poorer element proportionately larger. Bad, he says, as are the conditions under which the London Jews live, New York is a second and even a greater London in its crowds of immigrants and charities. New York is no more able to cope with increased immigration than is London, and is no less willing to aid deserving cases as its records will show.

An Albany reply says there are about 550 families in that city, the poorer Jews being chiefly employed as pedlars. The best chance for new immigrants would be as tailors or shoemakers. Only those who understand a trade would be likely to make a living.

The United Jewish Charities of Rochester, New York, state that there is quite a numerous Jewish population in that city. Until 1882 the the German element was largely prodominant and only a few Polish Jews were living there, but in consequence of the flow of immigration which began at that time the number of Polish and Russian Jews has very largely increased. It is thought that the occupations generally followed by new arrivals are tailoring and rag picking. The charities have many applications for relief from immigrants settled in the city, and since 1885 the association has supported over 100 families for a longer or shorter time. No disfavour was shown to Jews by the other inhabitants of the city until lately, and this was provoked by the Jews themselves, their uncleanly habits, their custom of living together in certain quarters to the exclusion of others, their litigious spirit, and their insolence, most conspicuous among the most worthless of them, has caused an animosity against them, the which, deplorable as it may be, is easily explainable. Most of the poor Jews who have emigrated from Europe since 1882 are tailors, some shoemakers, a few in general trades, but most of them, the writer is sorry to say, are pedlars, rag pickers, and rag collectors. Some are self-sustaining from the first day of their arrival, and others, equally healthy and able to work, have been a continuous burden to the community for seven or eight years. The writer advises those to come to the United States who are prompted by their own energy, who are willing and able to work, and honestly to earn a living, but protests against all assisted emigration, against admitting the lazy, the vicious, and the habitual recipients of charity upon American shores. They are a bane to the country and a curse to the Jews. The Jews have earned an enviable reputation in the United States, but this has been undermined by the influx of thousands who are not ripe for the enjoyment of liberty and equal rights, and all who mean well for the Jewish name should prevent them as much as possible from coming there. The experience of the charity teaches that organised immigration from Russia, Roumania, and other semi-barbarous countries is a mistake, and has proved a failure. It is no relief to the Jews of Russia, Poland, &c., and it jeopardises the well-being of the American Jews.

From Syracuse, New York, an answer is sent saying that that city is literally crowded with Polish and Russian immigrants who have gone there since 1882. Most of them are lazy and shiftless, and rely largely upon the charitable institutions for relief. Emigration from Europe to the Eastern States of America is discouraged, but the Western States are said to offer opportunities for industrious settlers.

A correspondent at Newport, Rhode Island, says that there is a small Jewish community there consisting of some Russian and Polish Jews with a few native Americans, but as there are few industries carried on there, there is no opening for Jewish immigrants.

Chicago is said to have about 40,000 Jews and all kinds of German, Russian, and Polish Jews. It is estimated that about 10 per cent. are merchants, 2 per cent. clerks and employees, 5 per cent. pedlars, about 2 per cent. professional men, 5 per cent. mechanics and workmen, and the balance women and children. The poorer Jews are said to be mostly pedlars and storekeepers. No one should be encouraged to go there unless able to work as a mechanic. The Hebrew Relief Association has many applications for charity, but the Association chiefly assists people who have lived in the city, and gives but little to new comers, so that when immigrants go there they are generally thrown upon their own resources, and in many instances are a burden to the community for a good many months before they are able to make their own livelihood. In the large towns there are many applications for work by people who are unemployed. There are thousands and thousands of people without work, those who can speak the language can find work more easily than those who cannot, and it is considered detrimental to the Jews themselves and to their community to go round the streets peddling a few small articles such as matches.

From Detroit a correspondent says that that city has received its share of Jewish immigrants since 1882. It is difficult, however, to find employment for them owing to the fact that none of them are mechanics or have learnt any trade. What makes matters worse in Detroit is the fact that very few of the immigrants that came at that time, and also those who have followed since, were able or had the inclination to do a day's hard work. Gradually a few of them got into the rag peddling, other tin wares, Yankee notions, &c., and thus managed to earn a livelihood; but the majority of those that have come within the last five years are dependent upon the relief society for their support. Besides this aid they also receive some assistance during the winter months from the City Poor Commission.

A Milwaukee correspondent says there is no appreciable demand for labour in that place unless it be of a kind to which the Jews seldom turn. The Russian Jewish immigrants who have come to Milwaukee have been of a class that reflects no credit upon their brethren. There is no open hostility to the Jews in Milwaukee, but the writer would not advise any to go there.

Writing from St. Paul, Minn., a correspondent says English Jews who have a trade or profession will get along here as well as persons belonging to other denominations, also men who understand farming. Those who will not succeed are those who do not want to work, but want to depend on charity or peddling. A great many Russian refugees have settled in the States west of St. Paul, and these have had a great deal of help from their brethren. Many of them are now as poor as ever they were, as they do not try to help themselves, but those who put their shoulder to the wheel get along well enough.

From the neighbouring city of Minneapolis it is stated that the winters are very severe and not suitable for Jews. There are about 600 Jewish families in the place nearly all selling goods in stores or peddling, the latter having of late become so great a nuisance that the city authorities were obliged to put a stop to it, thus creating much suffering and poverty.

Writing from St. Louis a correspondent says there is a community in this city of native Jews. There is also a large contingent of Russian and Polish Jews. The immigrants do not get along nearly so well as the native Jews. Their want of knowledge of the language, their habits, customs, filth, and clannishness, lead them to congregate in a certain locality, and forces them to seek a living as best they may, chiefly as pedlars, buyers of secondhand clothing and furniture. The trades some of them follow are glazing, tailoring, cobbling. In the writer's opinion, the judicious distribution of immigrants among the smaller cities seems advisable. Their congregation in large numbers in large cities seems detrimental to the best interests of the Jewish people, racial prejudices are engendered, mutual good-will is lessened, the worst side of the race is brought to the front, and, where want and poverty predominate, the higher attributes are lost sight of.

Another St. Louis correspondent says he finds people unwilling to employ immigrants even at less wages than native labour receives. It is considered that immigrant workmen are unfit for the mode of doing work and would be dear at any price.

In Louisville there is a Jewish community of about 550 Jewish families and 150 unattached young men. The poorer Jews of native birth or long residence are mostly retail dealers, clerks, tailors, pedlars or cigar makers. The Russian and Polish Jews to a great extent peddle, buy rags, &c.

From Galveston, Texas, it is said there are about 750 Jews, chiefly German, Russian, Polish, and American, the latter being very few in number. The poorer Jews are small storekeepers or pedlars, and immigrants have mostly done well.

A Gainsville (Texas), correspondent says that the immigrants who have gone there have been mostly pedlars or small shopkeepers. They generally buy a few goods on credit, live out of them as long as they can, then go to some other place without paying their debts, and try the same thing again. There are many applications for charitable relief by persons who receive $2 each from the charity fund of the congregation. The writer is of opinion that there are good openings in Texas for young married people with a knowledge of farming, who ought to go in colonies of not less than 20 families, and settle close together for mutual help, and also form a congregation under which they could live up to their religion.

In Kansas city there are said to be about 2,000 Jews who have chiefly gone there since 1882. The poorer Jews are mostly tailors, shoemakers, pedlars, small traders, and clerks. There are heavy demands made upon the charity from people who get stranded by sickness, but mostly by the thriftless and worthless.

There is no prejudice against the Jews if they behave themselves, except the innate prejudice which is subdued unless the Jew evokes it,

JEWISH IMMIGRANTS AND LABOUR ORGANISATION.

Casual reference has been made in various portions of this report, to the fact that many Jewish mechanics join the trade union of their craft. Even in these cases, however, they do not mix readily with their fellow-workers of other nationalities. As with the Jewish tailors in the East End of London, who while joining the Amalgamated Society of Tailors, form by themselves an exclusively Jewish branch of that organisation, so, with the Jews in America, they may join the trade unions of general labour but they usually seek to establish exclusively Jewish branches. Thus, in the March number of the "Carpenter," the monthly organ of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, it is stated that the Jewish carpenters, are organising all over the country under the Brotherhood, there being now three Hebrew unions, one at New York, one at Chicago, and one at Boston. In the opinion of Mr. McGuire, the general secretary of the Order, which has a membership of nearly 70,000, these Jewish carpenters work chiefly for employers of their own race. They make good trade unionists, but, politically, most of them are anarchists. In New York many of the Jewish workers have their trade unions, and these all throw in their lot with what may be termed the advanced party. There, as here, the labour movement has been cleft into two parties—that of the older trade unionism and its methods, and of the newer unionism with other theories and modes of action. The Jewish unions belong almost exclusively to the latter section. There are nearly 30 of these Jewish unions in New York, their total strength is quoted at about 15,000 members, and they are all affiliated to a central body called the United Hebrew Trades. A list of these unions gives a fair idea of the extent to which Jewish labour in New York is being organised, and is spreading itself out over the general field of industry. The bulk of the members of the Jewish unions are, of course, in branches of the clothing trades, the proportion in these industries being estimated at two thirds. The principal unions are:—

The United Coat Makers.
United Coat Operatives.
Pants Makers.
Vest Makers.
Knee Pants Makers.
Children's Jacket Makers.
Cloak Makers' Union.
United Brotherhood of Tailors.
Overcoat and Sea-coat Makers.
" Never Rip " Pants Makers.
Pants Pressers.
Coat Pressers.
Cap Makers.
Cap Blockers.
Shirt Makers.
Mattress Makers.
Purse Makers.
Liberty Musical Union.
Jewish Chorus Union.
Jewellers' Union.
Tin Smiths' Union.
Bill Posters.
Waiters' Alliance.
Architectural Ironworkers.
Hebrew Typographical Union.
Tobacco Cutters.
Paper Makers.
Bookbinders.

There is a vague roundness about all the figures of membership of these associations, which is suggestive of a mere paper existence not supported by actual payments or accumulated funds, and they can hardly be taken to indicate a regular and constant connexion with the union to which members profess to belong. Among their leaders are some very intelligent and capable men who try hard to educate their followers to look at the labour movement from the socialistic point of view. They profess to believe in progress by political means rather than by strikes and the other usual trade union methods. They, therefore, seek to create an independent labour party, and it is much to the credit of the consistency of Jewish trade unionists that they refuse to follow either of the great parties in American politics, holding both to be corrupt, and failing to come up to their ideal of what a political party ought to be.

The Jewish unions in New York denounce the charities because they believe that those bodies sympathise with the employing interest, and that their employment bureaux are used as a means to supply cheap labour. Mr. Wienstein, Secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, states that the agent of the bureau sent men to a shop which he knew to be a strike shop. It may be stated as also the opinion of Mr. Wienstein, that the Jewish workers make quite as good unionists as those of other races, and are as well able to conduct and maintain a strike. The American unions are now recognising this fact, and support them when they are involved in disputes with their employers. The United Trades have their own labour organ, called the "Arbeiter Zeitung," which is said to have a circulation of 10,000 copies weekly.

In Philadelphia also the Jewish workers have made great efforts to organise themselves but with less success than in New York. In Philadelphia there is now an estimated Jewish population of 50,000, 20,000 of which are Russian. These are chiefly engaged in the clothing and cigar trades. They are learning to combine, but their past training has been severe, and they come from a land in which combination is unknown. It is, therefore, not easy for them to fall into new methods. They say that they are taunted by the American workmen for not organising and for working at low wages, but when they strike to improve their condition, they are told they are anarchists who wish to destroy the social system of the country to which they have come. Here also the Jewish workers have a labour paper, which is edited and owned by one of the original Vineland colonists.

Naturally the Russian Jew is not adapted for the ordinary methods of trade organisation. He is suspicious by nature, but among his fellows in the workshops, where the occupation is such as to permit of conversation, he will discuss for hours the socialistic ideals in which he believes. With this he is content and prefers to wait for a social revolution rather than lift a finger to improve his condition in the immediate present. Besides, membership of a trade union involves the payment of subscriptions, and he is averse to the spending of coin which is not compensated for by some immediate material advantage. As he becomes Americanised he will become more practical and less of an abstract dreamer, but this process must necessarily be slow.

OPINIONS OF LABOUR LEADERS AS TO IMMIGRATION GENERALLY.

During the inquiry made in the United States for the purposes of this report several of the chief officials of the principal labour unions were visited in order to elicit, so far as possible, the general opinion of the organised labour movement of the country in respect to alien immigration and its effects upon labour generally. As has been already pointed out no general labour programme on this subject has yet been formulated, and opinion in respect to it can only be obtained by consultation with labour leaders and from labour organs.

Mr. Samuel Gompers is president of the American Federation of Labour, which at the end of 1892 consisted of 7,031 local unions, claiming an aggregate membership of 652,300. This position Mr. Gompers has held for several years, and he may be considered the leader of the older trade unionism of the United States. He has several times given evidence on the subject of immigration before committees of the Legislature at Washington, and is well qualified to speak on behalf of the Federation of Unions he represents. In fact he believes his views on the subject are in harmony with those of the Federation generally. In his opinion immigration has produced disastrous effects in the clothing and mining industries, though many others feel it more or less directly. One of its greatest evils has been the way in which the continuity of employment in those trades has been broken up. There has also been an enormous displacement of citizen labour, and in all the large centres of industry there is an overcrowded labour market. Employers have now a practically unlimited supply of labour on which to draw. The result is that what had been previously the production of months, is now condensed into a few crowded weeks, with the result that there are frequent intervals of trade depression, not due alone to seasonal causes, but to the fact that there is so much surplus labour available. In some cases, notably that of the cigar makers, there has been a great increase of alien workers, but, as this trade is well organised, the evils are kept down. A high standard of skill is required, which tends to restrict the indiscriminate entry of new and cheap labour. An eight hours' day is a stringent law of the trade. Thus, the power of the organisation, while not keeping out alien labour, keeps down many of the evils arising therefrom and prevents new comers being unduly taken advantage of. In the badly organised trades this cannot be done, and, in some directions, native labour is suffering severely from the continuous influx of cheaper labour from countries in which a cheaper standard of living prevails. While, in his opinion, it may be necessary to restrict immigration in some cases, American workmen are reluctant to impose any restraint upon the natural right of a man to chose his own place of abode. They wish to curtail immigration without infraction of this natural right, and desire to do their utmost to put an end to all importation of aliens under contract whether actual or implied. The wholesale deportation of sections of their subjects by foreign despotisms is, in his opinion, contrary to the interests of progress. It removes from such countries a certain amount of social pressure and thus postpones the adoption of social and political reforms, which, but for this outlet, would be inevitable. At the same time, these immigrants bring with them the evils of the systems from which they have fled or have been driven. He admits that the Contract Labour Law has not been so successful as the unions anticipated, but it has at least stopped the importation of large bodies of men to break down labour movements in America. He knows of many cases in which strikes have formerly been so broken down. As to the sweating system in its worst forms, he considers it entirely due to the influx of foreign labour from countries in which great industries are undeveloped and in which starvation wages with a low standard of living prevail. The views of Mr. Gompers as to methods of restriction are set forth in another section of this volume.

Mr. Morse, Secretary to the International Machinists Union of America, which represents several branches of the engineering trade, states that this trade is not much affected by the influx of alien labour, though it does suffer to some extent. The foreign elements chiefly affecting the engineering trade are Swedes and Germans. Little fault can be found as to their ability as workmen, but what happens is, that sometimes the immigrants are caught by agents at the landing place, and are engaged at lower rates of wages than those generally prevailing. As soon as they know enough of the language to realise that they have been deceived they stand out for the same rates as other men, but the constant succession of strangers tends to reduce the general wage rate. New comers engaged in this way are started at $6 to $9 a week, instead of $15 which is the prevailing rate.

Mr. J. B. Lennon, General Secretary of the Journeymen Tailors Union of America, which has a membership of 24,000, or about one-fifth of the trade in the United States, is of opinion that the general effect of immigration is worse in the tailoring trade than in any other. There are altogether about 120,000 custom tailors in the United States, so that the union numbers about one-fifth of the trade. As far as nationalities are concerned, native Americans form about 10 per cent. of the membership of the union, Germans 30 per cent., Scandinavians 30 per cent., Jews 5 per cent., British 10 per cent., 15 per cent. being of mixed nationalities. During 1892 the immigration of men calling themselves tailors reached 80,000; 10 per cent. of this number went into the custom trade, 90 per cent. into the ready-made trade. Most of the latter were not tailors at all, but said they were. His impression is that the Hirsch Fund is used to assist them to emigrate. The tuition given at the technical school of the Hebrew Charities enables men to get into the ready-made trade, and then they gradually drift into the cheaper branches of the clothing trade generally, with the result of reducing wages. The other 10 per cent. are regular tailors, but even they tend to reduce wages, because they generally take the first employment offered regardless of the rate of wages. English tailors seldom come now to America; sometimes a few Irishmen come and sometimes a few Scotchmen. A great many Scandinavians come, but they are good tailors and stand out for the best prices. The Germans and Scandinavians are not hasty or impulsive in the matter of strikes, but if they do come out they stand out remarkably well. The leaders in trade movements are, with few exceptions, native Americans or British. In the large cities the work is, in their trade, generally taken home, but in the smaller towns it is done in shops. There is now a strong trade movement going on in favour of all work being done in regular workshops; there is a sentiment in favour of home shops, but there is a general feeling that the evils engendered by that system are so great as to call for reform. The average wages of the tailoring trade for the last few years have been $14 per week, but employment has been very irregular. Ten years ago wages were two dollars a week higher than now, the men were then better employed, and average prices were higher.

Mr. Wright, Secretary to the Philadelphia Garment Cutters Society, states that 90 per cent. of the clothing trade in that city is controlled by foreigners. During the last 12 years there has been considerable reduction of wages in the tailoring trade, but through good organisation the cutters have been able to improve their position. 70 per cent. of the cutters are in the organisation, wages are higher than they have been, but it is quite certain that work is now much harder. The sweating trade exists to a large extent in the Jewish quarter, everything being carried on there on the sub-contract system.

Mr. O'Keefe, editor of the Knights of Labour Journal, says, the Order does not object to immigration in the abstract, but does object to all kinds of immigration induced by false representations made by interested steamship companies or their agents.

Mr. Anderson, General Secretary of the Philadelphia Operative Bricklayers' Union with 3,600 members states, that his trade has no strong feeling against immigration. It may injure the trade here and there, but in the mass he thinks it does no harm. His trade only favours restriction to a very limited extent. A capitation tax, he thinks, would have bad results. They have found as a union, that when they tried to keep foreigners out of their union, and thus out of the trade, by a tax of 100 dollars, the plan had acted badly because it merely increased the number of non-union men. Among their members only a few hundred are foreigners, those who come from Great Britain being the best trade unionists. They are even better in this respect than native Americans, and as soon as they arrive they want to join a union. There are a few Italians in the union. Their trade does not suffer in wages, nor in other conditions of labour in consequence of immigration. They receive 45 cents an hour, and taking the year round the regulation hours are 50 per week.

Mr. P. J. MacGuire, General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, says his society is divided in opinion on the subject of foreign immigration. Three to four per cent. of the members are in favour of unlimited immigration, but these are chiefly German socialists. The bulk, however, are in favour of some measure of restriction, but are undecided as to what form it should take. Some are in favour of an educational test, others of a head tax, another section would prohibit immigration from certain countries such as Russia, Poland, Hungary, and Italy. Others, again, are in favour of suspension for a limited period for sanitary reasons. In his opinion the more thoughtful men among the members think that immigration in the past has really made the country what it is. Men of special knowledge are still wanted. Such men have developed their industries and there is still work to be done by them in the future. The Alien Labour Contract law he thinks, has done good. What employers require now in America is quantity rather than quality of work, and men of over 40 years of age going there are at a disadvantage ; they may be first-rate mechanics but they have fixed idea as to methods of doing work and do not readily fall into the American system ; thus their tendency is somewhat to keep down wages. He believes that New York changes its labour population considerably every few years, men who have been there some time moving out and being replaced by new comers.

Mr. T. V. Powderly, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labour, who has been already quoted, is in favour of restriction. He says, " All residents in our crowded centres are examining " into this immigration problem and they favour its restriction. " That sentiment is not confined to native-born Americans, it is " shared by many who were but yesterday the inmates of the " noisome depths of the steerages. They were deceived by those " who allured them to these shores, and they would warn others " against a like fate. There is room for the immigrant in his " own land. He is willing to remain there and earn his " bread. He is deprived of the right to live as becomes a man " on the soil of his own country. He is not welcome in a " country where he must sink his manhood in taking the place " of his brother for a lower wage. The railroad, coal, and land " speculators together with the steamship companies are the only " ones benefited by the immigration of the present day."

Mr. Powderly first began to speak and write in favour of restriction some six or seven years ago when the sentiment of the Order on the subject was opposed to him. His views now, are even stronger than formerly, and the Order, as shown by the resolution previously quoted, seems to have come round to his point of view. He declares now without hesitation, that he favours the total exclusion of all immigrants who are not self-sustaining on entering the country. He would, indeed, fix a term of ten years during which no immigrant should be permitted to land, with a view to remaining, unless he could prove that he had sufficient means to sustain himself and those depending on him for one year. He sees great danger to labour and the country at large, if the immigration question is not carefully and heroically handled in the near future. Mr. Powderly is the most consistent and outspoken of all the labour leaders in the United States on this question.

Mr. Robert Watchorn is chief factory inspector in the important manufacturing State of Pennsylvania. In his opinion the alien element, chiefly Jewish, predominates in the clothing trades in Philadelphia. There is also a good deal of foreign labour employed in Pittsburgh and the surrounding neighbourhood. The factory inspection staff consists of one chief and six assistants, three of whom are women. For so large a State this staff is inadequate, but a Bill for its extension is before the Legislature. The law as to the inspection of workshops is as yet defective, and there is no tenement law in Philadelphia. There are often prosecutions for working children long hours and for insanitary workplaces. Seven large manufacturers have been prosecuted and since then few prosecutions have been necessary. They have no power, however, to touch domestic workshops, the evils of which are caused chiefly by immigration. The furniture trade, in his opinion, is little, if any, affected by immigrant labour. Williamsport is a great centre of the furniture manufacture, which is now almost entirely carried on in factories, so that the sweating system has not touched it.

Mr. J. Kilgallon, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, consisting of 25,000 members, states that the immigrants coming into the iron and steel trade are chiefly British, though there are many Germans. These all make good trade unionists, and stand up for the best conditions of work. The trade is over-supplied with men, however, and large numbers are now unemployed. The average wage of the trade is about $3 per day, although, of course, many receive a much higher rate. The organisation has expressed no opinion as to restriction of immigration, but a strong feeling is developing in favour of restriction. Personally, he is in favour of restriction, but not to such an extent as to inflict hardship upon desirable immigrants, and whom he would continue to admit.

Mr. G. W. Perkins, President of the Cigar Makers' International Union, of 30,000 members, considers that his union is one of the strongest in the United States. It is formed upon the English model and pays both friendly and trade benefits. A large number of immigrants have come into the cigar trade, and of these many are Germans, who at first are socialists, but who gradually become good trade unionists. A considerable number of Russian Jews have of late years come into the trade, but wages do not seem to have been reduced in consequence. On the contrary, they seem to have increased in the well-organised centres of the trade, whilst among the non-unionists they have decreased. The union, however, has had to work hard, and it is only by means of systematic organisation that its members have been able to improve their position. Immigrants first arriving in large centres of the trade affect it injuriously because they take the first employment offered them without regard to what may be the standard rate of wages. From 1863 to 1873 it is considered that 15,000 cigar makers were imported. He thinks that there are about 75,000 persons who work at some kind of cigar making, but, of really skilled workers, nine-tenths are in the union. Their society has for the last two and a half years been paying unemployed benefit, and during that time at least 2½ per cent. of the membership have been on that benefit. In Chicago, the head-quarters of the union, there is some sweating in the cigar trade, and the union supplies a label for work done under conditions accepted by the society. The usual supply of labels to manufacturers being about two millions a month.

Mr. J. J. Linehan, President of the Chicago Trades and Labour Assembly, states that the Assembly has occasionally discussed the question of the alien immigration. In Chicago they have not suffered much from it and have not attempted to deal with it finally or to formulate any scheme of policy relative to it. The trades feel that many aliens are now coming into the country who are not desirable, and if it were possible they should like some process of selection to be adopted. This will be difficult, but, in some trades, there is now considerable over-crowding from this cause, and much inferior labour is being introduced.

Mr. Albert A. Piller, the organiser of the American Federation of Labour in the city of Boston, is himself of Hebrew extraction, and a cigar maker by trade. He is opposed to restriction of immigration, but is conscious that in many trades and districts a large number of undesirable immigrants are coming in. The Russian Jews he considers are an undesirable class. He is a Jew himself, but believes in organisation as the salvation of labour. It is difficult, if not impossible, to organise the Russian Jews. They are suspicious and distrustful even of each other. The only remedies they talk about for the improvement of labour are either anarchial or socialistic, and they do not care to adopt trade union methods; still he objects to restriction because it may have the effect of preventing international unionists from Great Britain from coming into the States. This, in his opinion, would be an evil, because the English workers who come to the States are the best unionists in the world, and are always in the van of labour movements. The Russian Jews who do get into the cigar trade have, in his opinion, a very bad effect, even though generally engaged on inferior work. On the other hand, those who come from western Europe, especially those who have learned their trade in England, are the best workmen and the best trade unionists. He admits that his objection to restrict immigration may be removed or modified if means can be found to shut out the undesirable elements only.

Mr. Abrahams, Secretary of the Boston district of the Cigar Makers' Society, and also of the Boston Central Labour Union, is also a Hebrew, and much opposed to unrestricted immigration. He denounces the mobilisation on America shores of 10,000 Russian Jews per month—an army which is producing the most serious results in the field of industry. He sees in the incursion of these men who have never belonged to a trade organisation a terrible menace to his wages, his trade, and his family. He gives Baron de Hirsch full credit for his generosity and benevolence, but contends that it has been again and again diverted in such a way as to supply employers, especially in the clothing trade, with cheap labour to the detriment of others, and thus to develope the sweating system. These views have been strongly expressed by him and are shared by a considerable section, if not indeed a majority, of the Boston trades of which the Central Labour Union is composed.

The Assistant Secretary of the Boot and Shoe Makers' International Union, of 8,000 members, head-quarters of Boston Mass., states that in the leather trade there has been a considerable introduction of foreign labour, and on several occasions strikes, both in the leather trade and in the boot and shoe trade, have been defeated by the introduction of Armenian labour. In his opinion, the Armenians are from every point of view a most undesirable class.

Mr. Geo. M'Neil, also connected with the boot and shoe trade, and occupying a high position in the American labour movement, is in favour of restriction, and thinks the country wants a rest from immigration, and that practically it ought to be suspended for some time.

Reports and Resolutions of Trade Unions and other American Associations as to Immigration.

The resolution of the Knights of Labour as passed at the General Assembly of their Order in 1892 has already been quoted, and it may now be desirable to place on record the views officially expressed as to immigration by some of the other associations of working men in the United States. Some of these societies have indeed gone so far as to insert special clauses on the subject in their rules and regulations. Others have taken action in various ways.

The New York State branch of the American Federation of Labour, sitting at Albany, in January of the present year, received from its special Committee on Immigration the following report:—

"Report of Special Committee on Emigration.

"Whereas the legislative measures proposed in favour of restriction or suspension of emigration seem to be especially advocated in the interest of the labouring people, and

"WHEREAS the time and necessity has thus arrived for labour to declare its position on this all important matter of public interest; therefore,

"RESOLVED that while endorsing every effort made in favour of the restriction of the artifical flow of emigration, incensed by avaricious steamship lines and corporations desirous of overcrowding the labour market of our country with cheap, foreign hands, in order to depreciate the price of labour; and while further approving most heartily of every step made in the direction of a stricter enforcement of present legal restrictive measures and the present alien contract labour law in particular; and while believing in the necessity of greater efficiency in the administration of the Emigration Department, we nevertheless hold that extreme radical measures of restriction would be contrary to the spirit of our times and the welfare of our country. Natural and wholesome emigration has been the source of unbounded benefit to our country, and our vast natural resources are such as would easily support many times our present population if the greedy hands of speculators and monopolists would not consign our lands and resources to idleness; we therefore recommend the following additional qualifications necessary for all emigrants to protect ourselves against an invasion of possible dangerous and undesirable elements—the victims of unjust and inhuman political and social systems of Europe and elsewhere:

"1. A primary school educational test in the native language of emigrants.

"2. Stricter enforcement of the present measures to guard against criminal and pauper elements, through a greater efficiency of our foreign consular service and Emigration Department.

"3. Punishment for violation of the Alien Contract Labour Law by imprisonment, as the wealthy violators of this law can easily afford to pay the price of detection.

"4. Steamship companies to be held responsible for a term of years for the character and nature of their passengers.

"5. Stricter civil and educational qualifications for naturalisation.

"In conclusion we wish to disapprove of any attempt to make use of the quarantine health laws to debar poor people from entrance, and exempt the wealthy when cholera or other diseases do not respect particular persons. And we wish to condemn the old know-nothing sentiment which uses the emigration question as a pretext. The same spirit attempts to rise from the dead through this blind clamour to again bid defiance to the irresistible tread of industrial and social progress.

"(Signed) ALEXANDER ROSENTHAL.
R. MODEST.
W. D. WILKINS.
HENRY WEISSMAN.
HENRY WHITE.

"Del. Corregan offered the following amendment to report of Committe.

"Resolved, that every emigrant landing on our shores shall declare his or her intention to become a citizen of the United States within one year after arrival. A copy to be sent to each representative in the United States Congress and Senate.

"Adopted."

UNION 4 OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA IN SEPTEMBER ISSUED THE FOLLOWING APPEAL TO ALL CITIZENS WHO FAVOUR THE EXCLUSION OF WORTHLESS IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

"WHEREAS the tide of immigration to the United States of the sturdy, intelligent, and liverty-loving races of northern and western Europe has perceptibly decreased in the past few years, and in its stead has come a constantly increasing influx of the servile and degraded hordes of southern and eastern Europe and western Asia, with their crime and disease breeding adjuncts of poverty, filth, and slavish willingness to work for almost nothing and to live on less, in this land of plenty; their willingness to be watched and guarded while at work, and to be numbered like convicts, as also their racial unfitness for, and inability to achieve self-government, as shown by their history of over two thousand years; and

"As it is self-evident that all persons and races strongly imbued with superstition, and a proneness to look up to and recognise some one as their natural master, to tell them when to come and go and what to do, thereby showing their lack of individuality, are unfit for American citizenship, as their immigration to our shores would only increase the large number of similar creatures already here in this country, who have been the cause, either directly or indirectly, of nearly all the corruption and other evils affecting the municipal state and National Governments, and who are ever-ready tools in the hands of plutocrats, demagogues, and scoundrels, to subvert our liberties and rob the toilers of the products of their labour, making our country the dumping ground for the human garbage of the world;

"Now, as the Declaration of Independence was the expression of the people in the thirteen Colonies, that they not only had the right, but were thoroughly capable and proposed to set up in Government affairs for themselves. Yet how have we carried out this idea? Except in the single instance of the Chinese Exclusion Act we have acted like the foolish man who warmed the frozen viper in his bosom, which afterwards bit him; or like the man who throws open his doors and invites tramps and criminals to partake of his hospitality and to manage his affairs, and is then amazed at the increase of vice and pauperism and the corruption of his own household.

"Now all sensible and patriotic citizens must see the great necessity of speedily restricting the immigration of all persons and races, except those of kindred blood and ideas, those who are easily assimilated, and who have shown their adaptibility to freedom and self-government. Only those races who have evolved nearly all that is of value in modern civilization should be admitted to this country and to the rights of citizenship, for if history teaches any lesson it is the one that the mixture of diverse and opposing races begets sterility and confusion of blood, which was the cause of the decay and overthrow of all the great empires of ancient times; therefore be it

"Resolved, that we demand the passage by Congress of an Act prohibiting the immigration to the United States, or the naturalization of all persons, except natives or the descendants of natives of the British Islands, France, Holland, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and the German States, and who shall be of good moral character, mentally and physically sound, and who are not imported under contract, or are liable to become public charges, and who shall have a passport, and also a certificate from the American consul of the district or town in which said immigrant was born, or of the locality or places wherein they have have lived for the ten years preceding their application for the passport, certifying to their eligibility; and no alien or immigrant, as above specified, shall have the right to vote for candidates for Congress or presidential electors, or other federal office, unless they have naturalization papers issued by a United States court, to which they shall be entitled after having resided continuously in the United States for the five years immediately preceding their application therefor;

"Also that the consular service in the countries above named and the force of inspectors in the American ports be increased, if necessary, sufficiently to carry said law into effect; and

"That the President be empowered, during the interim of the sessions of Congress, to suspend all immigration during times of great public danger, or when he deems it necessary, to prevent the introduction of contagious or epidemic diseases.

"And we ask the co-operation of all persons and organisations who favour these ideas to do all in their power to defeat all candidates for Congress in the coming elections who will not give a written pledge to use every effort, if elected, to pass an Act effectively carrying out the same."

The seventh General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, held at St. Louis in August 1892, adopted the following resolution:—

"That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute labourers and urge organised labour everywhere to secure the enactment of more stringent emigration laws."

The following resolutions were adopted by the Cigar Makers International Union of America at their Convention in Indianapolis in 1891, and are now printed as part of the constitution of the Union:—

"Whereas, It has been acknowledged by the cigar makers in convention assembled, that there exists an evil in the United States which demands the attention of all organised labour, and

"Whereas, This evil exists in the fact that the lowest class of mechanics and labourers are daily emigrating to the United States from all parts of Europe, and

"Whereas, Such class of emigration is jeopardising the moral and social conditions of the people of the United States, and

"Whereas, The cigar makers in convention assembled recognise the necessity of a greater restriction to emigration than exists at present; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Convention of the C. M. I. U. of America recommend to the executive officers of the American Federation of Labour, the various States Federation of Labour and the Executive Officers of all Trades and Labour Unions to co-operate and demand of Congress and the Federal officers of the United States the absolute necessity of placing more restriction upon the present influx of such emigration; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to all of the aforesaid labour organisations in convention assembled."

The Junior Order of United American Mechanics, is a benefit society with 160,000 members, and calls itself a Patriotic Fraternity. In its declaration of principles it asserts :—

"That the constant landing upon our shores of the hordes of ignorant, vicious, and lawless criminals of the Old World should be viewed with alarm by the loyal and patriotic citizens of this country.

"We affirm a warm and hearty welcome to all immigrants who desire to better their condition and become a part and parcel of our nationality, but we have not one square inch of room for the Anarchist, the Socialist or Nihilist, or for any one who is not willing to bow allegiance to that flag which is powerful enough to shield and protect them as well as us, in the exercise of all civil and religious liberty."

The handbook of the order contains the following note on Immigration Statistics :—

"The total immigration for six months ending December 31st, 1891, is 241,162, about one half of which is from Italy, Russia, Poland and Hungary—the very worst class of immigrants, illiterate and totally unfit for citizenship in the United States."

Another society of the same title, but older than the preceding, though with only one-fourth the membership, has a similar opinion as to immigration.

The Patriotic Order of Sons of America with 50,000 members, makes in its handbook the following declarations on the subject of immigration :—

"Within a very recent period, we have witnessed the wholesale importation of cheap foreign labour, the dumping upon our shores of the paupers and criminals of other lands, the organisation in our chief cities of bands of ignorant, illiterate and unprincipled men, few of whom can speak or understand our language, and none of whom seem to understand that the liberty which America grants and holds out to all, is a liberty regulated by law.

* * * * *

"That we favour such change in our immigration laws as will tend to prevent the importation of cheap foreign labour and exclude anarchists and dynamiters who come here, not to settle down as law-abiding citizens, but to foment strife, to trample on our institutions, to overturn our customs, to conspire against lawfully-constituted authority, to assassinate officers of the law."

The Annual Convention of the United Garment Workers of America in November 1892, passed the following resolutions :—

"Whereas, An organisation known as the United Hebrew Charities of New York City, supported partly by certain wealthy people, and assisted by the Baron Hirsch Fund, are importing large numbers of poor persecuted and deceived working people from Europe, and

"Whereas, Upon the arrival here of these poor people, instead of being assisted in being directly self-supporting through proper colonising plans or other means, are placed by the agents of the aforesaid Hebrew charities in the dens of sweaters and so-called trade schools, and taught the rudiments of various sub-branches of the tailoring trade, and then cast upon the already demoralised and over-stocked labour market; and

"Whereas, The garment workers of this country are already engaged in a severe struggle for a living amid almost unbearable conditions and fierce competition against each other to the advantage of unscrupulous masters, therefore,

"Resolved, That we, the U. G. W. of A., in convention assembled, hereby condemn the misdirected philanthropy which, instead of improving the condition of the working people, only tends to plunge them into greater misery; and further

"Resolved, That when in the face of such results the above named charities continue their demoralising work, they raise grave doubts of their sincerity and honesty of purpose, and we recommend this matter to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labour, to further recommend the same to the consideration of the Congress of the United States."

GENERAL OPINION.

The general opinion of the country is not so easily gathered. The opinions of leading public men and eminent economic thinkers is more easily gathered, but cannot be said to possess any representative value. In the exhaustive bibliography at page 373 all the literature on the subject whether individually or officially edited is set forth, and those who wish to carry their investigation further will find there a ready guide to all that has been written about immigration.

The Populist Party, a new but growing political section in the United States has the following as one of the planks in its platform :—

Resolved,—That we condemn the fallacy of protecting American labour under the present system, which opens our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world and crowds out our wage-earners, and we denounce the present ineffective law against contract labour, and demand the further restriction of undesirable emigration."

Quite recently the workmen of the State of Michigan induced one of their representatives in the national legislature to introduce a Bill containing the following provision :—

TO PROTECT AMERICAN WORKING MEN.

'Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that no alien who is a non-resident of the United States shall work at any mechanical trade or in any manual labour within the borders thereof. Any contract to employ said alien in said trade or labour shall be void, and any alien who engages in trade or labour prohibited by this law shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars or imprisonment for ninety days, at the discretion of the court before which he may be convicted."

Several States have passed laws prohibiting aliens being employed upon public works and others have decided to tax all unnaturalised foreigners. The State of Pennsylvania in March last passed laws to this effect which may be seen in full as an Appendix to this Report, and which may be taken to represent the existence of a very strong feeling in the State as to the influx of foreigners.

Of more importance, however, as an index to public feeling, is the step taken by the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics of the State of Wisconsin, to elicit the opinions of employers and employed in that State on the subject of immigration. During 1885–86, the bureau sent round to employers of labour in the State, queries as to their views on immigration. A large number of replies were received, a summary of which was published in the report for 1885–86. Wisconsin is an intensely foreign State, the population being largely German. In fact in 1890 of a total foreign-born population of 519,199, nearly 260,000 were Germans, 86,000 were Scandinavians, and 66,730 were natives of Great Britain and Ireland; the total population of the State, being 1,686,880. The feeling displayed in favour of restricting immigration is therefore singular. The report says, " this bureau has dis-" covered that in the commercial and manufacturing centres at " least, the supply of labour exceeds the demand." This is a state of things which the American workmen charge the employers with continually seeking to create, and the fact that so many employers express opinions so strongly against immigration, is a striking commentary upon this statement. The summary of opinions shows, that out of 756 firms there were 104, employing 5,728 people, in favour of restriction; 170 firms, employing 6,346 people, were in favour of the exclusion of socialists, anarchists, &c.; 46 firms, employing 2,928 persons, were in favour of exclusion of paupers and criminals; 70 firms, employing 4,059 persons, were in favour of total prohibition; 31 firms, employing 1,998 persons, were in favour of a property qualification; 9 firms, employing 220 persons, preferred an educational test, and 30 firms, with 1,320 employés, approved a character qualification; 63 firms, employing 2,667, answered "No," and 272 firms, employing 14,561 persons, sent no reply. The largest industry returning a negative answer was that of pork and beef packing. In the following report, 1887–88, is recorded the result of an attempt to elicit the opinions of working men individually on the same subject, the inquiry being confined to the one query. " Does immigration injure your trade? If so, in what manner and to what extent? To this question 869 workmen replied. 428 answered "Yes"; 291 said "No," and 150 left the answer space blank. It is said by the bureau in commenting upon the result of the two inquiries, that they elicited much general discussion, and showed that the sentiment against immigration in Wisconsin was but little more emphatic than in the United States generally. "From a naked economic standpoint," says the report, "there " are two sides to this question. That in the cities, at least, " immigration does depress the wages of labour, rude and " partially skilled workmen feeling it the most severely, cannot " be denied." . . . "It is probable that the only way of " dealing practically with the difficulty is to stop all immigra- " tion for a period of five or ten years. This American " population can never become a homogeneous and harmonious " social and political unit so long as unrestricted immigration " shall continue." Some of the opinions of the working men themselves as sent into the Bureau are instructive, and may well be allowed to close this report. A Milwaukee boxmaker says, " To illustrate the effect of immigration upon our trade, I will " say, that if we should demand an increase of wages, and, in " order to secure it, strike for half a day, we should find the " shop full of immigrants next morning."

A caulker, Milwaukee, is of opinion that immigration injures his trade " by overstocking shipyards with cheap labour."

A very large number of carpenters send replies, mostly affirming that immigration is destroying their trade, but one man says that immigration helps the trade because it causes a demand for his labour. Another supposes it injures all trades to some extent, but says philosophically, " Let all honest men " come and have a fair chance." A currier considers it injures the wages of unskilled labour in tanneries "to the extent of from 10 to 15 per cent." Labourers are almost unanimous in the opinion that immigration reduces wages and increases the amount of idle time, but one says he thinks not. " Everybody " has as much right to a home in this country as I have." Some of the correspondents of the Bureau are disposed to be humorous, and a machinist says, " Yes, immigration has flooded " this country with inferior workmen, who care for nothing but " sundown and whiskey." A millwright says, "Immigration " has caused a decrease of 75 cents. per day in wages within " the last ten years. In 1876 good workmen received $3·50 " per day and now $2·75 is considered good pay." The general effect of most of the objections is that immigration is injurious because it floods the market with cheap and inferior labour.

Upon the facts and opinions presented in this report it is unnecessary to make any comment. It is certain that, in the opinion of a large number of American people, there has been in recent years a considerable influx of undesirable immigrants into the country. It is equally clear that no definite popular movement for the further restriction, suspension, or prohibition of alien immigration has yet taken shape. There is a vast range of difference in American opinion on the question, ranging from the extreme view on one side that there is ample room and opportunity for all who come, to the opposite view on the other side that the country is overdone with immigration, and that the process ought to be suspended or abolished. With such a conflict of ideas prevailing on the subject, it is impossible to forecast the future policy of the Legislature in respect to it.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. BURNETT,
Chief Labour Correspondent.

Labour Department,
Board of Trade,
June 30, 1893.

APPENDIX 1.

No. 1.—STATEMENT from MISCELLANEOUS TABLES of FOREIGN COMMERCE of the UNITED STATES, showing the NUMBER, SEX, and NATIONALITY of IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED in the UNITED STATES during each Year ending June 30, from 1883 to 1892, inclusive.

[M. is used to designate "male," F. to designate "female."]

Countries.	1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
EUROPE.																				
Austria-Hungary:																				
Bohemia - - -	2,879	2,583	4,338	3,901	3,212	3,140	2,220	2,094	2,454	2,125	2,209	1,918	1,608	1,477	2,351	2,154	6,297	5,461	4,620	3,913
Hungary - - -	8,907	2,333	11,239	3,559	6,254	3,129	9,361	3,059	10,721	4,535	11,999	3,801	7,866	3,101	16,589	5,473	20,560	7,806	27,463	9,773
Other Austria (except Poland).	7,028	3,895	8,804	4,730	7,229	4,345	7,973	3,973	13,723	6,707	18,018	7,866	13,416	6,706	21,077	8,555	21,966	8,952	24,036	10,331
Total - - -	18,814	8,811	24,381	12,190	16,695	10,614	19,554	9,126	26,898	13,367	32,226	13,585	22,890	11,284	40,017	16,182	48,823	22,219	56.119	24,017
Belgium - - -	957	493	1,059	517	1,007	646	845	455	1,670	883	2,050	1,165	1,639	923	1,719	952	2,041	996	2,835	1,468
Denmark - - -	6,228	4,091	5,509	3,693	3,541	2,559	3,875	2,350	5,448	3,076	5,649	3,313	5,301	3,398	5,713	3,653	6,455	4,204	6,317	4,276
France - - -	3,247	1,574	2,293	1,315	2,271	1,224	2,169	1,149	3,212	1,822	4,354	2,100	3,789	2,129	3,863	2,722	4,087	2,683	3,951	2,570
Germany - - -	111,778	83,008	103,663	76,013	68,426	56,017	46,738	37,665	61,097	45,768	61,924	47,793	54,876	44,662	50,923	41,504	63,406	50,148	72,538	58,220
Gibraltar - - -	—	—	3	4	—	—	2	6	3	9	10	8	5	8	5	4	8	5	2	2
Greece - - -	58	15	34	3	154	18	95	9	305	8	768	14	149	9	464	60	1,040	65	591	24
Italy - - - -	28,217	3,567	12,624	3,849	9,828	3,771	15,327	5,968	37,389	10,143	41,857	9,218	17,921	6,927	40,717	11,082	58,274	14,430	45,421	13,739
Sardinia and Sicily -	5	3	33	4	36	7	13	7	53	37	349	134	352	107	135	69	2,501	850	2,014	963

No. 1.—*continued.*

[M. is used to designate "male," F. to designate "female."]

Countries.	1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
EUROPE—*cont.*																				
Malta	—	—	1	—	1	3	4	3	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	1	—
Netherlands	3,122	2,127	2,569	1,629	1,649	1,040	1,492	822	2,708	1,798	3,487	2,358	3,794	2,666	2,655	1,671	3,184	2,022	4,377	2,883
Norway	13,799	9,599	9,986	6,988	7,054	5,302	7,890	4,869	10,523	5,746	11,888	6,376	7,572	5,818	6,601	4,760	7,644	4,924	8,936	5,526
Poland	1,465	546	3,384	1,152	2,139	946	2,852	1,087	4,150	1,978	4,133	1,693	3,191	1,731	7,613	3,460	18,064	9,433	22,141	11,158
Portugal	146	30	411	290	292	148	173	65	70	40	14	9	34	23	109	49	513	405	1,717	1,111
Roumania	37	40	131	107	449	354	314	180	1,087	958	683	503	443	450	260	257	472	485	514	464
Russia (except Poland)	5,476	3,710	8,137	3,717	10,103	6,500	11,207	6,102	18,541	10,403	20,575	10,681	20,088	11,801	21,097	12,050	26,879	15,266	47,482	31,812
Finland	549	174	539	297	377	178	348	143	1,529	293	1,850	381	1,573	454	1,666	785	3,747	1,534	3,527	1,572
Spain	205	57	235	64	271	79	261	83	341	95	411	115	411	115	619	194	690	215	790	216
Sweden	22,916	15,361	15,459	11,093	12,491	9,757	17,019	10,732	27,359	15,477	34,762	19,936	19,919	15,496	16,532	13,100	21,746	15,134	25,104	18,143
Switzerland	8,165	4,586	5,835	3,551	3,680	2,215	2,902	1,903	3,283	1,931	5,040	2,697	4,525	2,545	4,406	2,587	4,275	2,536	4,675	2,733
Turkey in Europe	52	34	138	12	110	28	132	44	157	49	161	46	202	50	171	35	224	41	162	65
United Kingdom:																				
England	38,181	24,969	33,464	22,525	28,094	19,266	30,919	18,857	45,982	26,877	50,946	31,635	41,557	26,958	34,257	22,782	32,297	21,327	30,111	19,659
Scotland	7,007	4,852	5,294	3,766	5,617	3,609	7,584	4,542	12,133	6,566	15,475	8,982	10,698	7,598	6,833	5,208	7,318	5,239	6,708	4,812
Ireland	41,495	39,991	31,280	32,064	25,187	26,608	24,425	25,194	35,449	32,921	38,459	35,054	33,223	32,334	26,344	26,680	27,936	27,770	27,275	28,192
Wales	987	610	508	393	668	459	614	413	1,211	609	1,037	617	732	449	384	266	278	146	473	284
Total	87,670	70,422	70,546	58,748	59,566	49,942	63,542	49,006	94,775	66,973	105,917	76,288	86,210	67,339	67,818	54,936	67,829	54,482	64,567	52,947

No. 1—*continued.*

[M. is used to designate "male," F. to designate "female."]

Countries.	1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890		1891.		1892.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.
EUROPE—*cont.*																				
Azores - - -	902	495	814	412	1,031	553	648	308	799	451	1,117	485	1,253	714	1,560	882	1,330	751	593	184
Greenland, Iceland, and the Faroe Islands.	27	9	144	110	7	4	27	18	65	61	5	—	2	2	6	7	8	11	4	1
Total Europe - -	313,835	208,752	267,928	185,758	201,178	151,905	197,429	132,100	301,463	181,366	339,233	198,898	256,139	178,651	274,670	171,010	343,246	202,839	374,378	234,094
BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN POSSESSIONS.																				
Quebec and Ontario -	30,755	22,685	32,826	18,302	18,584	11,935	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manitoba - - -	663	519	737	605	305	269	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia - - -	4,964	4,400	2,613	2,736	2,715	2,091	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick - -	1,145	909	1,004	895	631	502	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island -	598	860	160	338	101	214	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia - - -	1,954	407	208	36	131	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newfoundland and Labrador.	178	204	56	68	97	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total - - -	40,257	29,984	37,604	22,980	22,564	15,727	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mexico - - -	377	92	290	140	238	85	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Immigrants from the British North American Possessions and Mexico not included since July 1. 1885.

No. 1—*continued.*

[M. is used to designate "male," F. to designate "female."]

Countries.	1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CENTRAL AMERICA.																				
British Honduras	3	—	13	—	1	—	2	1	4	—	—	—	3	4	4	1	4	3	14	7
Central American States	6	—	7	3	20	3	23	6	13	6	54	13	62	19	110	32	185	93	194	76
Total	9	—	20	3	21	3	25	7	17	6	54	13	65	23	114	33	189	96	208	83
Bermuda	24	6	25	4	36	8	13	1	5	—	12	3	19	2	107	71	134	93	95	71
WEST INDIES.																				
Antigua	3	3	3	2	3	5	3	2	1	2	3	2	—	1	6	6	5	3	3	—
Bahamas	137	113	321	290	314	345	22	26	14	2	73	26	7	7	16	11	23	23	102	57
Barbadoes	12	6	3	—	12	15	3	2	9	7	13	13	36	20	62	38	30	17	39	16
Cuba	397	85	1,038	435	1,175	499	1,524	502	2,691	943	2,994	1,049	3,011	1,170	1,486	657	1,903	709	735	316
Curaçoa	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	3	7	5	—	—	1	—	2	1	7	—	5	—
Haiti	6	—	1	—	2	—	8	6	4	1	14	7	21	4	45	17	29	10	27	9
Jamaica	9	1	15	5	11	11	24	28	14	9	31	16	44	36	60	51	52	60	80	49
Martinique	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Puerto Rico	9	2	20	13	7	2	6	3	18	5	49	10	20	4	25	6	47	12	44	13
St. Croix	13	7	9	6	8	8	10	10	9	13	3	3	5	4	13	11	16	18	4	—
St. Thomas	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	4	1	2	2	—	—	—	9	6	2	3	11	5

No. 1—*continued.*

[M. is used to designate "male," F. to designate "female."]

Countries.	1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
WEST INDIES—*cont.*																				
Trinidad	3	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	2	2	5	4	10	—	5	1	14	1
All other	53	40	18	27	29	27	320	221	677	439	244	324	272	251	318	214	473	458	156	79
Total	644	259	1,430	778	1,564	913	1,927	807	3,447	1,429	3,428	1,452	3,422	1,501	2,052	1,018	2,592	1,314	1,222	545
SOUTH AMERICA.																				
Argentine Republic	—	—	6	—	8	1	4	—	4	—	5	4	10	4	13	2	16	5	44	15
Brazil	14	3	15	13	8	1	15	6	13	8	9	4	23	8	26	9	35	22	56	23
Chile	1	1	1	—	1	—	4	—	5	—	10	3	8	5	15	6	34	11	35	19
Colombia	9	2	3	2	2	—	142	44	212	96	262	77	253	53	192	50	251	114	248	88
Ecuador	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	1	13	6	13	2	22	5
Guianas	10	4	2	4	3	4	2	2	2	—	8	—	7	1	8	—	15	3	22	4
Peru	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	2	—	—	20	5	36	18	28	20
Venezuela	14	12	11	6	11	3	9	8	18	2	29	12	20	12	57	15	52	20	33	8
All other	7	—	1	—	—	—	4	6	4	1	4	1	11	6	1	—	15	2	7	3
Total	55	22	40	25	35	9	180	66	259	107	336	104	337	90	345	93	467	197	495	185
Total America*	41,366	30,363	39,409	23,930	24,458	16,745	2,145	881	3,728	1,542	3,830	1,572	3,843	1,616	2,618	1,215	3,382	1,700	2,020	884

* Immigrants from the British North American Possessions and Mexico not included since July 1, 1885.

No. 1—*continued.*

[M. is used to designate "male," F. to designate "female."]

Countries.	1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ASIA.																				
Arabia - - -	8	3	69	3	14	1	21	—	2	—	40	11	189	27	184	42	259	93	151	40
Armenia - - -	14	5	11	4	35	4	19	—	119	2	38	1	86	10	553	45	753	59	1,034	35
China - - - -	7,987	44	241	38	12	10	25	15	8	2	21	5	90	28	1,401	315	2,608	228	2,501	227
India - - - -	4	5	9	3	27	7	10	7	20	12	15	5	50	9	34	9	33	9	29	4
Japan - - -	19	8	19	1	42	7	160	34	218	11	366	38	558	82	601	90	1,023	113	1,457	41
Persia - - -	1	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	10	4	12	—	14	—
Turkey in Asia - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	1	184	24	230	43	499	94	841	285	1,774	714	2,135	1,037
All other - - -	14	1	88	24	26	6	11	—	11	1	19	9	—	—	23	11	—	—	5	2
Total - - -	8,047	66	437	73	162	36	260	57	563	52	731	112	1,475	250	3,647	801	6,462	1,216	7,326	1,386
OCEANICA.																				
Australia - - -	428	126	338	163	302	143	357	161	393	134	485	208	646	350	479	213	499	273	666	311
Hawaiian Islands - -	112	80	295	103	163	67	384	220	442	302	1,001	680	702	461	293	151	321	171	1,065	496
New Zealand - -	—	—	1	—	3	1	3	1	1	—	—	4	2	2	6	1	4	1	8	3
Society Islands - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
All other - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	3	7	9	—	29	4	17	7	23	9	2	2
Total - - -	541	206	634	266	468	211	753	383	839	443	1,495	892	1,379	817	795	372	847	454	1,749	812
Total Asia and Oceanica	8,588	272	1,071	339	630	247	1,013	440	1,402	495	2,226	1,004	2,854	1,067	4,442	1,173	7,309	1,670	9,075	2,198

No. 1—*continued.*

[M. is used to designate "male," F. to designate "female."]

Countries.	1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1891.		1890.		1892.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
AFRICA.																				
Algeria	—	4	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	11	5	4	4	11	—	28	5	14	14
Egypt	23	18	3	2	14	—	31	5	5	—	5	—	27	6	9	2	31	9	13	4
Liberia	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	1	—	2	2	—	—	5	3	—	1	4	1
Morocco	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	4	1	1
South Africa	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	5	2	2	—	3	1
Canary Islands	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Cape Verde Islands	4	7	35	11	49	19	35	31	11	3	19	4	87	19	36	14	3	—	207	72
All other	8	5	12	7	18	9	15	13	15	8	16	4	38	16	22	9	16	6	12	1
Total Africa	38	34	51	20	86	30	88	52	37	13	54	15	157	45	94	30	85	25	255	96
Born at sea	36	38	50	36	30	37	29	26	28	35	32	25	31	24	29	21	37	26	53	31
RECAPITULATION.																				
Europe	313,835	208,752	267,928	185,758	201,178	151,905	197,429	132,100	301,463	181,366	339,233	198,898	256,139	178,651	274,670	171,010	343,246	202,839	374,378	234,094
America*	41,366	30,363	39,409	23,930	24,458	16,745	2,145	881	3,728	1,542	3,830	1,572	3,843	1,616	2,618	1,215	3,382	1,700	2,020	884
Asia and Oceanica	8,588	272	1,071	339	630	247	1,013	440	1,402	495	2,226	1,004	2,854	1,067	4,442	1,173	7,309	1,670	9,075	2,198
Africa	38	34	51	20	86	30	88	52	37	13	54	15	157	45	94	30	85	25	255	96
Born at sea	36	38	50	36	30	37	29	26	28	35	32	25	31	24	29	21	37	26	53	31
Total immigrants	363,863	239,459	308,509	210,083	226,382	168,964	200,704	133,499	306,658	183,451	345,375	201,514	263,024	181,403	281,853	173,449	354,059	206,260	385,781	237,303

* Immigrants from the British North American Possessions and Mexico not included since July 1, 1885.

No. 2.—STATEMENT FROM ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION FOR 1892, SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS OF THE IMMIGRANTS OF THE SEVERAL NATIONALITIES ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES DURING EACH YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, FROM 1875 TO 1890 INCLUSIVE.

Principal Occupations and Nationalities.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Principal professional Occupations.																
Clergymen:																
Belgium	7	6	4	3	4	1	2	6	2	5	5	7	12	11	9	12
France	52	43	44	53	63	18	69	54	28	19	12	10	9	32	19	31
Germany	58	133	102	69	50	37	45	47	54	47	59	47	41	45	48	57
England	77	51	66	49	48	71	65	117	60	55	70	93	63	129	101	161
Scotland	14	23	8	14	14	19	33	18	8	17	13	13	15	38	23	26
Ireland	69	79	61	65	88	70	61	69	63	38	42	40	65	58	70	78
Italy	9	7	8	12	10	1	13	16	4	11	6	7	4	7	2	18
Sweden and Norway	5	13	7	2	—	10	8	6	17	6	7	13	10	12	13	19
Russia and Poland	3	1	6	3	6	1	5	2	5	2	8	10	6	27	5	9
British North America	51	30	33	19	19	25	44	47	38	17	16	*	*	*	*	*
Other countries	21	31	34	30	18	16	42	36	30	14	21	29	49	49	48	80
Total	366	417	373	319	320	269	387	418	309	231	259	269	274	408	338	491

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* Immigrants from the British North American Possessions and Mexico not included since July 1, 1885.

No. 2.—STATEMENT FROM ANNUAL REPORT, &c.—*continued.*

Principal Occupations and Nationalities.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Principal professional Occupations—cont.																
Musicians:																
Austria-Hungary	27	16	12	33	11	66	24	93	20	68	29	19	56	47	49	67
Denmark	4	2	1	—	2	2	5	2	3	6	4	—	7	9	10	17
France	79	20	41	11	5	2	9	11	7	2	7	3	9	56	16	14
Germany	159	151	110	187	124	150	233	236	172	306	233	194	460	328	368	229
Great Britain and Ireland	33	47	16	27	19	52	27	34	37	41	28	44	46	51	60	84
Italy	129	135	100	104	134	42	93	129	64	105	43	77	73	57	53	106
Russia and Poland	4	1	4	3	4	3	8	13	3	7	17	10	12	11	22	18
Spain	—	6	2	—	1	—	4	1	—	3	—	1	2	2	4	4
Sweden and Norway	30	18	8	7	4	17	5	7	6	4	5	4	10	13	5	7
Switzerland	—	2	4	2	5	5	13	6	8	5	2	2	3	8	4	4
British North America	17	8	1	4	18	47	3	4	2	2	1	*	*	*	*	*
Other countries	18	15	21	18	14	13	11	7	12	6	8	13	11	17	14	28
Total	500	421	320	396	341	399	430	543	334	555	377	367	689	599	595	578

* Immigrants from the British North American Possessions and Mexico not included since July 1, 1885.

No. 2.—Statement from Annual Report, &c.—*continued.*

Principal Occupations and Nationalities.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Principal professional Occupations— cont.																
Physicians and Surgeons:																
Austria-Hungary	5	14	4	8	6	7	6	3	3	5	7	6	15	16	3	9
Denmark	2	—	4	—	—	2	1	5	1	—	—	5	1	3	5	3
France	14	18	7	7	12	13	9	20	9	8	11	5	2	2	7	14
Germany	43	53	28	23	30	71	46	61	49	43	28	43	30	54	31	36
Great Britain and Ireland	60	58	42	28	45	64	53	69	39	52	54	56	88	169	114	128
Italy	1	2	1	4	—	4	10	8	5	6	5	4	6	2	7	7
Netherlands	3	1	—	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	—	4	4	2
Sweden and Norway	2	1	—	3	1	5	1	7	7	8	6	6	4	17	5	6
Switzerland	2	9	2	1	5	6	8	7	5	10	6	4	4	3	6	5
British North America	57	24	24	13	10	31	14	38	20	13	35	*	*	*	*	*
West Indies	14	4	5	4	4	4	9	4	2	2	3	16	18	18	11	8
Other countries	30	25	29	19	27	15	18	85	8	12	18	19	22	39	21	43
Total	233	209	146	111	141	223	177	308	150	160	176	165	190	327	214	261

* Immigrants from the British North American Possessions and Mexico not included since July 1, 1885.

No. 2.—Statement from Annual Report, &c.—*continued.*

Principal Occupations and Nationalities.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Principal professional Occupations—cont.																
Teachers:																
Austria-Hungary	5	9	5	1	7	30	12	8	20	16	16	20	20	13	11	19
Denmark	1	4	3	—	3	1	2	8	5	13	11	5	6	11	8	6
France	47	98	32	21	43	6	36	46	19	23	35	18	28	29	38	60
Germany	98	69	61	45	44	65	117	197	216	174	153	114	138	109	89	78
Great Britain and Ireland	85	86	36	40	53	53	73	108	87	101	106	118	125	158	151	224
Italy	2	—	5	3	4	17	5	7	14	16	9	12	15	7	7	16
Netherlands	—	1	—	3	—	—	3	6	1	6	7	5	3	2	4	5
Sweden and Norway	20	5	1	3	2	1	5	9	15	21	11	16	13	14	20	17
Switzerland	4	11	5	7	18	6	32	25	26	17	21	13	16	6	14	21
Russia and Poland	6	6	12	5	6	—	6	17	2	15	17	22	25	16	20	20
British North America	100	3	16	67	14	22	53	42	39	18	11	*	*	*	*	*
Other countries	10	9	9	4	9	10	4	6	10	25	11	11	17	18	12	18
Total	378	301	185	199	203	211	348	479	454	445	408	353	406	383	374	484

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* Immigrants from the British North American Possessions and Mexico not included since July 1, 1885.

No. 2.—STATEMENT FROM ANNUAL REPORT, &c.—*continued.*

Principal Occupations and Nationalities.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Principal skilled Occupations.																
Bakers:																
Austria-Hungary - - -	18	20	15	21	34	56	65	64	56	72	48	55	84	99	82	149
Belgium - - - -	4	2	—	1	3	5	8	2	11	10	9	13	15	15	13	14
Denmark - - - -	6	3	2	5	8	21	30	25	24	24	11	13	25	34	45	44
France - - - -	58	93	48	33	31	23	39	41	52	44	44	28	40	36	47	47
Germany - - - -	309	230	233	211	329	734	1,464	1,576	1,529	1,320	902	632	693	790	866	867
Great Britain and Ireland -	174	127	94	50	78	233	290	315	316	241	256	264	373	465	394	287
Italy - - - -	20	12	12	11	14	17	40	63	61	30	19	38	79	22	49	113
Netherlands - - -	9	1	2	4	4	11	8	26	27	15	26	12	11	33	27	17
Russia and Poland - -	6	6	6	9	7	8	10	44	12	20	28	40	60	77	74	81
Sweden and Norway - -	20	87	15	48	33	102	53	116	92	43	25	52	97	101	90	35
Switzerland - - -	9	9	12	11	21	46	180	131	124	110	71	42	60	52	60	65
British North America - -	92	31	46	38	26	91	41	13	6	10	3	*	*	*	*	*
Other countries - - -	5	19	22	22	48	30	36	37	21	32	23	20	32	13	21	8
Total - - -	730	640	507	464	636	1,377	2,264	2,453	2,331	1,971	1,465	1,209	1,569	1,737	1,768	1,727

* Immigrants from the British North American Possessions and Mexico not included since July 1, 1885.

No. 2.—STATEMENT FROM ANNUAL REPORT, &c.—*continued.*

Principal Occupations and Nationalities.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Principal skilled Occupations—cont.																
Blacksmiths:																
Austria-Hungary	40	35	22	41	36	118	147	113	92	85	94	83	192	123	211	192
Belgium	1	1	—	—	3	2	2	2	4	9	10	6	16	14	13	8
Denmark	15	14	7	21	36	58	74	80	88	84	58	80	117	77	107	88
France	15	8	45	44	14	7	16	25	7	20	18	13	33	23	34	16
Germany	204	180	235	171	253	745	1,810	1,729	1,255	1,207	874	552	657	707	725	665
Great Britain and Ireland	275	285	177	147	243	590	556	475	501	419	367	365	683	1,087	658	461
Italy	10	15	13	8	13	7	33	67	80	33	19	36	65	45	39	89
Netherlands	5	6	1	—	2	7	12	38	22	34	19	5	23	21	12	13
Russia and Poland	8	4	13	7	14	22	27	47	20	54	64	90	163	164	133	118
Sweden and Norway	70	48	30	43	103	289	356	282	211	120	78	123	250	247	190	79
British North America	389	202	209	165	130	374	789	1,109	383	346	176	*	*	*	*	*
Other countries	35	18	35	2	64	92	164	132	141	97	42	67	81	69	63	63
Total	1,267	816	787	673	911	2,311	3,986	4,099	2,804	2,508	1,819	1,420	2,280	2,577	2,185	1,792

* Immigrants from the British North American Possessions and Mexico not included since July 1, 1885.

No. 2.—Statement from Annual Report, &c.—*continued.*

Principal Occupations and Nationalities.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Principal skilled Occupations—cont.																
Butchers:																
Austria-Hungary	43	23	29	40	35	54	92	80	40	86	68	73	154	132	72	120
Belgium	4	1	2	3	2	4	6	4	8	8	3	8	5	23	9	10
Denmark	3	2	2	2	2	6	21	19	24	18	17	17	14	57	20	33
France	20	24	35	21	26	13	33	30	31	38	27	28	39	63	49	45
Germany	249	201	212	355	306	576	1,337	1,528	1,371	1,446	832	654	842	888	772	703
Great Britain and Ireland	170	157	104	84	182	273	176	273	289	217	247	183	310	359	417	316
Italy	—	3	2	6	7	8	10	22	22	7	9	26	42	68	12	32
Russia and Poland	7	5	10	6	7	12	18	36	24	62	31	75	107	124	67	101
Sweden and Norway	4	13	4	15	29	43	43	44	54	26	25	31	59	56	54	17
Switzerland	20	15	18	22	55	54	146	120	163	88	93	53	67	57	69	43
British North America	27	42	41	54	57	57	61	29	11	19	3	*	*	*	*	*
ther countries	35	35	30	87	52	38	55	84	65	44	36	42	50	42	59	32
Total	582	521	489	645	710	1,138	1,998	2,269	2,102	2,059	1,391	1,190	1,689	1,869	1,600	1,452

* Immigrants from the British North American Possessions and Mexico not included since July 1, 1885.

No. 2.—Statement from Annual Report, &c.—*continued.*

Principal Occupations and Nationalities.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Principal skilled Occupations—cont.																
Carpenters and joiners:																
Austria-Hungary - - - -	96	62	68	55	68	156	166	394	243	300	147	148	220	248	160	288
Belgium - - - - -	5	1	1	8	4	14	10	16	18	27	23	19	30	38	27	17
Denmark - - - - -	28	35	24	34	59	103	132	146	197	108	93	151	223	163	155	152
France - - - - -	49	161	27	21	115	84	54	66	78	40	53	33	53	79	53	60
Germany - - - - -	598	501	366	485	657	1,422	3,692	4,123	3,850	3,555	1,888	1,277	1,504	1,637	1,332	1,293
Great Britain and Ireland - -	1,197	713	505	482	827	1,987	1,569	1,044	1,576	1,232	910	1,214	1,798	2,199	1,655	1,063
Italy - - - - - -	26	29	25	42	54	43	93	173	220	96	68	134	192	91	88	179
Netherlands - - - -	13	1	5	6	13	25	97	138	59	71	42	40	60	57	66	57
Russia and Poland - - -	54	24	25	12	8	39	47	216	43	85	135	132	327	229	204	216
Sweden and Norway - - -	140	139	141	122	391	662	761	1,018	603	332	190	363	673	772	459	294
Switzerland - - - -	21	24	35	44	69	148	308	348	379	238	116	82	68	63	90	47
British North America - - -	1,085	865	352	522	431	3,494	4,492	4,148	1,309	1,071	663	*	*	*	*	*
Other countries - - - -	71	65	66	43	63	57	60	70	77	61	64	85	147	87	84	110
Total - - - -	3,383	2,631	1,730	1.876	2,759	8,234	11,481	11,900	8,652	7,216	4,392	3,678	5,295	5,663	4,373	3,776

* Immigrants from the British North American Possessions and Mexico not included since July 1, 1885.

No. 2.—STATEMENT FROM ANNUAL REPORT, &c.—*continued.*

Principal Occupations and Nationalities.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Principal skilled Occupations—cont.																
Clerks :																
Austria-Hungary	38	46	29	38	72	123	73	95	69	91	98	88	157	155	105	117
Belgium	6	13	4	10	6	5	9	12	6	20	18	11	19	26	29	11
Denmark	16	11	19	11	15	44	70	112	105	78	52	91	110	131	115	137
France	46	70	64	49	72	48	77	72	111	130	122	93	104	327	194	118
Germany	252	288	326	331	415	638	828	869	963	833	748	647	525	508	573	584
England	500	412	291	374	416	742	848	790	739	1,082	1,054	905	1,017	1,032	1,385	1,453
Scotland	113	48	80	53	100	297	192	273	176	147	212	296	313	404	389	251
Ireland	149	120	97	112	137	314	289	306	279	343	387	390	442	366	542	428
Italy	8	13	20	18	14	10	21	40	32	32	37	22	34	24	45	38
Netherlands	5	5	2	22	8	13	11	23	6	20	17	14	16	21	15	14
Russia and Poland	9	11	12	5	30	40	15	91	29	59	95	87	123	128	95	95
Spain	12	17	16	14	15	9	4	6	6	13	11	16	17	37	16	11
Sweden and Norway	11	23	19	20	56	118	116	136	257	175	167	148	240	352	247	170
Switzerland	9	25	27	31	34	54	95	63	118	74	73	56	64	78	60	42
British North America	91	109	87	133	175	203	338	370	352	301	189	*	*	*	*	*
West Indies	40	36	34	32	33	43	28	31	20	22	47	54	14	49	78	40

* Immigrants from the British North American Possessions and Mexico not included since July 1, 1885.

No. 2.—STATEMENT FROM ANNUAL REPORT, &c.—*continued.*

Principal Occupations and Nationalities.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Principal skilled Occupations—cont.																
Clerks—*cont.*																
Australia	56	85	73	39	77	119	144	79	37	28	29	30	31	29	26	37
Other countries	53	58	33	48	49	40	31	44	82	70	57	79	88	93	91	107
Total	1,414	1,385	1,253	1,340	1,724	2,860	3,189	3,412	3,387	3,518	3,413	3,027	3,314	3,760	4,005	3,653
Dressmakers:																
Austria-Hungary	—	4	—	1	1	—	3	3	2	10	3	2	11	52	43	19
Denmark	1	2	—	—	2	2	3	7	8	3	6	1	5	5	9	32
France	55	28	16	33	63	17	31	55	59	62	40	40	50	90	82	115
Germany	26	32	38	23	30	44	83	204	209	133	36	55	109	101	207	163
Great Britain and Ireland	88	80	58	61	69	124	115	99	162	210	212	185	194	335	356	377
Italy	3	2	6	10	10	6	18	44	41	30	25	23	8	25	54	147
Sweden and Norway	5	7	2	1	4	18	19	16	17	20	23	20	38	70	87	95
Switzerland	2	9	—	25	36	38	49	116	117	75	45	18	31	49	51	74
British North America	31	34	76	22	65	70	75	109	51	18	19	*	*	*	*	*
Other countries	5	20	33	3	7	19	2	14	20	48	12	19	33	37	26	109
Total	216	218	229	179	287	338	398	667	686	609	421	363	479	764	915	1,131

* Immigrants from the British North American Possessions and Mexico not included since July 1, 1885.

No. 2.—STATEMENT FROM ANNUAL REPORT, &c.—*continued.*

Principal Occupations and Nationalities.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Principal skilled Occupations—cont.																
Engineers:																
Austria-Hungary	6	20	10	8	7	8	17	19	25	18	7	20	24	18	16	27
Belgium	—	5	9	4	2	1	4	4	10	9	11	7	21	9	11	17
Denmark	4	5	6	4	7	10	26	27	24	13	10	14	11	20	34	24
France	15	43	27	13	35	28	30	40	27	42	20	20	29	33	29	44
Germany	56	84	121	86	84	174	275	272	327	201	165	121	137	96	110	123
England	305	207	144	109	194	502	358	435	405	397	278	329	486	597	586	512
Scotland	75	58	62	55	108	241	176	210	80	84	85	141	311	428	230	157
Ireland	37	29	27	14	29	76	42	37	31	57	29	43	71	69	62	45
Italy	8	11	2	9	11	3	3	12	17	11	9	16	8	7	5	11
Netherlands	1	4	—	2	—	4	3	2	5	6	11	5	11	19	10	17
Russia and Poland	2	11	17	3	2	7	7	34	5	10	11	7	16	20	19	14
Spain	5	8	13	1	5	3	2	3	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	5
Sweden and Norway	6	18	7	7	72	131	106	72	56	54	26	22	75	152	70	53
Switzerland	3	7	8	15	22	20	52	52	41	41	14	18	13	11	13	17
British North America	22	44	51	12	47	111	104	62	15	10	85	*	*	*	*	*
West Indies	7	4	4	7	2	6	5	2	3	1	3	18	14	2	1	5

* Immigrants from the British North American Possessions and Mexico not included since July 1, 1885.

No. 2.—Statement from Annual Report, &c.—*continued.*

Principal Occupations and Nationalities.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Principal skilled Occupations—cont.																
Engineers—*cont.*																
Other countries - - - -	6	4	7	6	3	4	6	16	7	6	5	14	12	43	40	34
Total - - -	558	562	515	355	630	1,329	1,216	1,299	1,079	962	770	798	1,241	1,525	1,240	1,105
Mechanics, not specified:																
Austria-Hungary - - -	5	3	—	1	6	7	27	18	60	38	24	68	14	44	23	25
Belgium - - - - -	1	1	1	—	—	3	7	10	12	18	8	5	11	14	6	4
Denmark - - - - -	2	1	—	11	12	3	8	42	18	32	24	18	12	25	17	22
France - - - - -	30	35	22	8	14	38	45	74	68	42	30	50	30	49	26	58
Germany - - - - -	75	34	24	52	70	351	720	602	487	444	259	192	163	193	112	122
England - - - - -	210	160	98	106	270	887	1,194	1,709	725	742	708	741	1,011	1,479	1,163	966
Scotland - - - - -	17	6	5	15	28	124	136	179	149	99	149	200	312	391	247	300
Ireland - - - - -	51	43	29	25	66	268	183	307	178	163	221	162	278	283	227	152
Italy - - - - -	12	37	7	5	39	10	161	250	195	56	45	64	196	28	29	57
Netherlands - - - -	7	—	—	2	—	4	43	37	9	4	8	9	10	22	5	13
Russia and Poland - - -	1	—	2	—	2	28	71	73	26	22	30	28	87	176	210	155
Sweden and Norway - - -	6	26	14	33	72	380	256	285	209	248	158	304	266	311	298	306

No. 2.—STATEMENT FROM ANNUAL REPORT, &c.—*continued.*

Principal Occupations and Nationalities.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Principal skilled Occupations—cont.																
Mechanics, not specified—*cont.*																
Switzerland	6	19	11	9	12	64	151	120	113	38	31	20	17	27	14	7
British North America	44	21	46	66	187	1,129	1,087	587	1,891	571	309	*	*	*	*	*
Other countries	2	18	9	10	8	13	20	32	16	17	15	25	25	24	19	40
Total	471	404	268	343	786	3,309	4,109	4,325	4,156	2,534	2,019	1,886	2,432	3,066	2,391	2,227
Miners:																
Austria-Hungary	36	38	24	23	20	41	48	103	228	104	70	407	595	150	109	738
Belgium	4	1	3	8	5	15	43	43	49	15	32	43	172	286	104	85
France	30	20	30	14	26	15	48	91	38	41	28	55	152	266	183	92
Germany	163	91	73	51	76	320	655	1,090	755	398	163	163	518	270	254	327
England	1,956	1,005	667	651	1,169	2,446	1,626	2,290	1,628	1,704	1,361	1,493	2,346	2,598	2,478	1,194
Scotland	344	113	64	73	465	620	1,032	1,312	541	339	277	346	793	1,365	752	194
Ireland	267	107	100	96	114	348	236	398	510	436	264	173	258	251	270	153
Italy	79	27	14	32	34	40	132	354	448	200	181	343	426	347	767	374
Russia and Poland	255	162	198	50	66	253	20	44	16	16	6	30	127	99	94	123
Sweden and Norway	468	160	139	358	358	1,245	793	476	265	328	404	299	431	496	339	242

* Immigrants from the British North American Possessions and Mexico not included since July 1, 1885.

No. 2.—STATEMENT FROM ANNUAL REPORT, &c.—*continued.*

Principal Occupations and Nationalities.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Principal skilled Occupations—cont.																
Miners—*cont.*																
Switzerland	4	2	1	2	9	1	12	40	31	17	17	39	27	39	93	72
British North America	232	337	133	71	82	593	378	102	89	114	36	*	*	*	*	*
Other countries	217	174	224	149	164	149	181	142	145	82	101	190	100	97	62	151
Total	4,055	2,237	1,670	1,578	2,588	6,086	5,204	6,485	4,743	3,794	2,940	3,481	5,945	6,264	5,505	3,745
Shoemakers:																
Austria-Hungary	115	57	44	64	57	122	215	164	125	182	140	137	155	232	149	233
Belgium	2				6	16	5	10	17	5	15	10	19	15	6	6
Denmark	13	17	5	5	15	28	34	79	77	46	28	29	50	58	60	52
France	26	137	54	73	17	11	34	45	80	24	29	17	19	60	31	31
Germany	436	253	250	239	311	680	2,190	2,187	1,909	1,711	955	624	832	997	770	666
England	224	96	64	74	146	152	161	204	156	135	136	98	189	280	171	138
Scotland	33	47	16	16	29	40	46	67	29	25	26	44	44	77	59	28
Ireland	110	111	29	35	64	103	85	111	133	91	118	91	102	155	123	79
Italy	33	30	18	26	30	39	157	296	244	237	239	246	453	162	294	468
Netherlands	8	7	2	3	5	4	13	20	9	16	9	13	10	40	11	11

* Immigrants from the British North American Possessions and Mexico not included since July 1, 1885.

No. 2.—Statement from Annual Report, &c.—*continued.*

Principal Occupations and Nationalities.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Principal skilled Occupations—cont.																
Shoemakers—*cont.*																
Russia and Poland	31	15	23	14	22	53	73	108	38	127	152	191	283	169	296	330
Sweden and Norway	33	35	36	62	139	151	242	337	178	131	80	113	150	188	108	75
Switzerland	16	15	17	22	36	39	178	129	155	91	50	24	39	34	55	42
British North America	158	29	40	94	189	346	486	561	63	74	144	*	*	*	*	*
Asia and Oceanica	—	30	—	—	—	35	30	31	20	33	18	36	25	4	10	59
Other countries	27	15	63	46	53	30	18	17	20	3	11	8	27	28	12	14
Total	1,265	898	680	777	1,119	1,849	3,967	4,366	3,203	2,931	2,150	1,681	2,397	2,499	2,065	2,232
Gardeners:																
Austria-Hungary	5	4	3	11	3	6	17	8	25	12	14	7	16	33	23	40
Belgium	32	7	3	—	1	1	4	—	8	5	3	11	3	2	3	2
Denmark	6	3	2	—	18	7	7	20	30	18	12	18	26	17	24	41
France	25	73	32	7	21	10	18	21	31	15	21	22	20	40	55	33
Germany	127	67	103	77	83	164	634	507	524	465	292	217	221	309	321	276
Great Britain and Ireland	162	103	110	55	70	110	148	154	195	190	169	185	250	431	356	239
Italy	6	23	20	13	19	12	22	85	64	95	22	13	12	23	13	53

* Immigrants from the British North American Possessions and Mexico not included since July 1, 1885.

No. 2.—Statement from Annual Report, &c.—*continued.*

Principal Occupations and Nationalities.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Principal skilled Occupations—cont.																
Gardeners—*cont.*																
Netherlands	4	2	—	—	—	1	22	31	6	9	10	6	8	6	9	14
Russia and Poland	2	2	15	—	—	1	8	7	2	5	3	3	7	24	24	15
Sweden and Norway	17	14	—	30	15	29	20	14	32	14	17	13	23	22	27	16
Switzerland	4	19	7	6	18	27	47	41	53	46	25	20	24	30	21	16
British North America	—	91	34	40	3	1	4	6	—	—	—	*	*	*	*	*
Other countries	9	13	2	—	9	8	6	23	11	13	61	8	3	15	25	14
Total	399	421	331	239	260	377	957	917	981	887	599	523	613	952	901	768
Machinists:																
Austria-Hungary	6	2	5	1	2	4	3	3	—	1	4	2	4	8	5	3
Belgium	2	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1		3	5	3	5	1
Denmark	6	6	—	8	2	6	4	5	4	17	7	1	3	2	4	6
France	12	8	15	4	4	1	11	4	6	7	3	4	1	5	3	3
Germany	35	34	18	21	22	40	141	59	41	59	54	36	39	78	30	23
Great Britain and Ireland	195	93	202	198	92	237	197	182	103	122	175	122	138	225	176	173
Sweden and Norway	15	16	9	6	13	87	64	18	14	9	9	7	15	21	32	26

* Immigrants from the British North American Possessions and Mexico not included since July 1, 1885.

No. 2.—Statement from Annual Report, &c.—*continued.*

Principal Occupations and Nationalities.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Principal skilled Occupations—cont.																
Machinists—*cont.*																
Switzerland	1	3	1	2	2	1	17	4	7	—	7	3	6	3	1	—
British North America	180	82	37	28	62	208	176	73	10	9	96	*	*	*	*	*
Other Countries	23	14	5	16	8	8	27	27	4	7	10	24	23	54	29	39
Total	475	261	292	284	208	592	641	375	191	232	366	202	234	399	285	274
Mariners:																
Austria-Hungary	23	17	10	28	7	22	48	29	49	83	55	138	100	97	108	233
Denmark	29	17	25	14	20	26	64	66	39	43	40	51	67	119	84	
France	112	83	35	5	12	9	4	8	32	4	6	7	6	19	12	30
Germany	190	98	132	84	113	144	217	253	253	252	171	156	133	216	177	193
England	188	119	117	87	103	168	136	156	129	144	146	171	182	277	244	280
Scotland	49	114	29	21	27	25	27	37	42	25	30	51	63	91	70	64
Ireland	102	54	29	27	45	40	37	33	48	37	75	51	43	53	75	56
Italy	26	16	27	10	26	33	136	190	253	166	85	134	94	101	111	157
Netherlands	18	9	13	4	4	5	12	9	15	15	14	7	15	66	19	39
Portugal	247	32	143	4	54	18	10	—	11	14	10	13	4	1	—	1

* Immigrants from the British North American Possessions and Mexico not included since July 1, 1885.

No. 2.—STATEMENT FROM ANNUAL REPORT, &c.—*continued.*

Principal Occupations and Nationalities.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887	1888.	1889.	1890.
Principal skilled Occupations—cont.																
Mariners—*cont.*																
Spain - - - - - -	12	12	8	2	6	2	11	3	3	4	3	7	12	22	6	10
Sweden and Norway - - -	124	113	64	114	70	162	237	351	479	431	369	627	1,456	1,221	669	599
British North America - - -	658	215	429	261	286	609	549	624	352	113	174	*	*	*	*	*
West Indies - - - -	109	192	147	99	34	159	66	94	64	319	164	139	403	101	108	209
Azores and Cape Verde Islands -	76	58	96	53	54	22	8	11	33	120	61	198	53	12	93	107
Other Countries - - - - -	93	75	25	58	44	14	27	47	42	72	74	53	77	136	122	109
Total - - - -	2,056	1,224	1,329	871	905	1,458	1,589	1,911	1,844	1,742	1,477	1,803	2,708	2,532	1,898	2,185
Masons :																
Austria-Hungary - - - -	63	39	38	48	30	59	76	72	77	72	41	52	60	116	56	82
Belgium - - - - - -	6	1	2	—	1	5	5	5	5	11	13	12	8	28	10	13
Denmark - - - - - -	14	5	6	6	14	23	35	65	33	35	37	32	79	101	51	46
France - - - - - -	133	20	87	9	14	13	29	10	37	15	24	8	23	50	29	22
Germany - - - - - -	635	133	223	168	160	431	1,334	1,603	1,204	1,062	577	377	409	721	431	404
Great Britain and Ireland - -	907	565	256	226	390	994	984	1,524	1,013	784	710	1,036	1,549	2,554	1,618	1,094
Italy - - - - - -	114	42	19	17	30	29	97	228	246	162	96	173	356	189	220	397

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* Immigrants from the British North American Possessions and Mexico not included since July 1, 1885.

No. 2.—Statement from Annual Report, &c.—*continued.*

Principal Occupations and Nationalities.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Principal skilled Occupations—cont.																
Masons—*cont.*																
Netherlands - - - -	4	1	2	5	1	4	19	20	9	10	13	5	10	21	15	5
Russia and Poland - - -	18	47	5	—	2	4	13	26	5	19	35	20	58	89	68	72
Sweden and Norway - - -	223	77	78	37	47	149	217	150	109	65	33	96	162	291	152	133
Switzerland - - - -	14	5	11	19	9	33	100	166	72	30	32	21	30	27	62	30
British North America - - -	480	762	574	86	149	284	259	369	133	292	270	*	*	*	*	*
Other Countries - - - -	39	16	2	21	24	5	35	41	16	5	12	3	30	36	27	51
Total - - -	2,650	1,713	1,303	642	871	2,033	3,203	4,279	2,959	2,562	1,893	1,835	2,774	4,223	2,735	2,349
Tailors:																
Austria-Hungary - - -	140	96	47	67	86	251	298	196	216	354	185	315	509	409	338	577
Belgium - - - - -	7	5	2	3	4	5	14	1	9	9	9	10	11	12	11	10
Denmark - - - - -	4	6	6	5	13	25	29	43	42	32	28	33	61	45	60	36
France - - - - -	98	47	44	20	26	26	44	38	33	38	35	19	31	48	42	51
Germany - - - - -	497	295	215	231	295	695	1,374	1,935	1,797	1,506	855	729	979	1,190	952	854
England - - - - -	233	128	87	98	142	262	233	254	216	223	202	201	350	300	394	287
Scotland - - - - -	28	20	14	13	23	28	36	39	53	43	41	61	85	153	154	103

* Immigrants from the British North American Possessions and Mexico not included since July 1, 1885.

No. 2.—Statement from Annual Report, &c.—*continued.*

Principal Occupations and Nationalities.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Principal skilled Occupations—cont.																
Tailors—*cont.*																
Ireland - - - - -	123	68	40	41	75	125	103	120	124	121	101	68	83	87	140	81
Italy - - - - -	44	26	16	19	45	54	156	303	207	148	117	213	219	139	169	347
Netherlands - - - -	8	12	6	4	2	7	22	54	26	18	18	13	11	15	18	20
Russia and Poland - - -	74	73	59	122	83	238	208	335	131	531	419	762	1,086	770	1,240	1,260
Sweden and Norway - - -	79	71	36	50	82	203	236	206	202	122	119	177	240	238	191	143
Switzerland - - - -	17	16	11	12	37	53	103	94	99	73	34	32	37	29	47	35
British North America - - -	102	66	66	99	105	132	197	110	50	67	23	*	*	*	*	*
Other Countries - - - -	9	40	19	31	44	30	53	20	30	32	42	49	67	60	53	75
Total - - -	1,463	969	668	815	1,062	2,134	3,106	3,748	3,235	3,317	2,228	2,682	3,769	3,495	3,809	3,879
Tobacco Manufacturers and Dealers:																
Belgium - - - - -	4	3	15	—	3	—	11	6	11	18	14	13	30	12	28	39
Germany - - - - -	199	124	95	156	75	263	810	539	270	395	197	178	142	85	108	95
Great Britain and Ireland - -	51	19	18	17	12	13	45	29	38	77	33	44	64	42	27	19
Russia and Poland - - -	22	8	6	5	5	2	25	74	19	58	63	79	143	55	32	48

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* Immigrants from the British North American Possessions and Mexico not included since July 1, 1885.

No. 2.—Statement from Annual Report, &c.—*continued.*

Principal Occupations and Nationalities.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Principal skilled Occupations—cont.																
Tobacco Manufacturers and Dealers—*cont.*																
Cuba	234	128	163	75	345	187	715	330	292	891	1,006	857	1,711	1,971	2,070	908
Other West Indies	2	—	1	8	—	12	3	10	4	5	9	18	19	6	20	15
Other Countries	201	102	127	56	38	38	75	57	41	62	38	31	48	110	47	45
Total	713	384	425	317	478	515	1,684	1,045	675	1,506	1.360	1,160	2,157	2,281	2,332	1,169
Weavers:																
Austria-Hungary	76	37	26	29	33	60	81	65	105	49	41	24	30	45	17	42
France	18	7	16	7	6	15	47	63	57	24	26	16	48	15	18	23
Germany	188	124	113	90	130	377	682	631	726	497	249	157	245	210	180	153
England	247	162	98	107	236	690	491	404	426	553	409	488	683	789	760	578
Scotland	60	38	26	23	39	165	185	110	58	50	79	137	155	242	174	134
Ireland	71	42	30	17	28	82	81	300	96	113	122	84	93	295	92	86
Greece	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Italy	3	5	3	1	2	15	15	15	29	15	22	36	150	7	7	40
Russia and Poland	6	—	3	—	1	3	9	4	1	15	9	13	17	14	18	59

No. 2.—STATEMENT FROM ANNUAL REPORT, &c.—*continued.*

Principal Occupations and Nationalities.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Principal skilled Occupations—cont.																
Weavers—*cont.*																
Switzerland - - - -	7	4	7	3	22	61	58	28	64	28	27	16	26	18	4	8
Other Countries - - - -	100	35	32	15	18	31	40	23	117	45	22	18	25	20	23	20
Total - - -	776	454	354	292	515	1,499	1,689	1,643	1,679	1,389	1,006	989	1,472	1,455	1,293	1,154
Principal miscellaneous Occupations.																
Farmers:																
Austria-Hungary - - -	464	383	430	393	460	1,009	1,203	1,823	1,231	1,407	1,013	943	2,222	2,087	2,127	2,913
Belgium - - - - -	29	20	19	30	60	106	251	172	166	191	113	113	165	203	239	198
Denmark - - - - -	274	213	238	463	715	1,099	1,041	1,405	1,280	1,451	810	841	1,298	886	1,324	1,281
France - - - - -	305	321	374	192	279	274	613	712	458	380	372	287	612	793	942	569
Germany - - - - -	5,050	3,492	3,101	3,255	4,105	9,432	19,529	23,593	16,961	18,735	11,125	7,679	9,637	8,691	8,950	8,469
England - - - - -	1,539	1,410	1,206	990	1,136	2,678	2,475	2,917	2,031	1,907	1,442	1,832	2,285	2,541	2,003	2,475
Scotland - - - - -	423	216	221	283	305	606	659	887	425	356	344	486	646	638	475	401
Ireland - - - - -	985	514	524	586	634	2,397	1,651	1,603	1,929	1,527	1,456	1,668	1,878	2,332	2,166	1,525
Greece - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	3	—	—	4	39	18	26
Italy - - - - -	234	249	244	452	505	1,552	1,812	3,849	3,052	2,140	1,145	2,019	5,617	1,632	2,495	4,441
Netherlands - - - -	142	83	24	51	87	624	1,370	911	570	572	391	403	732	632	892	667

No. 2.—Statement from Annual Report, &c.—*continued.*

Principal Occupations and Nationalities.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Principal miscellaneous Occupations—cont.																
Farmers—*cont.*																
Russia and Poland - - -	1,005	614	1,063	486	738	456	490	730	269	477	874	697	1,283	1,369	1,903	2,223
Spain and Portugal - - -	9	18	13	156	10	—	10	5	138	164	103	48	61	69	57	49
Sweden and Norway - - -	971	1,650	1,223	1,296	1,959	7,012	6,574	6,500	3,339	2,807	1,766	2,751	3,484	5,658	3,191	2,162
Switzerland - - - -	312	253	248	278	593	1,160	2,027	2,204	2,060	1,464	1,004	661	749	1,426	1,755	1,487
British North America - - -	4,162	4,940	4,066	5,656	7,915	18,291	18,086	14,340	4,998	8,351	5,449	*	*	*	*	*
Asia - - - - -	291	21	8	40	—	61	8	—	3	45	29	22	22	119	216	166
West Indies - - - -	38	26	16	29	25	48	34	7	23	35	54	34	54	53	80	41
Azores - - - - -	74	13	70	78	260	88	78	43	21	2	70	73	42	122	76	102
Other Countries - - - -	145	100	100	129	121	311	117	156	94	36	29	43	141	45	53	101
Total - - -	16,447	14,536	13,188	14,843	19,907	47,204	58,028	61,888	39,048	42,050	27,585	20,600	30,932	29,335	28,962	29,296
Labourers:																
Austria-Hungary:																
Bohemia - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	920	955	1,576	1,220	883	818	1,002	675	1,203
Hungary - - - -	84	96	55	61	50	1,376	2.673	4,650	6,874	8,769	4,362	7,371	7,639	9,154	6,145	12,891
Other Austria - - -	769	676	636	630	741	1,909	3,318	2,741	2,964	4,581	3,839	4,424	6,711	11,714	7,347	13,613

* Immigrants from the British North American Possessions and Mexico not included since July 1, 1885.

No. 2.—Statement from Annual Report, &c.—*continued.*

Principal Occupations and Nationalities.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Principal miscellaneous Occupations —cont.																
Labourers—*cont.*																
Belgium - - - - -	61	37	68	17	69	137	231	113	128	216	218	186	369	447	486	468
Denmark - - - - -	409	218	276	307	743	1,690	2,261	2,863	1,992	1,303	1,003	1,409	1,910	2,517	1,661	2,165
France - - - - -	1,117	452	408	444	326	442	581	426	541	337	452	470	589	658	601	777
Germany - - - - -	4,881	2,816	2,550	3,226	4,554	12,202	36,050	36,104	25,586	25,761	18,486	12,453	19,093	20,416	15,621	15,131
England - - - - -	6,974	2,839	2,705	2,484	4,258	12,936	14,054	20,649	12,482	11,453	10,167	11,292	19,360	16,784	12,802	10,666
Scotland - - - - -	565	301	189	243	321	1,331	2,017	2,197	1,710	1,111	1,383	1,547	2,254	2,502	1,751	1,231
Ireland - - - - -	9,900	4,305	3,184	3,987	5,572	25,296	26,070	27,816	26,835	19,704	16,411	16,544	24,654	24,798	22,015	18,194
Greece - - - - -	1	—	10	2	5	12	2	60	24	7	60	66	195	575	59	294
Italy - - - - -	1,354	880	884	1,374	2,172	3,911	5,809	15,631	19,236	5,714	4,539	7,270	19,661	32,231	9,715	27,180
Netherlands - - - -	140	92	90	65	62	215	972	1,229	722	444	294	229	585	1,026	1,003	590
Poland - - - - -	200	163	122	154	112	791	1,715	2,103	916	2,007	1,236	1,706	2,628	1,190	2,056	5,037
Portugal - - - - -	2	4	—	65	131	47	42	7	—	208	155	68	4	—	20	64
Roumania - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	27	109	93	384	341	134	79
Russia, except Poland - - -	642	318	335	198	237	982	1,178	5,389	2,534	4,113	3,809	4,613	9,419	13,276	10,605	11,356
Spain - - - - -	45	34	41	14	29	19	64	62	25	28	77	33	34	41	14	102
Sweden and Norway - - -	2,075	1,701	1,468	2,133	5,707	18,900	22,217	34,291	17,610	11,713	9,970	14,769	23,642	28,024	15,740	14,629
Switzerland - - - -	222	95	200	214	337	481	621	442	1,021	769	661	569	683	1,485	972	1,022

No. 2.—STATEMENT FROM ANNUAL REPORT, &c.—*continued.*

Principal Occupations and Nationalities.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Principal miscellaneous Occupations—cont.																
Labourers—*cont.*																
Other Europe	6	1	10	3	5	113	43	73	42	47	25	29	71	90	66	61
British North America	892	923	1,243	2,275	1,816	16,338	15,677	12,201	5,042	5,517	3,449	*	*	*	*	*
Mexico	163	133	69	58	74	33	17	18	41	50	25	*	*	*	*	*
China	15,287	21,902	10,281	8,286	8,984	5,530	11,466	38,701	7,801	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asia	25	36	—	1	—	5	3	3	11	68	41	38	142	170	403	1,086
Africa	9	2	—	—	1	—	5	10	16	1	14	30	11	7	33	1
Central and South America	1	6	—	3	2	17	5	3	5	6	12	74	92	105	129	57
West Indies	28	27	20	26	30	40	12	21	9	32	51	57	26	72	17	11
Azores	651	391	455	276	453	258	570	724	802	648	846	261	645	811	940	1,113
Other islands of the Atlantic	3	4	1	1	—	1	20	22	40	18	18	7	—	19	6	33
Australia	250	340	180	109	106	—	123	129	47	62	67	30	94	146	304	146
Hawaiian Islands	121	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	188	69	232	225	672	489	165
Total	46,877	38,847	25,482	26,656	36,897	105,012	147,816	209,605	136,071	106,478	83,068	86,853	140,938	170,273	111,809	139,365
Merchant Dealers:																
Austria-Hungary	218	242	178	220	230	618	668	405	397	457	387	399	647	514	448	315
Belgium	30	23	25	15	16	31	38	28	42	27	35	24	53	50	46	38

* Immigrants from the British North American Possessions and Mexico not included since July 1, 1885.

No. 2.—Statement from Annual Report, &c.—*continued.*

Principal Occupations and Nationalities.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Principal miscellaneous Occupations—cont.																
Merchant Dealers—*cont.*																
Denmark - - - - -	26	17	21	23	34	61	49	54	89	69	59	54	64	85	65	42
France - - - - -	316	293	245	207	342	316	340	405	247	183	157	125	194	184	169	258
Germany - - - - -	1,850	1,744	1,647	1,698	1,834	2,631	3,768	3,885	3,466	2,530	2,315	1,956	1,952	1,913	1,894	1,414
England - - - - -	894	895	765	561	625	913	1,020	1,217	723	643	658	821	1,086	1,143	1,056	1,214
Scotland - - - - -	237	202	173	210	277	304	432	449	262	161	150	260	373	351	272	254
Ireland - - - - -	186	191	182	165	183	315	311	309	238	193	176	210	248	328	276	229
Greece - - - - -	7	4	5	4	4	1	4	3	2	3	11	1	65	31	7	8
Italy - - - - -	78	84	108	100	133	164	204	189	168	184	197	143	241	123	169	122
Netherlands - - - -	17	22	10	29	28	42	87	79	41	69	42	61	103	100	103	129
Russia and Poland - - -	121	111	160	141	154	509	394	797	399	696	582	912	1,194	747	892	377
Spain and Portugal - - -	166	141	177	180	152	158	85	84	59	56	43	75	76	68	123	210
Sweden and Norway - - -	19	36	27	23	46	111	125	113	120	100	86	113	195	224	105	85
Switzerland - - - -	92	115	92	99	150	184	260	213	238	130	89	92	122	125	71	98
Other Europe - - - -	10	13	3	5	1	69	19	22	10	55	112	31	81	64	70	52
British North America - - -	142	135	180	318	417	807	669	852	676	569	539	*	*	*	*	*
Mexico - - - - -	45	35	37	47	37	38	22	44	44	49	35	*	*	*	*	*
China - - - - -	3	8	2	—	5	3	8	38	73	226	—	14	4	25	89	1,221

* Immigrants from the British North American Possessions and Mexico not included since July 1, 1885.

No. 2.—STATEMENT FROM ANNUAL REPORT, &c.—*continued.*

Principal Occupations and Nationalities.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Principal miscellaneous Occupations—cont.																
Merchant Dealers—*cont.*																
Other Asia	5	5	4	1	3	5	7	12	17	19	50	37	133	108	162	123
Central and South America	26	32	17	39	24	18	26	21	15	11	13	41	51	108	72	148
West Indies	159	114	134	101	112	184	85	74	55	45	75	321	469	480	351	275
Azores and other islands of the Atlantic.	7	9	5	3	2	23	10	9	6	7	7	2	7	7	8	36
Oceanica	51	48	40	28	52	—	134	73	59	40	43	40	58	63	57	51
Other Countries	1	—	2	—	—	3	1	—	3	—	9	1	2	6	3	8
Total	4,706	4,519	4,239	4,217	4,861	7,508	8,766	9,375	7,449	6,522	5,870	5,733	7,418	6,847	6,508	6,707
Servants:																
Austria-Hungary—																
Bohemia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	34	51	79	77	74	58	149	126	171
Hungary	5	6	3	—	1	17	35	15	47	101	92	172	316	214	227	529
Other Austria	68	47	49	22	38	43	237	93	136	169	182	263	393	543	375	693
Belgium	12	18	4	7	10	27	19	15	20	19	19	27	23	53	64	41
Denmark	92	38	49	65	119	252	307	824	833	417	362	459	462	337	621	568
France	283	244	150	137	149	99	161	151	131	135	113	120	152	203	295	471
Germany	928	634	414	459	470	969	2,157	2,634	3,357	2,944	2,132	2,128	3,532	3,841	3,809	3,414

* Included in "Other Austria."

No. 2.—Statement from Annual Report, &c.—*continued.*

Principal Occupations and Nationalities.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Principal miscellaneous Occupations—cont.																
Servants—*cont.*																
England	1,994	863	528	565	770	1,948	1,752	2,021	2,464	2,778	2,500	2,400	3,070	3,467	3,400	3,071
Scotland	363	238	144	170	207	671	734	993	1,001	846	709	946	1,342	1,436	1,490	1,058
Ireland	5,265	2,791	1,942	2,150	2,578	10,211	7,976	8,857	12,203	10,001	9,026	8,739	11,390	8,995	11,490	10,113
Italy	109	93	105	84	111	113	436	450	334	267	115	363	597	232	1,137	1,186
Netherlands	34	9	2	1	4	4	25	22	29	45	30	22	52	186	179	124
Russia and Poland	39	87	64	23	24	54	202	266	172	144	167	334	747	1,061	1,137	1,382
Spain and Portugal	16	39	25	38	12	11	12	8	8	166	62	33	9	18	25	50
Sweden and Norway	544	505	360	415	817	1,810	2,761	3,355	2,957	2,735	2,309	3,720	4,638	5,991	4,896	4,802
Switzerland	66	44	45	44	52	82	136	252	295	249	150	154	200	206	392	389
Other Europe	4	3	3	1	1	1	6	1	1	2	10	3	107	29	29	9
British North America	606	661	1,166	1,857	1,038	2,196	2,199	2,562	3,506	2,807	1,755	*	*	*	*	*
Mexico	7	8	3	5	6	1	3	1	4	—	1	*	*	*	*	*
Central America	—	1	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
South America	—	5	5	—	3	1	3	3	2	3	—	1	—	4	8	6
West Indies	35	78	25	27	27	15	18	24	23	28	14	23	24	52	68	60

* Immigrants from the British North American Possessions and Mexico not included since July 1, 1885.

No. 2.—Statement from Annual Report, &c.—*continued.*

Principal Occupations and Nationalities.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Principal miscellaneous Occupations—cont.																
Servants—*cont.*																
Azores and other islands of the Atlantic.	99	66	68	77	364	48	149	335	412	309	436	183	332	290	422	456
Asia - - - - - -	7	14	1	6	3	7	12	13	1	3	—	27	60	1	25	18
Other Countries - - - -	3	1	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	7	6	2	3	2
Total - - -	10,579	6,493	5,158	6,157	6,804	18,580	19,342	23,010	27,988	24,249	20,213	20,198	27,510	27,310	30,220	28,625

RECAPITULATION.

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Total professional:																
Austria-Hungary - - -	64	61	39	63	40	144	60	145	102	109	83	74	137	126	113	161
Belgium - - - - -	22	20	17	11	10	9	9	27	17	30	26	29	36	42	51	38
Denmark - - - - -	16	16	26	6	16	10	33	30	27	30	31	28	37	61	47	54
France - - - - -	346	468	283	156	242	97	268	199	223	107	129	82	141	199	175	250
Germany - - - - -	528	584	416	456	383	455	880	885	857	876	751	554	838	779	675	602
England - - - - -	428	359	362	218	267	316	470	543	414	383	396	528	655	1,032	762	964
Scotland - - - - -	131	101	69	39	47	59	93	100	55	61	72	111	138	246	209	191
Ireland - - - - -	129	136	89	102	127	135	130	134	139	113	116	129	156	201	222	184
Italy - - - - -	166	170	195	145	213	148	292	324	201	223	156	205	307	136	137	259
Netherlands - - - -	14	11	18	16	13	8	10	14	15	15	25	29	32	24	33	40
Russia and Poland - - -	22	23	42	18	27	15	23	69	30	37	62	67	73	112	80	89

No. 2.—STATEMENT FROM ANNUAL REPORT, &c.—*continued.*

RECAPITULATION—*continued.*

Principal Occupations and Nationalities.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Principal miscellaneous Occupations—cont.																
Total professional—*cont.*																
Spain and Portugal	15	48	27	13	18	43	13	18	7	8	7	12	8	9	18	30
Sweden and Norway	62	48	66	21	29	54	67	60	87	59	62	69	81	127	90	82
Switzerland	16	41	28	30	51	43	141	124	94	80	64	46	68	61	53	73
Other Europe	4	5	18	6	2	19	1	3	6	3	5	4	17	8	13	13
British North America	349	235	113	133	85	179	240	192	140	73	78	*	*	*	*	*
Mexico	16	8	9	14	7	2	5	—	7	4	6	*	*	*	*	*
West Indies	41	21	25	28	17	9	21	18	9	9	8	39	88	104	65	45
Central and South America	9	18	5	6	6	5	12	—	6	5	—	10	13	22	23	42
Asia and Oceanica	45	23	36	28	38	20	43	105	8	54	17	57	56	66	44	115
Other Countries, Islands, &c.	3	4	2	1	1	3	1	2	4	5	3	5	1	5	5	4
Total	2,426	2,400	1,885	1,510	1,639	1,773	2,812	2,992	2,450	2,284	2,097	2,078	2,882	3,360	2,815	3,236
Total skilled:																
Austria-Hungary:																
Bohemia	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	346	406	505	385	376	351	191	114	268
Hungary	88	69	52	86	84	375	298	237	260	470	226	598	717	627	297	1,093
Other Austria	918	613	438	521	553	1,060	1,401	1,219	1,208	1,109	772	1,012	1,772	1,831	1,485	2,071
Belgium	164	164	173	61	68	138	219	181	274	269	254	264	526	625	418	484

* Immigrants from the British North American Possessions and Mexico not included since July 1, 1885.

† Included in "Other Austria."

No. 2.—Statement from Annual Report, &c.—*continued.*

Recapitulation—*continued.*

Principal Occupations and Nationalities.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Principal miscellaneous Occupations—cont.																
Total skilled—*cont.*																
Denmark	401	232	177	184	275	532	731	967	1,046	861	613	745	1,038	1,111	968	1,030
France	1,956	2,000	1,702	697	876	628	886	943	943	830	794	658	957	1,633	1,191	1,100
Germany	6,605	4,351	4,261	4,177	4,665	10,877	24,030	26,527	25,190	22,125	12,990	9,295	11,219	12,829	10,926	10,332
England	8,093	4,951	3,335	3,187	4,766	10,584	9,526	11,545	9,634	9,615	8,125	8,355	11,948	15,356	13,221	10,320
Scotland	1,690	1,246	1,266	690	1,516	3,260	3,382	4,659	2,343	1,885	1,994	2,186	5,394	2,818	4,690	2,761
Ireland	2,593	1,662	1,326	923	1,210	3,204	2,692	4,485	5,090	4,710	2,895	3,186	2,959	3,600	3,395	2,524
Greece	5	2	2	4	5	2	7	26	10	6	25	7	11	27	31	40
Italy	492	437	304	322	437	513	1,502	2,653	2,630	1,776	1,391	2,003	2,928	1,591	2,322	3,059
Netherlands	112	96	47	69	54	139	332	591	259	282	250	189	261	406	276	314
Russia and Poland	606	429	593	299	351	800	684	1,454	556	1,392	1,451	2,046	3,529	2,984	3,290	3,400
Spain and Portugal	461	260	774	151	150	97	80	32	81	146	115	74	106	136	107	80
Sweden and Norway	1,922	1,454	981	1,180	1,781	4,368	4,171	4,688	4,144	2,900	2,126	2,750	4,789	5,413	3,522	2,677
Switzerland	214	287	315	355	591	1,122	2,588	2,241	2,244	1,563	1,046	740	790	822	921	752
Other Europe	27	27	22	13	16	23	13	21	5	33	76	76	217	119	61	71
British North America	6,093	4,485	4,038	2,642	2,697	11,037	12,214	8,580	5,077	3,270	2,443	*	*	*	*	*
Mexico	131	164	151	171	242	191	144	163	222	129	118	*	*	*	*	*
West Indies	514	496	435	342	484	518	916	563	451	1,268	1,370	1,259	2,351	2,331	2,433	1,338

* Immigrants from the British North American Possessions and Mexico not included since July 1, 1885.

No. 2.—Statement from Annual Report, &c.—*continued.*

Recapitulation—*continued.*

Principal Occupations and Nationalities.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Principal miscellaneous Occupations—cont.																
Total skilled—*cont.*																
Central and South America	30	22	10	26	2	20	16	10	14	11	8	32	63	57	80	57
Asia and Oceanica	452	481	411	309	462	400	560	407	334	256	238	387	342	391	427	522
Africa	1	4	—	2	3	—	1	2	1	5	1	2	1	7	4	2
Islands of the Atlantic	235	268	193	120	74	41	64	124	83	185	111	282	134	110	278	245
Total	33,803	24,200	21,006	16,531	21.362	49,929	66.457	72,664	62,505	55,061	39,817	36,522	52,403	59,985	50,457	44,540
Total Miscellaneous:																
Austria-Hungary:																
Bohemia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,347	1,473	2,199	1,692	1,254	1,302	1,464	1,107	1,699
Hungary	217	221	115	182	187	1,967	3,231	5,199	7,277	9,445	4,768	7,917	8,563	10,006	6,788	14,429
Other Austria	1,481	1,336	1,282	1,175	1,449	3,079	5,154	4,298	4,052	5,752	4,794	5,569	9,066	14,062	9,735	16,910
Belgium	152	204	174	100	181	319	564	344	374	465	400	365	636	780	850	776
Denmark	819	545	626	913	1,630	3,125	3,751	5,200	4,270	3,292	2,271	2,794	3,782	3,912	3,718	4,137
France	2,984	2,666	1,600	1,511	1,335	1,315	1,913	1,932	1,545	1,200	1,264	1,165	1,763	2,180	2,241	2,412
Germany	14,033	9,572	8,674	9,700	11,666	26,120	63,002	67,432	51,282	51,638	35,143	24,916	34,885	35,733	30,941	29,885
England	12,194	6,951	5,754	5,102	7,395	19,106	20,474	27,772	18,551	17,587	15,611	17,324	25,736	25,480	20,469	18,889
Scotland	1,773	1,182	919	984	1,287	3,193	4,134	4,922	3,630	2,632	2,734	3,470	4,907	5,418	4,319	3,261
Ireland	16,692	8,116	6,073	7,196	9,306	38,560	36,386	38,867	41,565	31,746	27,452	27,613	38,556	37,200	36,436	30,436

* Included in "Other Austria."

No. 2.—STATEMENT FROM ANNUAL REPORT, &c.—*continued*.

RECAPITULATION—*continued*.

Principal Occupations and Nationalities.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Principal miscellaneous Occupations—cont.																
Total Miscellaneous—*cont.*																
Greece	10	9	16	6	10	13	7	95	27	15	96	67	265	647	89	352
Italy	1,828	1,415	1,485	2,055	2,969	5,820	8,459	20,361	23,146	8,492	6,314	9,992	26,332	34,427	13,813	33,451
Netherlands	360	224	150	181	186	908	2,478	2,263	1,384	1,145	784	739	1,492	1,963	2,227	1,559
Russia and Poland	2,047	1,738	1,988	1,024	1,338	2,852	4,045	9,673	4,565	7,934	7,453	9,136	15,770	18,228	17,040	21,642
Spain and Portugal	271	264	388	490	379	267	251	180	245	637	453	277	213	218	280	538
Sweden and Norway	3,792	4,559	3,697	4,006	8,689	29,016	32,216	44,457	24,187	17,426	14,219	21,462	32,128	40,139	24,100	21,836
Switzerland	719	553	674	702	1,197	1,987	3,270	3,297	3,831	2,761	2,019	1,579	1,833	3,383	3,298	3,178
Other Europe	29	31	24	67	16	291	75	58	68	170	280	210	736	561	394	250
British North America	7,290	9,003	10,230	12,779	12,986	43,438	42,004	31,934	14,827	17,571	11,317	*	*	*	*	*
Mexico	277	222	150	151	181	118	66	108	120	123	92	*	*	*	*	*
West Indies	423	312	301	305	237	326	217	243	203	280	295	488	707	737	573	487
Central and South America	56	58	34	64	31	53	45	36	32	29	35	144	159	265	252	296
Asia and Oceanica	16,142	22,559	10,641	8,676	9,293	5,812	11,916	39,319	8,116	661	300	504	868	1,540	2,182	3,526
Africa	11	11	5	1	2	7	9	15	24	1	26	40	25	35	52	40
Islands of the Atlantic	946	524	650	436	1,103	417	825	1,149	1,255	994	1,381	626	1,027	1,266	1,490	1,767
Total	84,546	72.275	55,650	57,806	73,053	188,109	244,492	310,501	216,049	184,195	141,702	137,651	210,751	239,644	182,394	211,756

* Immigrants from the British North American Possessions and Mexico not included since July 1, 1885.

No. 2.—Statement from Annual Report, &c.—*continued.*

Recapitulation—*continued.*

Principal Occupations and Nationalities.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Principal miscellaneous Occupations—cont.																
No occupation or occupation not stated (mainly children and women):																
Austria-Hungary:																
Bohemia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4,902	3,561	5,489	4,262	2,674	2,913	2,468	1,854	2,530
Hungary	449	330	200	373	348	1,978	3,286	3,480	3,687	4,869	4,371	3,892	5,949	5,139	3,848	6,510
Other Austria	4,441	3,646	3,270	2,750	3,302	8,664	14,505	7,977	5,599	6,624	5,956	5,314	9,495	9,897	8,832	10,528
Belgium	277	127	124	182	253	766	974	879	785	812	973	642	1,355	1,768	1,243	1,373
Denmark	1,420	754	866	1,002	1,553	2,909	4,602	5,421	4,976	5,019	3,185	2,658	3,667	3,878	3,966	4,145
France	3,035	2,868	2,271	1,795	2.202	2,273	2,160	2.930	2,108	1,471	1,308	1,413	2,173	2,442	2,311	2,823
Germany	26,603	17,430	15,947	14,980	17.888	47,186	122,573	155.786	117,457	105,037	75,550	49,638	59,923	60,376	56,996	51,608
England	19,880	12,348	9,995	10,141	12.301	30,624	35,738	44,194	36,148	29,305	24,355	24,596	36,340	42,365	35,244	27,516
Scotland	3,716	2,053	1,881	1,789	2,375	6,128	7,559	9,256	5,831	4,482	4,426	5,341	8,260	10,975	9,078	5,828
Ireland	18,543	9,661	7,081	7,711	9,370	29,707	33,134	32,946	34,692	27,315	21,332	19,709	26,699	32,512	25,504	19,880
Greece	9	8	5	3	6	6	5	4	33	16	51	30	37	107	35	129
Italy	1,084	888	1,159	1,609	2,140	5,846	5,148	8,821	5,815	6,019	5,781	9,115	18,055	15,434	9,035	15,234
Netherlands	751	524	376	342	500	2,285	5,777	6,649	3,591	2,756	1,630	1,357	2,721	3,452	3,924	2,413
Russia and Poland	6,306	3,509	4,509	2,254	3,226	3,524	5,903	10,394	6,769	7,862	11,277	10,490	17,522	17,989	18,428	21,540
Spain and Portugal	617	417	767	463	302	242	311	190	105	210	215	219	219	186	178	323
Sweden and Norway	5,890	4,715	4,835	4,942	7,847	25.643	36,011	44,503	33,257	23,141	18,197	16,229	22,107	27,283	21,093	16,407
Switzerland	865	668	669	721	1,322	3,004	5,294	5,182	6,582	4,982	2,766	2,440	2,523	3,471	2,798	2,990

* Included in "Other Austria."

No. 2.—STATEMENT FROM ANNUAL REPORT, &c.—*continued.*

RECAPITULATION—*continued.*

Principal Occupations and Nationalities.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Principal miscellaneous Occupations—cont.																
No occupation or occupation not stated (mainly children and women)—*cont.*																
Other Europe - - - -	39	100	35	162	32	143	79	90	123	444	595	440	1,420	732	697	415
British North America - - -	10,318	8,748	7,735	10,014	15,500	45,052	70,933	57,589	50,197	39,670	23,953	†	†	†	†	†
Mexico - - - - -	186	237	135	129	126	181	110	95	120	174	107	†	†	†	†	†
West Indies - - - -	812	553	629	344	338	498	527	467	240	651	804	948	1,730	1,708	1,852	1,201
Central and South America - -	52	73	45	42	39	54	66	65	34	43	25	92	159	163	159	190
Asia and Oceanica - - -	1,128	1,193	468	676	705	561	652	688	402	439	213	505	620	1,207	1,268	1,452
Africa - - - - -	21	23	10	8	7	11	16	14	28	6	17	12	5	28	22	16
Islands of the Atlantic - - -	226	215	283	177	59	101	208	214	104	130	305	143	118	263	340	669
Born at sea - - - -	55	23	21	13	31	60	*99	99	74	86	67	55	63	57	55	50
Total - - -	106,723	71,111	63,316	62,622	81,772	217.446	355,670	402,835	322,318	277,052	211,730	157,952	224,073	243,900	208,761	195,770
Totals:																
Professional - - - -	2,426	2,400	1,885	1,510	1,639	1,773	2,812	2,992	2,450	2,284	2,097	2,078	2,882	3,360	2,815	3,236
Skilled - - - -	33,803	24,200	21,006	16,531	21,362	49,929	66,457	72,664	62,505	55,061	39,817	36,522	52,403	59,985	50,457	44,540
Miscellaneous - - - -	84,546	72,275	55,650	57,806	73,053	188,109	244,492	310,501	216,049	184,195	141,702	137,651	210,751	239,644	182,394	211,756
No occupation and occupation not stated.	106,723	71,111	63.316	62,622	81,772	217,446	355,670	402,835	322,318	277,052	211,730	157,952	224,063	243,900	208,761	195,770
Total - - -	227,498	169.986	141,857	138,469	177,826	457,257	669,431	788,992	603,322	518,592	395,346	334,203	490,109	546,889	444,427	455,302

* Of these, 13 picked up at sea.

† Immigrants from the British North American Possessions and Mexico not included since July 1, 1885.

APPENDIX II.—FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, 1850–1890.

Statement from Census Bulletin No. 31, showing the foreign-born population of the United States as a whole, distributed according to principal countries of birth, for each Census since 1850 :—

Country of Birth.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
Total	9,249,547	6,679,943	5,567,229	4,138,697	2,244,602
Canada and Newfoundland	980,938	717,157	493,464	249,970	147,711
Mexico	77,853	68,399	42,435	27,466	13,317
South America	5,006	4,566	3,565	3,263	1,543
Cuba and West Indies	23,256	16,401	11.570	7,353	5,772
Ireland	1,871,509	1,854,571	1,855,827	1,611,304	961,719
England*	909,092	664,160	555,046	433,494	278,675
Scotland	242,231	170,136	140,835	108,518	70,550
Wales	100,079	83,302	74,533	45,763	29,868
Germany	2,784,894	1,966,742	1,690,533	1,276,075	583,774†
Austria‡	123,271	38,663	30,508	25,061	946
Holland	81,828	58,090	46,802	28,281	9,848
Belgium	22,639	15,535	12,553	9,072	1,313
Switzerland	104,069	88,621	75,153	53,327	13,358
Norway	322,665	181,729	114,246	43,995	12,678
Sweden	478,041	194,337	97,332	18,625	3,559
Denmark	132,543	64,196	30,107	9,962	1,838
Russia	182,644	35,722	4,644	3,160	1,414
Hungary	62,435	11,526	3,737	—	—
Bohemia	118,106	85,361	40,289	—	—
Poland	147,440	48,557	14,436	7,298	—
France	113,174	106,971	116,402	109,870	54,069
Italy	182,580	44,230	17,157	10,518	3,645
Spain	6,185	5,121	3,764	4,244	3,113
Portugal	15,996	8,138	4,542	4,116	1,274
China	106,688	104,468	63,042	35,565	758
Other foreign countries	54,385	43,244	24,707	12,397	43,860

[*] Includes Great Britain, not specified.
[†] Includes 10,549 persons born in Prussia.
[‡] Returned in 1860 as one of the German States.

In the above table the total foreign-born population of 1850 is taken from page xxxviii of the United States Census Report for that Census, which differs from that given on page xxxvii of the same report. The total foreign-born population of 1860 is ascertained by combining the numbers of foreign-born by counties in each State, as shown by the United States Census report for that Census. These totals for some States do not agree with the totals of the nativities of the foreign-born population given in other tables of that report.

The whole number of foreign-born returned under the Census of 1850 was 2,244,602. According to the Census of 1860 the number of persons of foreign birth in the United States was 4,138,697, the increase during the decade from 1850 to 1860 being 1,894,095, or 84·38 per cent. For the decade from 1860 to 1870 there was an increase in foreign-born of 1,428,532, or 34·52 per cent., the total foreign-born for the Census of 1870 being 5,567,229. In 1880 the foreign-born numbered 6,679,943, showing an increase from 1870 to 1880 of 1,112,714, or 19·99 per cent. During the decade from 1880 to 1890 the foreign-born increased 2,569,604, or 38·47 per cent., the whole number of foreign-born returned in 1890 being 9,249,547.

APPENDIX III.—Showing NATIONALITY AND RELIGION OF RECIPIENTS OF RELIEF FROM THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR DURING THE SIX YEARS 1887–92.

Nationality.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
American	557	2,074	1,382	1,516	2,024	1,890
Irish-American, parent or parents born in United States.	—	—	—	—	1,309	1,430
German-American, parent or parents born in United States.	—	—	—	—	1,001	1,290
Irish	953	1,928	1,243	1,290	1,504	1,210
German	818	1,680	1,162	1,011	1,260	1,515
Prussian	—	4	3	8	—	—
English	180	287	363	347	595	606
Italian	32	80	62	148	102	353
Swedish	11	50	41	47	52	199
Scotch	84	113	93	173	84	98
Bohemian	22	55	34	35	17	62
French	50	89	67	150	51	61
Alsace	—	—	—	18	4	—
Canadian	2	29	14	144	49	53
Swiss	6	21	19	44	65	49
Russian	9	23	60	41	46	24
Austrian	1	6	5	19	9	14
Hungarian	5	11	11	24	18	13
Norwegian	4	7	2	16	9	12
Polish	7	21	19	37	37	12
Welsh	2	15	21	22	8	11
Spanish	3	21	12	28	6	11
Cuban	7	17	4	—	—	—
Danish	5	13	15	21	17	7
West Indian	—	—	—	5	5	6
Greek	—	6	—	3	—	—
Belgian	—	3	1	—	—	5
East Indian	—	—	—	9	—	4
Syrian	—	—	—	17	3	4
Mexican	—	—	—	—	3	—
South American	—	—	—	1	—	3
Portuguese	—	—	1	—	5	3
Armenian	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hollanders	—	5	—	—	—	2
Arabian	—	—	1	3	—	—
Roumanian	—	2	2	—	—	—
Turkish	—	2	—	2	—	—
North American Indian	—	—	—	—	—	2

RELIGION.

—	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Protestant	1,403	2,981	2,104	2,369	4,611	4,531
Roman Catholic	1,242	2,743	1,752	2,224	3,330	3,621
Hebrew	63	147	219	191	117	192
Not stated	—	208	563	394	225	245
Total	2,708	6,579	4,638	5,178	8,283	8,589

APPENDIX IV.—STATEMENT SHOWING NATIVITY and PARENTAGE OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS IN 1890, FROM CENSUS BULLETIN, No. 352.

1. ONE PARENT FOREIGN.

The number of white prisoners born in the United States who had one native parent and one parent foreign-born is 2,881 (2,729 men and 152 women).

Of these 2,881 there are 1,176 (1,114 men and 62 women) with American fathers and 1,705 (1,615 men and 90 women) with American mothers.

Both these groups are combined in the following statement. The first column of figures shows the number of foreign-born parents in the aggregate and of each nationality, the second that of foreign-born fathers, the third that of foreign-born mothers.

BIRTHPLACE OF FOREIGN FATHERS OR FOREIGN MOTHERS.

Birthplace of Foreign Parents.	Total.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Birthplace of Foreign Parents.	Total.	Fathers.	Mothers.
Total	2,881	1,705	1,176	Italy	5	3	2
				Jamaica	1	1	—
Algiers	2	—	2	Jerusalem	1	—	1
Australia	9	4	5	Mexico	41	27	14
Austria	4	1	3	Norway	5	5	—
Bohemia	4	4	—	Poland	1	1	—
Canada, English	278	141	137	Portugal	2	2	—
Canada, French	14	8	6	Prussia	5	4	1
Chile	2	—	2	Russia	3	3	—
Cuba	4	2	2	Scotland	191	123	68
Denmark	3	2	1	South America	2	1	1
East Indies	1	1	—	Spain	22	15	7
England	449	298	151	Sweden	7	7	—
France	91	59	32	Switzerland	10	9	1
Germany	394	266	128	Wales	35	23	12
Holland	5	2	3	West Indies	2	—	2
Ireland	1,276	687	589	At sea	12	6	6

2. BOTH PARENTS FOREIGN.

The number of white prisoners born in the United States, but having both parents foreign-born, is 12,601 (11,766 men and 835 women). Of these 12,601 there are 11,327 (10,574 men and 753 women) whose parents were of the same nationality, and 1,274 (1,192 men and 82 women) whose parents were of different nationalities.

The 11,327 who compose the first of these two groups are distributed by nationalities as follows :—

BIRTHPLACE OF FOREIGN PARENTS.

Countries.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Countries.	Total.	Men.	Women.
Total	11,327	10,574	753	Both parents born in—			
				Holland	13	13	—
Both parents born in—				Hungary	1	1	—
Arabia	1	1	—	India	1	1	—
Australia	6	6	—	Ireland	7,935	7,359	576
Austria	16	16	—	Italy	33	32	1
Bavaria	1	1	—	Jamaica	1	1	—
Belgium	5	4	1	Mexico	114	114	—
Bohemia	5	5	—	Norway	31	31	—
Canada, English	293	271	22	Poland	19	19	—
Canada, French	48	47	1	Portugal	7	7	—
Chile	2	2	—	Prussia	5	5	—
Cuba	2	2	—	Russia	16	16	—
Denmark	6	6	—	Scandinavia	4	4	—
East Indies	1	1	—	Scotland	240	223	17
Egypt	1	1	—	Spain	4	4	—
England	590	546	44	Sweden	32	30	2
Fiji islands	1	1	—	Switzerland	25	25	—
Finland	2	2	—	Wales	46	44	2
France	107	104	3	Western islands	3	3	—
Germany	1,709	1,625	84	West Indies	1	1	—

3. ANALYSIS OF

	Nationalities.	Total.	Birthplace						
			England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Wales.	Germany.	France.	Italy.
	Total - -	1,274	288	341	196	22	159	89	10
Birthplace of Mothers.	Africa - - -	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Australia - -	6	—	2	—	—	1	—	2
	Austria - - -	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Bavaria - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Belgium - -	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
	Bohemia - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Canada, English -	134	27	70	12	—	8	8	—
	Canada, French -	7	1	2	—	—	—	3	—
	Denmark - -	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
	England - -	226	—	118	46	7	23	13	2
	France - - -	79	16	19	7	2	25	—	1
	Germany - -	113	22	25	10	1	—	27	—
	Greece - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Holland - -	8	1	—	—	—	3	2	1
	Ireland - - -	484	171	—	118	10	79	25	4
	Italy - - -	4	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
	Mexico - - -	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
	Norway - -	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Portugal - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Prussia - - -	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Russia - - -	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
	Scandinavia - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Scotland - -	159	36	92	—	2	10	3	—
	South America -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Spain - - -	9	2	2	1	—	1	2	—
	Sweden - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Switzerland - -	6	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
	Wales - - -	14	7	5	1	—	—	—	—

Mixed Parentage.

of Fathers.								
Scandinavia.	Sweden.	Norway.	Denmark.	Canada, English.	Canada, French.	Mexico.	tralia.	Austria.
2	6	2	5	77	11	2	2	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	2	13	1	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	3	1	—	51	3	1	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	1	2	7	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Nationalities.	Birthplace							
		Azore islands.	Bavaria.	Belgium.	Brazil.	China.	Cuba.	Corsica.	Holland.
	Total	1	2	2	1	3	5	1	8
Birthplace of Mothers—continued.	Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Australia	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Austria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bavaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Belgium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bohemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Canada, English	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Canada, French	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	England	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	France	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Germany	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	6
	Greece	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Holland	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ireland	1	—	1	—	2	2	—	—
	Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Prussia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Russia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Scandinavia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Scotland	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
	South America	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Switzerland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Wales	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

MIXED PARENTAGE—*continued.*

of Fathers—*continued*								
Poland.	Portugal.	Prussia.	Russia.	At Sea.	Spain.	Switzer-land.	Turkey.	New Zealand.
2	2	4	3	3	10	9	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	1	1	1	3	—	—	—
2	—	1	2	—	1	5	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	1	—	1	3	2	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	2		—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

APPENDIX V.

STATE OF NEW YORK AND FACTORY INSPECTION.

COPY OF ACT AS SUPPLIED TO FACTORY OCCUPIERS BY THE DEPARTMENT.

1. "FACTORY INSPECTION LAW.

"PASSED MAY 18, 1886; AMENDED MAY 25, 1887; AMENDED JUNE 15, 1889; AMENDED MAY 21, 1890; AMENDED MAY 18, 1892; AMENDED MARCH 22, 1893.

"CHAPTER 409, LAWS OF 1886 (AS AMENDED BY CHAPTER 173, LAWS OF 1893).

"AN ACT to Regulate the employment of Women and Children in Manufacturing Establishments, and to provide for the appointment of Inspectors to enforce the same.

"*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:*

"**Section 1.** No person under eighteen years of age and no woman under twenty-one years of age, employed in any manufacturing establishment, shall be required, permitted or suffered to work therein more than sixty hours in any one week, or more than ten hours in any one day, unless for the purpose of making a shorter work day on the last day of the week, nor more hours in any one week than will make an average of ten hours per day for the whole number of days in which such person or such woman shall so work during such week; and in no case shall any person under eighteen years of age, or any woman under twenty-one years of age, work in any such establishment after nine o'clock in the evening or before six o'clock in the morning of any day. Every person, firm, corporation, or company employing any person under eighteen years of age, or any woman under twenty-one years of age, in any manufacturing establishment, shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place in every room where such help is employed, a printed notice stating the number hours of labour per day required of such persons for each day of the week and the number of hours of labour exacted or permitted to be performed by such persons shall not exceed the number of hours of labour so posted as being required. The time of beginning and ending the day's labour shall be the time stated in such notice; provided, that such women under twenty-one and persons under eighteen years of age may begin after the time set for beginning and stop before the time set in such notice for the stopping of the day's labour; but they shall not be permitted or required to perform any labour before the time stated on the notices as the time for beginning the day's labour, nor after the time stated upon the notices as the hour for ending the day's labour. The terms of the notice stating the hours of labour required shall not be changed after the beginning of labour on the first day of the week without the consent of the Factory Inspector, Assistant Factory Inspector, or a Deputy Factory Inspector. When, in order to make a shorter work day on the last day of the week, women under twenty-one and youths under eighteen years of age are to be required, permitted or suffered to work more than ten hours in any one day, in a manufacturing establishment, it shall be the duty of the proprietor, agent, foreman, superintendent or other person employing such persons to notify the Factory Inspector, Assistant Factory Inspector, or a Deputy Factory Inspector, in charge of the district, in writing, of such intention, stating the number of hours of labour per day which it is proposed to permit or require, and the date upon which the necessity for such lengthened day's labour shall cease, and also again forward such notification when it shall actually have ceased. A record of the amount of overtime so worked, and of the days upon which it was performed, with the names of the employés who were thus required or permitted to work more than ten hours in any one day, shall be kept in the office of the manufacturing establishment and produced upon the demand of any officer appointed to enforce the provisions of this Act.

" § **2.** No child under fourteen years of age shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment within this State. It shall be the duty of every person employing children to keep a register, in which shall be recorded the name, birthplace, age and place of residence of every person employed by him under the age of sixteen years; and it shall be unlawful for any proprietor, agent, foreman or other person in or connected with a manufacturing establishment to hire or employ any child under the age of sixteen years to work therein without there is first provided and placed on file in the office an affidavit made by the parent or guardian, stating the age, date and place of birth of said child; if said child have no parent or guardian, then such affidavit shall be made by the child, which affidavit shall be kept on file by the employer, and which said register and affidavit shall be produced for inspection on demand made by the Inspector, Assistant Inspector, or any of the deputies appointed under this Act. There shall be posted conspicuously in every room where children under sixteen years of age are employed, a list of their names with their ages respectively. No child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment who cannot read and write simple sentences in the English language, except during the vacation of the public schools in the city or town where such minor lives. The Factory Inspector, Assistant Inspector, and Deputy Inspectors shall have power to demand a certificate of physical fitness from some regular physician, in the case of children who may seem physically unable to perform the labour at which they may be employed, and shall have power to prohibit the employment of any minor that cannot obtain such a certificate.

" § **3.** No person, firm or corporation shall employ or permit any child under the age of fifteen years to have the care, custody, management of or to operate any elevator or shall employ or permit any person under the age of eighteen years to have the care, custody, management or operation of any elevator running at a speed of over two hundred feet a minute.

" § **4.** It shall be the duty of the owner, agent, or lessee of any manufacturing establishment where there is any elevator, hoisting-shaft, or well-hole, to cause the same to be properly and substantially enclosed or secured, if in the opinion of the Factory Inspector, or of the Assistant Factory Inspector, or a Deputy Factory Inspector unless disapproved by the Factory Inspector, it is necessary to protect the lives or limbs of those employed in such establishment. It shall also be the duty of the owner, agent or lessee of each of such establishments to provide or cause to be provided, if, in the opinion of the Inspector, the safety of persons in or about the premises should require it, such proper trap, or automatic doors, so fastened in or at all elevator ways as to form a substantial surface when closed, and so constructed as to open and close by action of the elevator in its passage, either ascending or descending, but the requirements of this section shall not apply to passenger elevators that are closed on all sides. The Factory Inspector, Assistant Factory Inspector and Deputy Factory Inspectors, may inspect the cables, gearing or other apparatus of elevators in manufacturing establishments, and require that the same be kept in a safe condition.

"§ 5. Proper and substantial hand-rails shall be provided on all stairways in manufacturing establishments, and where, in the opinion of the Factory Inspector, or of the Assistant Factory Inspector or Deputy Factory Inspector, unless disapproved by the Factory Inspector, it is necessary, the steps of said stairs in all such establishments shall be substantially covered with rubber, securely fastened thereon, for the better safety of persons employed in said establishments. The stairs shall be properly screened at the sides and bottom, and all doors leading in or to such factory shall be so constructed as to open outwardly where practicable, and shall be neither locked, bolted nor fastened during working hours.

"§ 6. If, in the opinion of the Factory Inspector, or of the Assistant Factory Inspector, or of a Deputy Factory Inspector, it is necessary to insure the safety of the persons employed in any manufacturing establishment, three or more stories in height, one or more fire-escapes, as may be deemed by the Factory Inspector as necessary and sufficient therefor, shall be provided on the outside of such establishment, connecting with each floor above the first, well fastened and secured and of sufficient strength, each of which fire-escapes shall have landings or balconies, not less than six feet in length and three feet in width, guarded by iron railings not less than three feet in height, and embracing at least two windows at each story and connecting with the interior by easily accessible and unobstructed openings, and the balconies or landings shall be connected by iron stairs, not less than eighteen inches wide, the steps not to be less than six inches tread, placed at a proper slant, and protected by a well secured hand-rail on both sides with a twelve inch wide drop-ladder from the lower platform reaching to the ground. Any other plan or style of fire-escape shall be sufficient, if approved by the Factory Inspector, but if not so approved, the Factory Inspector may notify the owner, proprietor or lessee of such establishment or of the building in which such establishment is conducted, or the agent or superintendent or either of them, in writing, that any such other plan or style of fire-escape is not sufficient, and may by an order in writing, served in like manner, require one or more fire-escapes, as he shall deem necessary and sufficient, to be provided for such establishment, at such locations and of such plan and style as shall be specified in such written order. Within twenty days after the service of such order, the number of fire-escapes required in such order for such establishment shall be provided therefor, each of which shall be either of the plan and style and in accordance with the specifications in said order required, or of the plan and style in this section above described and declared to be sufficient. The windows or doors to each fire-escape shall be of sufficient size and be located as far as possible consistent with accessibility, from the stairways and elevator hatchways or openings, and the ladder thereof shall extend to the roof. Stationary stairs or ladders shall be provided on the inside of such establishment from the upper story to the roof, as a means of escape in case of fire.

"§ **7.** It shall be the duty of the owner, agent, superintendent or other person having charge of such manufacturing establishment, or of any floor or part thereof, to report in writing to the Factory Inspector all accidents or injury done to any person in such factory, within forty-eight hours of the time of the accident, stating as fully as possible the extent and cause of such injury, and the place where the injured person has been sent, with such other information relative thereto as may be required by the Factory Inspector. The Factory Inspector or Assistant Factory Inspector and Deputy Factory Inspectors under the supervision of the Factory Inspector, are hereby authorized and empowered to fully investigate the causes of such accidents, and to require such precautions to be taken as will, in their judgment, prevent the recurrence of similar accidents.

"§ **8.** It shall be the duty of the owner of any manufacturing establishment, or his agents, superintendent or other person in charge of the same, to furnish and supply, or cause to be furnished and supplied therein, in the discretion of the Factory Inspector, or of the Assistant Factory Inspector, or of a Deputy Factory Inspector, unless disapproved by the Factory Inspector, where machinery is used, belt shifters or other safe mechanical contrivances, for the purpose of throwing on or off belts or pulleys; and wherever possible machinery therein shall be provided with loose pulleys; all vats, pans, saws, planers, cogs, gearing, belting, shafting, set-screws, and machinery of every description therein shall be properly guarded, and no person shall remove or make ineffective any safeguard around or attached to any planer, saw, belting, shafting or other machinery, or around any vat or pan, while the same is in use, unless for the purpose of immediately making repairs thereto, and all such safeguards shall be promptly replaced. By attaching thereto a notice to that effect, the use of any machinery may be prohibited by the Factory Inspector, Assistant Factory Inspector or by a Deputy Factory Inspector, unless such notice is disapproved by the Factory Inspector, should such machinery be regarded as dangerous. Such notice must be signed by the Inspector who issues it, and shall only be removed after the required safeguards are provided, and the unsafe or dangerous machine shall not be used in the meantime. Exhaust fans of sufficient power shall be provided for the purpose of carrying off dust from emery wheels and grindstones, and dust-creating machinery therein. No person under eighteen years of age and no woman under twenty-one years of age shall be allowed to clean machinery while in motion.

"§ **9.** A suitable and proper wash-room and water-closets shall be provided in each manufacturing establishment, and such water-closets shall be properly screened and ventilated and be kept at all times in a clean condition, and if women or girls are employed in any such establishment, the water-closets used by them shall have separate approaches and be separate and apart from those used by men. All water-closets shall be kept free of obscene writing and marking. A dressing-room shall be provided for women and girls, when required by the Factory Inspector, in any manufacturing establishment in which women and girls are employed.

"§ **10.** Not less than sixty minutes shall be allowed for the noon-day meals in any manufacturing establishment in this State. The Factory Inspector, his Assistant or any of his deputies, may, for good cause shown, issue a written permit in special cases, allowing a shorter meal time at noon. Such permit must be conspicuously posted in the main entrance of the establishment, and may be revoked at any time the Factory Inspector deems necessary. Where employés are permitted or required to work overtime after six o'clock in the evening, for a longer period than one hour, they shall be allowed at least twenty minutes after six o'clock to obtain a lunch.

"§ **11.** The walls and ceilings of each work-room in every manufacturing establishment shall be lime-washed or painted when in the opinion of the Factory Inspector, Assistant Factory Inspector or of a Deputy Factory Inspector, unless disapproved of by the Factory Inspector, it shall be conducive to the health or cleanliness of the persons working therein.

"§ **12.** Any officer of the Factory Inspection Department, or other competent person designated for such purpose by the Factory Inspector shall inspect any building used as a workshop or manufacturing establishment or anything attached thereto, located therein or connected therewith outside of the cities of New York and Brooklyn, which has been represented to be unsafe or dangerous to life or limb. If it appears upon such inspection that the building or anything attached thereto, located therein or connected therewith is unsafe or dangerous to life or limb, the Factory Inspector shall order the same to be removed or rendered safe and secure, and if such notification be not complied with within a reasonable time, he shall prosecute whoever may be responsible for such delinquency.

"§ **13.** No room or apartment in any tenement or dwelling-house, shall be used, except by the immediate members of the family living therein, for the manufacture of coats, vests, trousers, knee-pants, overalls, cloaks, hats, caps, suspenders, jerseys, blouses, waists, waist-bands underwear, neck-wear, furs, fur trimmings, fur garments, shirts, purses, feathers, artificial flowers, cigarettes, or cigars. No person, firm or corporation shall hire or employ any person to work in any room or apartment, in any rear building or building in the rear of a tenement or dwelling-house at making in whole or in part any of the articles mentioned in this section, without first obtaining a written permit from the Factory Inspector, his Assistant, or one of his Deputies, stating the maximum number of persons allowed to be employed therein. Such permit shall not be granted until an inspection of such premises is made by the Factory Inspector, his Assistant, or one of his Deputies, and may be revoked by the Factory Inspector, at any time the health of the community or of those so employed may require it. It shall be framed and posted in a conspicuous place in the room or in one of the rooms to which it relates. Every person, firm, company or corporation, contracting for the manufacture of any of the articles mentioned in this section, or giving out the incomplete material from which they or any of them are to be made, or to be only or partially finished, shall keep a written register of the names and addresses of all persons to whom such work is given to be made, or with whom they may have contracted to do the same. Such register shall be produced for inspection and a copy thereof shall be furnished on demand made by the Factory Inspector, his Assistant, or one of his Deputies. No person shall knowingly sell or expose for sale any of the articles mentioned in this section which were made in any dwelling-house, tenement-house, or building in the rear of a tenement or dwelling-house, without the permit required by this section; and any officer appointed to enforce the provisions of this Act who shall find any of such articles made in violation of the provisions hereof, shall conspicuously affix to such article a label containing the words "tenement made" printed in Small Pica capital letters on a tag not less than two inches in length; and such officer shall notify the person owning or alleged to own such articles that he has so labelled them. No person shall remove or deface any tag or label so affixed. When any article mentioned in this section is found by the Factory Inspector, his Assistant, or any of his Deputies, to be made under unclean or unhealthy conditions, he shall affix thereto the label prescribed by this section, and shall immediately notify the local board of health, whose duty it shall be to disinfect the same and thereupon remove such label.

" § **14.** Not less than two hundred and fifty cubic feet of air space shall be allowed for each person in any work-room where persons are employed during the hours between six o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the evening, and not less than four hundred cubic feet of air space shall be provided for each person in any work-room where persons are employed between six o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning. By a written permit the Factory Inspector, Assistant Factory Inspector, or a Deputy Factory Inspector, with the consent of the Factory Inspector, may allow persons to be employed in a room where there are less than four hundred cubic feet of air space for each person employed between six o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning provided such room is lighted by electricity at all times during such hours while persons are employed therein. There shall be sufficient means of ventilation provided in each work-room of every manufacturing establishment, and the Factory Inspector, Assistant Factory Inspector and Deputy Factory Inspectors, under the direction of the Factory Inspector, shall notify the owner, agent or lessee, in writing, to provide or cause to be provided ample and proper means of ventilating such work-room, and shall prosecute such owner, agent or lessee if such notification be not complied with within twenty days of the service of such notice.

§ **15.** Upon the expiration of the term of office of the present Factory Inspector, and upon the expiration of the term of office of each of his successors, the Governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a Factory Inspector; and upon the expiration of the term of office of the present Assistant Factory Inspector, and upon the expiration of the term of office of each of his successors, the Governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint an Assistant Factory Inspector. Each Factory Inspector and Assistant Factory Inspector shall hold over and continue in office, after the expiration of his term of office, until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. The Factory Inspector is hereby authorized to appoint, from time to time, not exceeding twenty-four persons to be Deputy Factory Inspectors, not more than ten of whom shall be women, and he shall have power to remove the same at any time. The term of office of the Factory Inspector and of the Assistant Factory Inspector shall be three years each. Annual salaries shall be paid in equal monthly instalments, as follows: To the Factory Inspector, three thousand dollars; to the Assistant Factory Inspector, two thousand five hundred dollars; to each Deputy Factory Inspector, one thousand two hundred dollars. All necessary travelling and other expenses incurred by the Factory Inspector, Assistant Factory Inspector and the Deputy Factory Inspectors in the discharge of their duties shall be paid monthly by the Treasurer, upon the warrant of the Comptroller, issued upon proper vouchers therefor. A sub-office may be opened in the city of New York. The reasonable necessary travelling and other expenses of the Deputy Factory Inspectors while engaged in the performance of their duties shall be paid upon vouchers approved by the Factory Inspector and audited by the Comptroller.

" § **16.** It shall be the duty of the Factory Inspector and the Assistant Factory Inspector, and of each of the Deputy Factory Inspectors under the supervision and direction of the Factory Inspector, to cause this Act to be enforced, and to cause all violaters of this Act to be prosecuted, and for that purpose they and each of them are hereby empowered to visit and inspect at all reasonable hours, and as often as shall be practicable and necessary, all manufacturing establishments in this State. It shall be unlawful for any person to interfere with, obstruct or hinder, by force or otherwise, any officer appointed to enforce the provisions of this Act, while in the performance of his or her duties, or to refuse to properly answer questions asked by such officer with reference to any of the provisions hereof. The Factory Inspector may divide the State into districts and assign one or more Deputy Factory Inspectors to each district and transfer them from one district to another as the best interests of the State may, in his judgment, require. Any Deputy Factory Inspector may be appointed to act as Clerk in the Main Office of the Factory Inspector, which shall be furnished in the Capitol and set apart for the use of the Factory Inspector. The Assistant Factory Inspector and Deputy Factory Inspectors shall make reports to the Factory Inspector from time to time, as may be required by the Factory Inspector, and the Factory Inspector shall make an annual report to the Legislature during the month of January of each year. The Factory Inspector, Assistant Factory Inspector and each Deputy Factory Inspector shall have the same powers as a Notary Public to administer oaths and take affidavits in matters connected with the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

"§ **17.** The District Attorney of any county of this State is hereby authorized upon the request of the Factory Inspector, Assistant Factory Inspector, or of a Deputy Factory Inspector, or of any other person of full age, to commence and prosecute to termination before any Recorder, Police Justice, or court of record, in the name of the people of the State, actions or proceedings against any person or persons reported to him to have violated the provisions of this act.

"§ **18.** The words "manufacturing establishment" wherever used in this Act, shall be construed to mean any mill, factory or workshop where one or more persons are employed at labour.

"§ **19.** A copy of this Act shall be conspicuously posted and kept posted in each work-room of every manufacturing establishment in this State.

"§ **20.** Any person who violates or omits to comply with any of the provisions of this act, or who suffers or permits any child to be employed in violation of its provisions, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars for a first offence, and not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for a second offence or imprisonment for not more than ten days, and for a third offence a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars and not more than thirty days' imprisonment.

"§ **21.** All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

"§ **22.** This Act shall take effect immediately.

JAMES CONNOLLY,
Factory Inspector.

JOHN FRANEY.
Assistant Factory Inspector.

General Office at State Capitol,
Albany, N.Y.

APPENDIX VI.

1.—Copies of Notices, &c. which may be given under the Factory Inspection Law.

State of New York.
Office of Factory Inspector,
Albany, ________189

____
____
____
____

You are reported to this Department as being engaged in the manufacture of one or more of the articles mentioned in the subjoined section of chap. 409 of the Laws of 1886, as amended by chap. 173 of the Laws of 1893. Please furnish *at once* to the factory inspector, upon the blanks herewith supplied, the names and addresses of all persons with whom you may have contracted for the making of, or wholly or partially finishing, cutting, altering, or repairing any of the articles mentioned therein, outside of your immediate premises, or procuring the same to be done, and the names and addresses of all persons to whom you give out the incomplete materials from which any of such articles are made.

You are also notified to hereafter *keep on file in your office* a full and complete register of the names and addresses of all persons to whom such work is given to be wholly or partially made up, or with whom you may have contracted to do the same. Such register must be produced for inspection promptly on demand made by any officer of this department, and a copy thereof must be furnished to him should it be demanded.

You are hereby cautioned against permitting any of your goods to be made up in any unclean or unhealthy place, or contrary to the provisions of the law. Any infringement of the statute in this respect will be prosecuted without further notice, and if necessary the goods will be labelled aud ordered to be disinfected.

Respectfully,
JAMES CONNOLLY,
Factory Inspector.

Regulations upon the Manufacture of Clothing, Purses, Feathers, Artificial Flowers, Cigarettes or Cigars, in Tenements, Dwellings and Rear Buildings, and by Contractors.

Section 13. No room or apartment in any tenement or dwelling-house, shall be used, except by the immediate members of the family living therein, for the manufacture of coats, vests, trousers, knee-pants, overalls, cloaks, hats, caps, suspenders, jerseys, blouses, waists, waist-bands, underwear, neck-ware, furs, fur trimming, fur garments, shirts, purses, feathers, artificial flowers, cigarettes, or cigars. No person, firm, or corporation shall hire or employ any person to work in any room or apartment, in any rear building or building in the rear of a tenement or dwelling-house at making in whole or in part any of the articles mentioned in this section, without first obtaining a written permit from the factory inspector, his assistant, or one of his deputies, stating the maximum number of persons allowed to be employed therein. Such permit shall not be granted until an inspection of such premises is made by the factory inspector, his assistant, or one of his deputies, and may be revoked by the factory inspector at any time the health of the community or of those so employed may require it. It shall be framed and posted in a conspicuous place in the room or in one of the rooms to which it relates. Every person, firm, company, or corporation contracting for the manufacture of any of the articles mentioned in this section, or giving out the incomplete material from which they or any of them are to be made, or to be wholly or partially finished, shall keep a written register of the names and addresses of all persons to whom such work is given to be made, or with whom they may have contracted to do the same. Such register shall be produced for inspection and a copy thereof shall be furnished on demand made by the factory inspector, his assistant, or one of his deputies. No person shall knowingly sell or expose for sale any of the articles mentioned in this section which were made in any dwelling-house, tenement-house, or building in the rear of a tenement or dwelling-house, without the permit required by this section; and any officer appointed to enforce the provisions of this Act who shall find any of such articles made in violation of the provisions hereof, shall conspicuously affix to such article a label containing the words "tenement made" printed in small pica capital letters on a tag not less than two inches in length; and such officer shall notify the person owning or alleged to own such articles that he so labelled them. No person shall remove or deface any tag or label so affixed. When any article mentioned in this section is found by the factory inspector, his assistant, or any of his deputies, to be made under unclean or unhealthy conditions, he shall affix thereto the label prescribed by this section and shall immediately notify the local board of health whose duty it shall be to disinfect the same and thereupon remove such label.—[*Sec.* 13, *chap.* 409, *Laws of* 1886, *as amended by chap.* 173, *Laws of* 1893.]

Section 15. It shall be the duty of the factory inspector and the assistant factory inspector, and of each of the deputy factory inspectors under the supervision and direction of the factory inspector, to cause this Act to be enforced, and to cause all violators of this Act to be prosecuted, and for that purpose they and each of them are hereby empowered to visit and inspect at all reasonable hours, and as often as shall be practicable and necessary, all manufacturing establishments in this State. It shall be unlawful for any person to interfere with, obstruct, or hinder, by force or otherwise, any officer appointed to enforce the provisions of this Act, while in the performance of his or her duties, or to refuse to properly answer questions asked by such officer with reference to any of the provisions hereof. * * * The factory inspector, assistant factory inspector, and each deputy factory inspector shall have the same powers as a Notary Public to administer oaths and take affidavits in matters connected with the enforcement of the provisions of this Act.

Section 20. Any person who violates or omits to comply with any of the provisions of this Act, or who suffers or permits any child to be employed in violation of its provisions, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of no less than 20 nor more than 59 dollars for a first offence, and not less than 50 nor more than 100 dollars for a second offence, or imprisonment for not more than 10 days, and for a third offence a fine of not less than 250 dollars and not more than 30 days' imprisonment.—[*Chap.* 409, *Laws of* 1886, *as amended by chap.* 173, *Laws of* 1893.]

2.

State of New York,
Office of Factory Inspector,
Albany ______________ 189 .

M ______________________

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______________________ ______________________

You are hereby notified to comply with section six of chapter 409 of the Laws of 1886, as amended by chapters 462 of the Laws of 1887, 560 of the Laws of 1889, 398 of the Laws of 1890, and 673 of the Laws of 1892 (a copy of which is herewith enclosed) by providing __________ outside iron fire-escape on the building now used for manufacturing purposes and known as No. ______________________ Street, in the ________________ of ______________________ County of ______________________ and occupied by ______________________

____

such fire-escape to consist of iron balconies __________ feet wide, taking in ______________________ windows ______________________

____

at ________________ stories, and connecting said balconies by iron stairs, and provided with an iron drop-ladder to lead from the balcony at ______________ story to ________________ ____ all to be constructed as follows:

BRACKETS must not be less than $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wrought-iron, placed edgewise, or $1\frac{3}{4}$-inch angle iron, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, well braced and not more than 3 feet apart, and the braces to brackets must not be less than 1 inch square wrought-iron, and must extend two-thirds of the width of the respective brackets or balconies. In all cases the brackets must go through the wall, and be turned down 3 inches, or be provided with screw nuts and washers, not less than 5 inches square and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. The part going through the wall shall not be less than 1 inch diameter.

TOP RAILS.—The top rail of balcony must by $1\frac{3}{4}$-inch × $\frac{1}{2}$-inch wrought-iron, or $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch angle iron, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, and in all cases must go through the walls, and be secured by nuts and 4-inch square washers, at least $\frac{8}{8}$ inch thick, and no top rail shall be connected at angles by the use of cast-iron.

BOTTOM RAILS.—Bottom rails must be $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch × $\frac{3}{8}$-inch wrought-iron, or $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch angle iron, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, well leaded into the wall. In frame buildings the top rails must go through the studding and be secured on the inside by washers and nuts, as in the case of brackets.

FILLING-IN BARS.—The filling-in bars must not be less than $\frac{1}{2}$-inch round or square wrought-iron, placed not more than 6 inches from centres, and well riveted to the top and bottom rails.

STAIRS.—The stairs, in all cases, must properly incline and be not less than 18 inches wide, and constructed of ¼ × 4-inch wrought-iron sides or strings. Steps must be not more than 12 or less than 9 inches apart, and may be of cast-iron of the same width of strings, or ⅝-inch round iron, double rungs, and well riveted to the strings. The stairs must be secured to a bracket on top and rest on and be secured to a bracket or extra cross bar at the bottom. All stairs must have a ¾-inch hand rail of wrought-iron on both sides, well braced.

FLOORS. — The flooring of balconies must be of wrought-iron 1½ × ⅜-inch slats, placed not over 1¼ inches apart, and secured to iron battens, 1½ × ⅜-inch, not over 3 feet apart, and riveted at the intersection. The openings for stairways in all balconies shall not be less than 20 inches wide and 36 inches long, and have no covers.

DROP LADDERS.—Drop ladders from lower balconies, where required, shall not be less than 12 inches wide, and shall be made of 1½ × ⅜-inch sides and ⅝-inch rungs of wrought-iron. A 24-inch wide ladder shall extend from the upper balcony to 30 inches above the roof. In no case shall the ends of balconies extend more than 9 inches over the brackets.

THE HEIGHT OF RAILING around balconies shall not be less than 3 feet.

If such fire-escape __________ not erected within *Twenty* days from the date of this notice *Criminal* proceedings will be commenced against you forthwith. (See Section 21.)

____
Factory Inspector.

No Fire Escape will be approved by the Inspectors if not in accordance with the above specifications.

Please notify me when you have complied, so that you may be placed on record accordingly.

A Certificate will be given if the Fire Escape is properly constructed.

3.

State of New York,
Office of Factory Inspector,
Albany______________ 189 .

*M*______________________

____

____

______________ ______________

You are hereby notified to comply with the provisions of Chapter 409 of the Laws of 1886, as amended by Chapters 462 of the Laws of 1887, 560 of the Laws of 1889, 398 of the Laws of 1890, and 673 of the Laws of 1892 (a copy of which is herewith enclosed), by immediately stopping the further use, as a workshop, of the ______________ room or apartment on the ____________ floor of the premises known as No. ______________________ Street, in the ______________ of ______________________ County of ______________________ said room or apartment being located in ______________________

____

[State whether tenement or dwelling house, or building in rear thereof.]

and in which persons are employed and engaged in manufacturing without first having obtained a permit from the Factory Inspector, Assistant Factory Inspector, or a Deputy Factory Inspector, ________

____

____

as required by said laws of the State of New York, and if this notice is not complied with within__________days from the date hereof, legal proceedings will be commenced against you forthwith. (See Section 21.)

____

Factory Inspector.

Please notify the Inspector when you have complied, that you may be placed on record accordingly.

4.

State of New York,
Office of Factory Inspector,
Albany, ______________189 .

*M*________________________

____

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________________ _______________________

You are hereby notified that an inspection of the premises occupied by you as a____
on the________________________floor of the________________________
known as No.____________________Street,__________________________
__________________________County of________________________, there situate, has been made by an officer of this Department, who reports that you are violating the provisions of Chapter 409 of the Laws of 1886, as amended by Chapters 462 of the Laws of 1887, 560 of the Laws of 1889, 398 of the Laws of 1890, and 673 of the Laws of 1892 (a copy of which is herewith enclosed), in that you____________________

____

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____

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____

THEREFORE, if the requirements of said statute are not complied with by you within____________days of the date of this notice, criminal proceedings will be commenced against you forthwith. (See Section 21.)

____

Factory Inspector.

Please notify the Inspector when you have complied, that you may be placed on record accordingly.

No. ________
Page ________

5.

REGISTER

OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF

____
[State what goods or articles are partially made.]

for the ______________________________ *of No.* __________
[Person, firm, company, or corporation's full name.]

______________________ *Street,* ______________________
[Name of city or town.]

Dated ________________ *N. Y.* ____________ 189 .

[Kept on file in conformity with the provisions of chapter 409 of the Laws of 1886, as amended by chapter 173 of the Laws of 1893, for the information of the Factory Inspector's Department.]

Date of Contract or Engagement.	Names of Contractors or Persons to whom Work has been given out.	ADDRESS.		REMARKS.
		Street Number.	City, Town, or Village.	

6.

WORKSHOP PERMIT.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE OF

DEPUTY FACTORY INSPECTOR.

To whom it may concern :

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That I have inspected the premises occupied by ____
in the ______________ room ____________ building, situate at
No. ______________________________________ Street,
in the ______ of ______________ County of ______________
and find that the same are not occupied for domestic or residence purposes, and to be in a healthy condition, suitable for the employment of not more than ____________ persons at any one time.

THEREFORE, Permission is hereby granted the said ______________
____
to occupy the above described premises and employ therein not more than ____________ persons, between the hours of 6 A.M. and 6 P.M., and not more than ____________ persons, between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M., in the manufacture of ________________________________

Given according to the provisions of Chapter 409 of the Laws of 1886, as amended by Chapter 673 of the Laws of 1892, in the___________ of ________________ County of_________________ this____________ day of_________________ 189

____

No.________________ ______________*Factory Inspector.*

Here follows Statement of Legal Regulations Relating to Factories and Workshops.

APPENDIX VII.

COPY OF STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS MANUFACTURE OF CLOTHING ACT as supplied to Factory Occupiers by the Inspection Department.

IN THE SERVICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

OFFICE OF THE

CHIEF OF THE DISTRICT POLICE.

DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

COMMONWEALTH BUILDING.

Boston, Mass., June 11, 1892.

To whom it may concern. Attention is called to the following Act:—

[CHAPTER 357, ACTS OF 1891, AS AMENDED BY CHAPTER 296, ACTS OF 1892.]

AN ACT TO PREVENT THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF CLOTHING MADE IN UNHEALTHY PLACES.

SECTION 1. Whenever any house, room or place use as a dwelling, is also used for the purpose of carrying on any process of making, altering, repairing or finishing for sale any ready-made coats, vests, trousers, overcoats or any wearing apparel of any description whatsoever intended for sale, it shall, within the meaning of this Act, be deemed a workshop; *provided, however,* that the exercise of such work in a private house or private room, by the family dwelling therein or by any of them, shall not of itself constitute such house or room a workshop within this definition; every such workshop shall be kept in a cleanly state and shall be subject to the provisions of this section, and each of said garments made, altered, repaired or finished for sale in any of such workshops, shall be subject to the inspection and examination of the inspectors of the district police, for the purpose of ascertaining whether said garments, or any of them, or any part or parts thereof, are in cleanly condition and free from vermin and every matter of an infectious and contagious nature; and every person so occupying or having control of any workshop as aforesaid shall, within fourteen days from the passage of this Act or from the time of beginning work in any workshop as aforesaid, notify the chief of the district police or the special inspector appointed for that purpose, of the location of such workshop, the nature of the work there carried on and the number of persons therein employed; and every person finishing said garments or articles of wearing apparel in any room or place used as a dwelling as aforesaid shall, before beginning such work, procure a license approved by the chief of the district police, upon the recommendation of the inspectors especially appointed for the enforcement of the provisions of this Act.

Section 2. If said inspector finds evidence of infectious disease present in any workshop, or in goods manufactured or in process of manufacture therein, he shall report the same to the chief of the district police, who shall then notify the state board of health to examine said workshop and the materials used therein, and if said board shall find said shop in an unhealthy condition, or the clothing and materials used therein to be unfit for use, said board shall issue such order or orders as the public safety make require.

Section 3. Whenever it shall be reported to said inspector, or to the chief of the district police, or to the state board of health, or either of them, that ready-made coats, vests, trousers, overcoats or any wearing apparel as mentioned in section one of this Act, are being shipped to this Commonwealth, having previously been manufactured in whole or in part under unhealthy conditions, said inspector shall examine said goods and the condition of their manufacture, and if upon such examination said goods or any of them are found to contain vermin, or to have been made in improper places or under unhealthy conditions, he shall make report thereof to the state board of health, which board shall thereupon make such order or orders as the safety of the public shall require.

Section 4. Whoever knowingly sells or exposes for sale any ready-made coats, vests, trousers, overcoats or any wearing apparel, which have been made in a tenement house used as a workshop, as specified in section one of this act, shall have affixed to each of said garments a tag or label, not less than two inches in length and one inch in width, upon which shall be legibly printed or written, the words "tenement made" and the name of the state and the city or town where said garment or garments were made.

Section 5. No person shall sell or expose for sale any of said garments without a tag or label, as aforesaid, affixed thereto, nor shall sell or expose for sale any of said garments with a tag or label in any manner false or fraudulent, nor shall wilfully remove, alter or destroy any such tag or label upon any of said garments when exposed for sale.

Section 6. The governor of the Commonwealth is hereby authorised to appoint two additional members of the inspection department of the district police force qualified to perform the duties of the members of such department.

Section 7. Whoever violates any of the provisions of this Act shall forfeit for each offence not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars. [*Approved May* 28, 1891.]

Respectfully,
Rufus R. Wade,
Chief Mass. District Police.

APPENDIX VIII.

1. FORMS USED UNDER THE ACT.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF THE DISTRICT POLICE,
COMMONWEALTH BUILDING.

DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTION OF TENEMENT HOUSE WORKROOMS.

Boston, ____________________ 189 .

This certifies that ____
has made application for a license for the purpose of finishing ready-made coats, vests, trousers, overcoats or wearing apparel of any description whatsoever intended for sale, in the ____________________
of the building located ____

Pending the granting or refusal of such license this acknowledgment has for the period of thirty days only the same effect as such license.

____________________ 189 . *License No.* ____________________

____
Inspector.

Approved:
RUFUS R. WADE,
Chief Inspector.

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2. COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF THE DISTRICT POLICE,
COMMONWEALTH BUILDING.

DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTION OF TENEMENT HOUSE WORKROOMS.

LICENSE No. ____________________ *Boston,* ____________________ 189 .

This certifies *that* ____
has been granted a license this day for the purpose of finishing ready-made coats, vests, trousers, overcoats or wearing apparel of any description whatsoever intended for sale, in the ____________________
of the building located ____

Said license will be revoked if the following conditions are not strictly complied with:—

1st. Absolute cleanliness of apartments and surroundings.

2d. No room or rooms used as sleeping apartments shall be used for the purpose of finishing any articles of wearing apparel intended for sale, nor shall any of such articles of wearing apparel while in process of finishing be allowed to remain therein.

3d. In case of removal, or in case of any contagious or infectious disease in the family of the person holding a license, or in any family residing in the same building, notice must be at once sent to the inspector of the district.

4th. No person or persons not members of the family shall be employed in finishing any such articles of wearing apparel intended for sale.

____
Inspector.

Approved:
RUFUS R. WADE,
Chief Inspector.

APPENDIX IX.

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Legislation affecting Aliens.

File of the House of Representatives.

No. 45.

Session of 1893.

Mr. Nickell, in Place, January 19, 1893.

Mr. Kipp, Judiciary, General, January 27, 1893.

As Reported from Committee and amended on Second Reading, in H. R., March 22, 1893.

Strike out in [ ] insert in *italic*

An Act

Prohibiting the employment of any but American citizens in the erection enlargement *or* improvement [or maintenance] of institutions *or public buildings or public works* to which State funds are appropriated except as provided herein.

Section 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same* That none but American citizens shall be employed in any capacity in the erection enlargement *or* improvement [or maintenance] of any hospital asylum school home college penitentiary reformatory or institution by whatsoever name known public buildings or public works for or to which State funds are appropriated *Provided* [women or girls] apprentices to a profession or trade shall not be subject to the provisions of this Act.

[Section 2 The State Treasurer is directed to withhold any funds so appropriated until the person or persons legally authorised to receive and receipt for them shall sign and have attested by a person empowered to administer oaths an agreement that the provisions of this Act will be complied with which agreement shall be filed with the receipt.]

Section 2 *The person or persons who may be by law empowered for and in the name of the Commonwealth to enter into contracts for the erection enlargement or improvement of any public building or public work are directed to insert in all such contracts a stipulation or covenant that will give like effect to the provisions of the Act as have other specifications.*

Section 3. *The State Treasurer is directed to withhold any funds so appropriated until the person or persons legally authorised to receive and receipt for them shall sign and have attested by a person empowered to administer oaths an agreement that the provisions of this Act have been or will be complied with which agreement shall be filed with the receipt.*

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

File of the House of Representatives.

No. 127.

Session of 1893.

Mr. Kane in Place, January 25, 1893.

Mr. Thornton, Judiciary, Local, February 3, 1893.

As Amended on Third Reading in H. R., March 28, 1893.

Strike out in [ ] insert in *Italic.*

An Act

Providing for the licensing of unnaturalized male persons twenty-one years of age or over who reside or are employed within this Commonwealth.

Section 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same* That from and after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four each unnaturalized male person within this Commonwealth who has attained the age of twenty-one years shall be required to obtain a license annually from the commissioners of the county in which such unnaturalized person resides or is employed for which said person shall pay the sum of three dollars each license to date from the first day of January in the year for which it is granted Where the person licensed resides or is employed in a city or borough [one-third of] the amount shall be paid for the use of the city or borough [one-third for the use of the county and one-third for the use of the common schools] in townships one-third shall be paid for the maintenance of roads one-third for the use of the county and one-third for the use of the common schools.

Section 2 That the provisions of this Act may be fully enforced it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare a license blank or form and transmit a copy of the same to the commissioners of each county in this Commonwealth on or before the first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three The commissioners of the several counties shall provide and furnish yearly to the collectors of taxes in their respective counties a sufficient number of said forms bound in book form with stubs attached, each form or blank to bear a fac simile of the signatures of the commissioners Collectors bonds to the county may be increased to such amounts as the commissioners shall designate, and said collectors shall be authorised by the commissioners to issue licenses in their respective districts on receipt of the amounts fixed by the first section of this Act Collectors shall record on each stub the number of the license and the name of the person to whom it is issued and shall pay the moneys thus collected to the respective treasurers or authorities entitled thereto after deducting his commission which is hereby fixed at five per centum on all moneys received for licenses and make such returns and settlements for the same as is now provided by law for the collection of taxes *Provided That where a city and county are co-extensive said license shall be granted and fees collected by the city treaurer in the same manner and on same terms and conditions as other city money is now collected.*

Section 3 It shall not be lawful for any person firm company association or corporation to hire or retain in his her or their employ within this Commonwealth from and after the first day of July in each year any unnaturalized male person twenty-one years of age or over who is not licensed for said year as provided by the first and second sections of this Act Any person firm company association or corporation hiring or retaining in his her or their employ within the Commonwealth from and after the first day of July in each year any unnaturalized male person twenty-one years of age or over who is not licensed for said year shall pay the tax collector of the district in which such unlicensed person is employed the sum of three dollars for each such person and said collector shall issue a license for each person paid for Should any person firm company association or corporation hiring or retaining in his her or their employ within this Commonwealth after the first day of July such unlicensed person or persons neglect or refuse to make such payment the same shall be collected from said employer as other taxes are *Provided* That a license granted by the commissioners of one county is good in any other county in this Commonwealth during the year for which it is granted *Provided also* That the provisions of this Act shall not apply to any unnaturalized person owning real estate or other taxable property valued for taxable purposes at or above five hundred dollars and situated in the county in which he may reside or be employed.

Section 4 Any person *who shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties herein imposed or* who shall issue or procure a license except as provided by this Act or who shall alter the date of a license or misrepresent his age with intent to evade the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and to undergo imprisonment *in the county jail for a period* not exceeding three months.

List of Books, &c., bearing on the Question of Immigration into the United States.

Administration of Immigration Laws; Report of the Committee on Immigration of the Senate on receipts and expenditures in administering United States immigration laws under contracts with the New York and other State boards. Washington, 1890.

Admission into the United States of Destitute Aliens and State-aided Immigrants, Correspondence Respecting. Parliamentary Command Paper, 1887.

Alien Immigration; Return of the number of Aliens arrived from the Continent at Ports in the United Kingdom; monthly from June 1891 to June 1893. House of Commons Paper.

Allegheny County Workhouse. Annual Report for 1892. Pittsburgh, 1893.

Altgeld, J. P. The immigrant's answer. *Forum*, February 1890.

America, Sons of (Patriotic Order). Something about the Order. Philadelphia, 1892. *Camp News*, March 1, 1892. Philadelphia.

American Social Science Association, Journal of, 1870, vol. 2, pp. 1–30 (on Immigration).

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LONDON: Printed by EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

AMERICAN MAIL SERVICE.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 16 February 1893;—*for*,

RETURN "showing the Number of Days, Hours, and Minutes occupied in the Transit of Her Majesty's Mails, both Outward and Inward, carried during the Year 1892 by Steamships between *Queenstown* and *New York*, and also between *Southampton* and *New York*; the Return to specify the Names of the Steamers, and to indicate by asterisks or otherwise those not carrying the Mails under Contract (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 152, of Session 1892)."

Treasury Chambers,
10 April 1893.

JOHN T. HIBBERT.

(*Mr. Leng.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
11 *April* 1893.

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170.

RETURN showing the Number of Days, Hours, and Minutes occupied in the Transit of HER MAJESTY'S MAILS, both Outward and Inward, carried during the Year 1892 by STEAMSHIPS between *Queenstown* and *New York*, and also between *Southampton* and *New York*; the Names of the STEAMERS; and whether under CONTRACT.

OUTWARD.

The steamers marked with an asterisk (*) carried mails under contract with Her Majesty's Government. The "time occupied in transit" specified in the Return is the interval between the delivery of the mails to the vessel at the port of departure and their receipt by the Post Office at the port of arrival.

NAME OF VESSEL.	Date when Mails were put on Board		Date when Mails reached New York Post Office.	Time occupied in Transit.		
	At Queenstown.	At Southampton.		Days.	Hours.	Mins.
	1892:	1892:	1892:			
* Umbria	3 January	—	9 January	6	5	30
City of Berlin	7 "	—	15 "	8	6	24
* Teutonic	7 "	—	13 "	5	23	40
Saale	—	8 January	16 "	8	8	53
* Gallia	10 January	—	18 "	8	7	20
Eider	—	10 January	18 "	8	13	0
Wyoming	10 January	—	20 "	9	23	30
Havel	—	13 January	20 "	7	17	0
* Britannic	14 January	—	22 "	8	6	36
* Etruria	17 "	—	24 "	7	6	15
Aller	—	17 January	26 "	9	10	35
Trave	—	20 "	30 "	9	16	45
* Majestic	21 January	—	28 "	7	0	56
City of Chicago	21 "	—	31 "	10	13	50
Arizona	24 "	—	4 February	11	7	47
* Aurania	24 "	—	1 "	8	2	30
Ems	—	26 January	4 "	9	2	25
* Adriatic	28 January	—	7 "	10	1	5
Lahn	—	28 January	7 "	10	2	0
Nevada	31 January	—	13 "	13	7	35
* Umbria	31 "	—	8 "	7	17	35
Elbe	—	1 February	11 "	10	14	35
Saale	—	3 "	12 "	9	9	2
* Teutonic	4 February	—	11 "	7	1	20
City of Berlin	4 "	—	13 "	9	12	10
* Servia	7 "	—	15 "	8	4	35
Spree	—	10 February	17 "	7	14	5
* Britannic	11 February	—	19 "	8	4	55
Wyoming	14 "	—	24 "	10	1	15
* Etruria	14 "	—	20 "	6	11	55
Aller	—	14 February	22 "	8	11	15
Trave	—	17 "	25 "	8	9	15
City of Chicago	18 February	—	26 "	8	14	35
* Majestic	18 "	—	24 "	6	1	10
Wisconsin	21 "	—	3 March	11	0	15
* Aurania	21 "	—	28 February	7	7	20
Ems	—	22 February	1 March	8	10	50
* Germanic	25 February	—	4 "	7	21	30
Lahn	—	25 February	3 "	7	4	55
* Umbria	28 February	—	5 "	6	6	25
Elbe	—	28 February	9 "	10	13	0
Saale	—	2 March	11 "	9	5	45
* Teutonic	3 March	—	9 "	6	11	15
City of Berlin	3 "	—	12 "	9	10	0
Nevada	6 "	—	18 "	12	2	10
* Servia	6 "	—	14 "	8	11	50
Spree	—	9 March	17 "	7	20	20
City of New York	10 March	—	17 "	6	21	20
* Britannic	10 "	—	19 "	9	0	20
* Etruria	13 "	—	20 "	7	10	45
Aller	—	13 March	22 "	9	0	45
Trave	—	16 "	25 "	8	23	25
City of Chicago	17 March	—	26 "	9	3	55

OUTWARD—*continued.*

NAME OF VESSEL.	Date when Mails were put on Board		Date when Mails reached New York Post Office.	Time occupied in Transit.		
	At Queenstown.	At Southampton.		Days.	Hours.	Mins.
	1892:	1892:	1892:			
* Majestic	17 March	—	23 March	6	10	30
Wyoming	20 „	—	30 „	10	3	50
* Aurania	20 „	—	27 „	7	8	50
Ems	—	20 March	28 „	8	10	0
Havel	—	23 „	30 „	7	7	10
City of Paris	24 March	—	30 „	6	1	20
* Germanic	24 „	—	1 April	7	19	35
* Umbria	27 „	—	2 „	6	12	50
Wisconsin	27 „	—	7 „	11	0	40
Saale	—	28 March	6 „	8	17	55
Lahn	—	30 „	6 „	7	13	25
* Teutonic	31 March	—	6 „	6	5	5
City of Berlin	31 „	—	9 „	8	21	30
Arizona	3 April	—	11 „	8	3	5
* Servia	3 „	—	10 „	7	15	10
Elbe	—	3 April	13 „	9	22	0
City of New York	7 April	—	13 „	6	10	10
* Britannic	7 „	—	15 „	8	2	0
Spree	—	8 April	15 „	7	12	10
Normannia	—	9 „	16 „	7	10	30
* Etruria	10 April	—	16 „	6	9	55
Aller	—	10 April	18 „	8	9	0
Nevada	10 April	—	20 „	10	5	55
Trave	—	13 April	22 „	9	1	30
* Majestic	14 April	—	20 „	6	5	0
City of Chicago	14 „	—	23 „	9	5	40
Columbia	—	16 April	23 „	7	13	15
Alaska	17 April	—	25 „	8	2	20
* Aurania	17 „	—	25 „	7	15	57
Ems	—	17 April	25 „	8	9	30
Havel	—	20 „	27 „	7	6	35
City of Paris	21 April	—	27 „	6	0	15
* Germanic	21 „	—	29 „	7	21	5
Fürst Bismarck	—	23 April	30 „	6	18	0
Wyoming	24 April	—	5 May	11	2	5
* Umbria	24 „	—	30 April	6	8	45
Saale	—	24 April	3 May	8	22	25
Lahn	—	27 „	4 „	7	14	0
City of Berlin	28 April	—	7 „	8	16	0
* Teutonic	28 „	—	4 „	6	4	55
Augusta Victoria	—	30 April	7 „	7	10	13
Arizona	1 May	—	9 „	8	1	20
* Servia	1 „	—	8 „	7	9	35
Elbe	—	1 May	10 „	9	3	14
Spree	—	4 „	11 „	7	6	35
City of New York	5 May	—	11 „	6	4	35
* Britannic	5 „	—	13 „	7	22	0
Normannia	—	7 May	14 „	7	5	10
* Etruria	8 May	—	14 „	6	11	30
Wisconsin	8 „	—	19 „	10	23	25
Aller	—	8 May	16 „	8	10	5
Trave	—	11 „	19 „	8	14	58
* Majestic	12 May	—	18 „	6	8	15
City of Chicago	12 „	—	21 „	9	9	50
Columbia	—	14 May	21 „	7	8	45
Alaska	15 May	—	22 „	7	12	43
* Aurania	15 „	—	22 „	7	13	30
Ems	—	15 May	24 „	8	17	50
Havel	—	18 „	25 „	7	10	55
City of Paris	19 May	—	25 „	6	7	50
* Germanic	19 „	—	27 „	8	11	45
Fürst Bismarck	—	21 May	28 „	6	23	0
* Umbria	22 May	—	28 „	6	13	30
Nevada	22 „	—	2 June	10	22	30
Saale	—	22 May	31 May	9	9	55
Lahn	—	25 „	1 June	7	14	45
* Teutonic	26 May	—	1 „	6	4	56
City of Berlin	26 „	—	3 „	8	9	55
Augusta Victoria	—	28 May	4 „	7	3	45

OUTWARD—*continued.*

NAME OF VESSEL.	Date when Mails were put on Board		Date when Mails reached New York Post Office.	Time occupied in Transit.		
	At Queenstown.	At Southampton.		Days.	Hours.	Mins.
	1892:	1892:	1892:			
Arizona	29 May	—	6 June	8	1	20
* Servia	29 ,,	—	6 ,,	7	23	40
Elbe	—	29 May	7 ,,	9	11	22
Spree	—	1 June	9 ,,	8	3	25
City of New York	2 June	—	8 ,,	6	10	50
* Britannic	2 ,,	—	11 ,,	8	19	18
Normannia	—	4 June	11 ,,	7	6	55
Wyoming	5 June	—	15 ,,	10	11	45
City of Chester	5 ,,	—	15 ,,	10	2	40
* Etruria	5 ,,	—	11 ,,	6	14	30
Aller	—	5 June	14 ,,	8	22	20
Trave	—	8 ,,	16 ,,	8	7	43
City of Chicago	9 June	—	18 ,,	9	1	27
* Majestic	9 ,,	—	15 ,,	6	3	40
Columbia	—	11 June	18 ,,	7	1	15
* Aurania	12 June	—	19 ,,	7	9	45
Alaska	12 ,,	—	19 ,,	7	9	15
Ems	—	12 June	20 ,,	8	7	38
Havel	—	15 ,,	22 ,,	7	7	52
City of Paris	16 June	—	22 ,,	6	5	5
* Germanic	16 ,,	—	24 ,,	8	2	5
Fürst Bismarck	—	18 June	25 ,,	6	22	25
* Umbria	19 June	—	25 ,,	6	11	23
Wisconsin	19 ,,	—	30 ,,	10	23	50
Saale	—	19 June	28 ,,	8	21	43
Lahn	—	22 ,,	30 ,,	7	10	35
City of Berlin	23 June	—	2 July	8	17	15
* Teutonic	23 ,,	—	29 June	6	6	55
Augusta Victoria	—	25 June	2 July	7	10	20
Arizona	26 June	—	4 ,,	8	4	20
* Servia	26 ,,	—	4 ,,	8	0	30
Elbe	—	26 June	6 ,,	9	22	35
Spree	—	29 ,,	6 ,,	7	11	35
City of New York	30 June	—	6 ,,	6	7	55
* Britannic	30 ,,	—	8 ,,	8	11	25
Normannia	—	2 July	9 ,,	7	0	45
Nevada	3 July	—	14 ,,	11	4	43
* Etruria	3 ,,	—	9 ,,	6	8	41
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	—	3 July	12 ,,	9	4	20
Aller	—	6 ,,	15 ,,	8	16	40
* Adriatic	7 July	—	16 ,,	9	5	17
Columbia	—	9 July	16 ,,	7	1	45
Alaska	10 July	—	17 ,,	7	11	10
* Aurania	10 ,,	—	17 ,,	7	9	40
Havel	—	13 July	20 ,,	7	6	5
City of Chester	14 July	—	23 ,,	9	0	28
* Majestic	14 ,,	—	20 ,,	6	2	43
Fürst Bismarck	—	16 July	23 ,,	6	22	55
Wyoming	17 July	—	26 ,,	9	13	20
* Gallia	17 ,,	—	25 ,,	8	3	25
Ems	—	17 July	25 ,,	8	2	45
Saale	—	20 ,,	28 ,,	8	3	31
City of Paris	21 July	—	27 ,,	5	22	45
* Germanic	21 ,,	—	29 ,,	7	17	35
Augusta Victoria	—	23 July	30 ,,	7	3	20
Arizona	24 July	—	31 ,,	7	11	25
* Servia	24 ,,	—	31 ,,	7	6	55
Elbe	—	24 July	2 Aug.	9	0	5
Lahn	—	27 ,,	3 ,,	7	7	35
City of Berlin	28 July	—	5 ,,	7	23	35
* Teutonic	28 ,,	—	3 ,,	6	0	30
Normannia	—	30 July	6 ,,	7	3	30
Wisconsin	31 July	—	10 ,,	10	3	52
* Umbria	31 ,,	—	6 ,,	6	1	45
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	—	31 July	9 ,,	8	16	20
Spree	—	3 Aug.	10 ,,	7	6	5
* Britannic	4 Aug.	—	12 ,,	7	23	5
Columbia	—	6 Aug.	13 ,,	6	23	50

OUTWARD—*continued.*

NAME OF VESSEL.	Date when Mails were put on Board		Date when Mails reached New York Post Office.	Time occupied in Transit.		
	At Queenstown.	At Southampton.		Days.	Hours.	Mins.
	1892:	1892:	1892:			
Alaska	7 August	—	14 August	7	4	10
* Aurania	7 „	—	14 „	7	3	10
Aller	—	7 August	15 „	8	3	30
Trave	—	10 „	18 „	8	5	10
* Majestic	11 August	—	17 „	6	2	15
City of Chester	11 „	—	20 „	8	20	55
Fürst Bismarck	—	13 August	20 „	7	0	25
Nevada	14 August	—	24 „	10	11	0
* Etruria	14 „	—	20 „	6	4	10
Ems	—	14 August	22 „	8	7	10
Havel	—	17 „	24 „	7	11	45
City of Paris	18 August	—	24 „	6	2	55
* Germanic	18 „	—	26 „	7	22	35
Augusta Victoria	—	20 August	27 „	7	11	13
Arizona	21 August	—	29 „	8	2	15
* Servia	21 „	—	28 „	7	7	55
Saale	—	21 August	29 „	8	6	33
Lahn	—	24 „	1 September	7	18	5
City of Berlin	25 August	—	2 „	8	3	5
* Teutonic	25 „	—	31 August	6	6	46
Normannia	—	27 August	3 September	7	15	56
Wyoming	28 August	—	10 „	13	10	25
* Umbria	28 „	—	3 „	6	8	27
Elbe	—	28 August	6 „	9	9	55
Spree	—	31 „	8 „	7	16	45
City of New York	1 September	—	7 „	6	6	40
* Britannic	1 „	—	9 „	8	6	30
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	—	1 September	10 „	9	10	10
Columbia	—	3 „	10 „	7	13	12
Alaska	4 September	—	13 „	9	9	10
* Aurania	4 „	—	11 „	7	7	5
Aller	—	4 September	12 „	8	5	10
Trave	—	7 „	15 „	8	4	35
City of Chester	8 September	—	17 „	9	0	5
* Majestic	8 „	—	14 „	6	5	25
Fürst Bismarck	—	10 September	17 „	7	5	25
Wisconsin	11 September	—	22 „	11	8	45
* Etruria	11 „	—	17 „	6	9	12
Ems	—	11 September	19 „	8	12	45
Havel	—	14 „	21 „	7	13	7
City of Paris	15 September	—	21 „	6	2	5
* Germanic	15 „	—	23 „	8	4	39
Augusta Victoria	—	17 September	24 „	7	12	35
Arizona	18 September	—	26 „	8	11	45
* Servia	18 „	—	25 „	7	12	45
Saale	—	18 September	26 „	8	11	13
Lahn	—	21 „	29 „	7	16	14
City of Berlin	22 September	—	30 „	8	9	5
* Teutonic	22 „	—	28 „	6	3	10
Columbia	—	24 September	1 October	7	3	25
* Umbria	25 September	—	1 „	6	7	17
Elbe	—	25 September	5 „	9	15	20
Spree	—	28 „	6 „	7	23	10
* Britannic	29 September	—	7 „	8	3	30
City of New York	29 „	—	5 „	6	6	10
Fürst Bismarck	—	1 October	8 „	7	4	57
Alaska	2 October	—	10 „	8	7	0
* Aurania	2 „	—	9 „	7	10	50
Aller	—	2 October	10 „	8	6	50
Trave	—	5 „	13 „	8	6	58
City of Chester	6 October	—	15 „	9	3	5
* Majestic	6 „	—	12 „	6	4	50
Augusta Victoria	—	8 October	15 „	7	14	4
* Etruria	9 October	—	15 „	6	9	18
Ems	—	9 October	17 „	8	11	50
Havel	—	12 „	19 „	7	8	5
City of Paris	13 October	—	19 „	6	0	15

OUTWARD—*continued.*

NAME OF VESSEL.	Date when Mails were put on Board		Date when Mails reached New York Post Office.	Time occupied in Transit.		
	At Queenstown.	At Southampton.		Days.	Hours.	Mins.
	1892:	1892:	1892:			
* Germanic	13 October	—	20 October	7	14	35
Arizona	16 ,,	—	25 ,,	9	4	40
* Servia	16 ,,	—	24 ,,	8	0	55
Saale	—	16 October	25 ,,	8	22	55
Lahn	—	19 ,,	27 ,,	8	0	45
City of Berlin	20 October	—	29 ,,	8	23	35
* Teutonic	20 ,,	—	26 ,,	6	14	25
Columbia	—	22 October	29 ,,	7	4	20
Wisconsin	23 October	—	3 November	11	5	55
* Umbria	23 ,,	—	29 October	6	8	55
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	—	23 October	2 November	9	23	20
Spree	—	26 ,,	3 ,,	8	7	3
* Britannic	27 October	—	5 ,,	9	1	10
* Aurania	30 ,,	—	7 ,,	8	13	30
Aller	—	30 October	8 ,,	9	0	55
Trave	—	2 November	11 ,,	8	17	20
City of Chester	3 November	—	13 ,,	10	0	0
* Majestic	3 ,,	—	9 ,,	6	12	55
Fürst Bismarck	—	5 November	12 ,,	7	6	35
Nevada	6 November	—	17 ,,	11	3	7
* Etruria	6 ,,	—	13 ,,	6	20	30
Elbe	—	6 November	16 ,,	10	0	5
Havel	—	9 ,,	17 ,,	7	14	45
City of Paris	10 November	—	16 ,,	6	2	35
* Germanic	10 ,,	—	18 ,,	7	23	33
Arizona	13 ,,	—	22 ,,	9	1	37
* Servia	13 ,,	—	21 ,,	8	0	15
Saale	—	13 November	22 ,,	9	3	55
* Teutonic	17 November	—	23 ,,	6	8	18
City of Berlin	17 ,,	—	26 ,,	8	15	5
Lahn	—	17 November	25 ,,	8	10	10
Wyoming	20 November	—	30 ,,	10	3	55
* Umbria	20 ,,	—	26 ,,	6	6	3
* Britannic	24 ,,	—	2 December	8	7	47
City of New York	24 ,,	—	30 November	6	5	55
* Aurania	27 ,,	—	5 December	7	18	57
Trave	—	30 November	9 ,,	8	22	25
* Majestic	1 December	—	7 ,,	6	4	5
City of Chester	1 ,,	—	10 ,,	8	23	50
* Etruria	4 ,,	—	10 ,,	6	5	33
Elbe	—	7 December	17 ,,	9	15	55
City of Paris	8 December	—	14 ,,	6	3	10
* Germanic	8 ,,	—	16 ,,	8	0	50
* Gallia	11 ,,	—	19 ,,	8	14	6
Columbia	—	12 December	19 ,,	7	7	35
Saale	—	14 ,,	25 ,,	10	19	45
City of Berlin	15 December	—	26 ,,	11	5	35
* Teutonic	15 ,,	—	22 ,,	6	19	10
* Umbria	18 ,,	—	31 ,,	13	1	5
Lahn	—	21 December	30 ,,	8	19	55
* Britannic	22 December	—	31 ,,	9	0	0
			1893:			
* Bothnia	25 ,,	—	4 January	10	1	55
* Adriatic	29 ,,	—	7 ,,	9	3	32
H. H. Meier	—	29 December	9 ,,	10	18	20

INWARD.

NAME OF VESSEL.	Date when Mails were put on board at New York.	Date when Mails arrived		Time occupied in Transit.		
		At Queenstown.	At Southampton.	Days.	Hours.	Mins.
	1892:	1892:	1892:			
Aurania	2 January	10 January	—	8	0	56
Trave	5 "	—	13 January	8	2	40
City of Paris	6 "	13 January	—	6	19	45
Bothnia	9 "	19 "	—	9	11	21
Elbe	12 "	—	23 January	10	18	5
Adriatic	13 "	22 January	—	8	21	15
Umbria	16 "	23 "	—	6	16	55
Saale	19 "	—	27 January	8	7	5
Teutonic	20 "	26 January	—	6	7	27
City of Berlin	20 "	29 "	—	8	11	10
Havel	26 "	—	3 February	7	12	20
Britannic	27 "	4 February	—	7	19	5
Etruria	30 "	6 "	—	7	3	0
Aller	30 "	—	8 February	8	13	45
Trave	2 February	—	10 "	8	3	45
City of Chicago	3 "	12 February	—	9	3	57
Majestic	3 "	10 "	—	6	12	50
Aurania	6 "	14 "	—	7	15	22
Ems	6 "	—	15 February	8	8	20
Lahn	9 "	—	17 "	7	17	25
Elbe	13 "	—	23 "	9	17	15
Saale	16 "	—	25 "	8	16	50
Teutonic	17 "	24 February	—	6	18	37
Servia	20 "	29 "	—	8	9	0
Spree	23 "	—	2 March	7	14	25
Britannic	24 "	4 March	—	8	9	18
Etruria	27 "	5 "	—	7	7	35
Aller	27 "	—	7 March	8	21	25
Trave	1 March	—	10 "	9	9	50
City of Chicago	2 "	12 March	—	9	16	5
Majestic	2 "	9 "	—	7	0	45
Aurania	5 "	13 "	—	7	14	47
Ems	5 "	—	14 March	8	9	10
Lahn	8 "	—	16 "	7	14	50
Umbria	12 "	19 March	—	6	15	10
Elbe	12 "	—	21 March	8	18	35
Saale	15 "	—	23 "	8	9	20
City of Berlin	16 "	25 March	—	8	21	20
Teutonic	16 "	23 "	—	6	11	22
Servia	19 "	27 "	—	7	17	40
Spree	22 "	—	29 March	7	6	30
City of New York	23 "	30 March	—	6	23	5
Britannic	23 "	1 April	—	8	6	48
Aller	26 "	—	4 April	8	7	40
Etruria	26 "	2 April	—	6	16	26
Trave	29 "	—	7 April	8	17	45
City of Chicago	30 "	8 April	—	9	7	10
Aurania	2 April	10 "	—	7	13	17
Ems	2 "	—	11 April	8	20	25
Havel	5 "	—	14 "	8	6	50
City of Paris	6 "	13 April	—	6	11	0
Germanic	6 "	14 "	—	7	20	39
Saale	9 "	—	17 April	8	4	40
Umbria	9 "	16 April	—	6	13	45
Lahn	12 "	—	19 April	7	9	15
City of Berlin	13 "	21 April	—	8	6	35
Teutonic	13 "	20 "	—	6	5	5
Servia	16 "	24 "	—	7	12	17
Elbe	16 "	—	25 April	8	18	0
Spree	19 "	—	26 "	7	7	45
Britannic	20 "	28 April	—	7	15	45
City of New York	20 "	26 "	—	6	3	3
Normannia	21 "	—	28 April	6	22	25
Aller	23 "	—	1 May	8	3	25
Etruria	23 "	30 April	—	6	10	32
Trave	26 "	—	5 May	8	13	25

INWARD—*continued.*

NAME OF VESSEL.	Date when Mails were put on Board at New York.	Date when Mails arrived		Time occupied in Transit.		
		At Queenstown.	At Southampton.	Days.	Hours.	Mins.
	1892:	1892:	1892:			
City of Chicago	27 April	6 May	—	8	23	22
Majestic	27 ,,	4 ,,	—	6	8	30
Columbia	28 ,,	—	5 May	7	0	45
Aurania	30 ,,	8 May	—	7	12	50
Ems	30 ,,	—	8 May	8	7	35
Havel	3 May	—	11 ,,	7	8	25
City of Paris	4 ,,	11 May	—	6	10	7
Germanic	4 ,,	12 ,,	—	7	21	6
Fürst Bismarck	5 ,,	—	12 May	6	14	58
Saale	7 ,,	—	16 ,,	8	9	55
Umbria	7 ,,	14 May	—	6	12	28
Lahn	10 ,,	—	18 May	7	13	20
City of Berlin	11 ,,	20 May	—	8	16	50
Augusta Victoria	12 ,,	—	20 May	7	10	50
Servia	14 ,,	22 May	—	7	12	46
Elbe	14 ,,	—	23 May	8	17	35
Spree	17 ,,	—	25 ,,	7	9	50
City of New York	18 ,,	24 May	—	6	4	55
Britannic	18 ,,	26 ,,	—	7	18	16
Normannia	19 ,,	—	26 May	7	6	10
Etruria	21 ,,	28 May	—	6	13	13
Aller	21 ,,	—	30 May	8	6	5
Trave	24 ,,	—	1 June	8	4	25
Majestic	25 ,,	1 June	—	6	11	25
City of Chicago	25 ,,	3 ,,	—	9	0	0
Columbia	26 ,,	—	2 June	6	22	45
Aurania	28 ,,	4 June	—	7	11	41
Ems	28 ,,	—	5 June	8	9	0
Havel	31 ,,	—	8 ,,	7	12	50
City of Paris	1 June	8 June	—	6	12	45
Germanic	1 ,,	9 ,,	—	7	18	55
Fürst Bismarck	2 ,,	—	9 June	6	15	50
Umbria	4 ,,	11 June	—	6	7	40
Saale	4 ,,	—	13 June	8	14	10
Lahn	7 ,,	—	14 ,,	7	12	5
Teutonic	8 ,,	15 June	—	6	10	1
City of Berlin	8 ,,	17 ,,	—	8	17	40
Augusta Victoria	9 ,,	—	16 June	7	8	20
Servia	11 ,,	19 June	—	7	15	43
Elbe	11 ,,	—	20 June	8	18	20
Arizona	11 ,,	20 June	—	8	8	35
Spree	14 ,,	—	21 June	7	8	45
City of New York	15 ,,	22 June	—	6	10	45
Britannic	15 ,,	23 ,, ,,	—	8	0	1
Normannia	16 ,,	—	23 June	6	23	45
Etruria	18 ,,	25 June	—	6	12	28
Aller	18 ,,	—	27 June	8	22	25
Trave	21 ,,	—	30 ,,	8	13	0
Majestic	22 ,,	29 June	—	6	8	45
City of Chicago	22 ,,	2 July	—	9	13	0
Columbia	23 ,,	—	30 June	6	21	45
Aurania	25 ,,	2 July	—	7	8	17
Ems	25 ,,	—	3 July	8	5	10
Alaska	25 ,,	3 July	—	7	17	5
Havel	28 ,,	—	5 July	7	7	0
City of Paris	29 ,,	5 July	—	6	10	2
Germanic	29 ,,	7 ,,	—	7	18	5
Fürst Bismarck	30 ,,	—	7 July	6	15	19
Umbria	2 July	9 July	—	6	9	42
Saale	2 ,,	—	11 July	8	10	50
Lahn	5 ,,	—	13 ,,	7	14	45
Teutonic	6 ,,	13 July	—	6	12	35
City of Berlin	6 ,,	15 ,,	—	8	15	0
Augusta Victoria	7 ,,	—	14 July	7	8	10
Servia	9 ,,	17 July	—	7	15	50
Elbe	9 ,,	—	18 July	9	6	25
Arizona	9 ,,	18 ,,	—	8	12	40
Spree	12 ,,	—	20 July	7	11	10
City of New York	13 ,,	20 July	—	6	11	30

INWARD—*continued.*

NAME OF VESSEL.	Date when Mails were put on Board at New York.	Date when Mails arrived		Time occupied in Transit.		
		At Queenstown.	At Southampton.	Days.	Hours.	Mins.
	1892:	1892:	1892:			
Britannic	13 July	21 July	—	8	7	40
Normannia	14 „	—	21 July	6	18	25
Etruria	16 „	23 July	—	6	10	12
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	16 „	—	25 July	8	16	25
Aller	19 „	—	27 „	8	0	30
Adriatic	20 „	29 July	—	8	14	0
Columbia	21 „	—	28 July	6	20	40
Aurania	23 „	30 July	—	7	9	43
Alaska	23 „	31 „	—	7	18	0
Havel	26 „	—	2 August	7	5	40
City of Chester	27 „	5 August	—	9	2	15
Majestic	27 „	2 „	—	6	5	5
Fürst Bismarck	28 „	—	4 August	6	17	40
Ems	30 „	—	7 „	8	3	30
Gallia	30 „	8 August	—	8	12	7
Saale	2 August	—	11 August	8	7	30
City of Paris	3 „	9 August	—	6	5	0
Germanic	3 „	11 „	—	7	16	9
Augusta Victoria	4 „	—	12 August	7	3	45
Elbe	6 „	—	14 „	8	13	55
Arizona	6 „	14 August	—	8	1	30
Servia	6 „	14 „	—	7	14	10
Lahn	9 „	—	17 August	7	12	30
City of Berlin	10 „	19 August	—	9	4	55
Teutonic	10 „	17 „	—	6	17	1
Normannia	11 „	—	18 August	6	19	30
Umbria	13 „	19 August	—	6	5	0
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	13 „	—	22 August	8	9	45
Spree	16 „	—	24 „	7	8	55
City of New York	17 „	23 August	—	6	0	17
Britannic	17 „	25 „	—	7	15	36
Columbia	18 „	—	25 August	6	22	55
Aller	20 „	—	28 „	8	3	40
Alaska	20 „	28 August	—	7	15	15
Aurania	20 „	28 „	—	7	13	32
Trave	23 „	—	31 August	8	4	10
City of Chester	24 „	2 September	—	8	22	12
Majestic	24 „	31 August	—	6	10	0
Fürst Bismarck	25 „	—	1 September	6	18	35
Ems	27 „	—	4 „	8	1	55
Etruria	27 „	2 September	—	6	5	30
Havel	30 „	—	6 September	7	6	0
City of Paris	31 „	6 September	—	6	7	10
Germanic	31 „	8 „	—	7	13	35
Augusta Victoria	1 September	—	9 September	7	10	38
Saale	3 „	—	11 „	8	3	30
Servia	3 „	11 September	—	7	16	50
Lahn	6 „	—	13 September	7	5	35
Teutonic	7 „	14 September	—	6	5	10
Gallia	8 „	16 „	—	8	6	3
City of Berlin	9 „	18 „	—	8	13	15
Umbria	10 „	16 „	—	6	10	45
Elbe	10 „	—	19 September	8	16	15
Spree	13 „	—	20 „	7	6	5
City of New York	14 „	21 September	—	6	7	35
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	14 „	—	23 September	8	13	5
Aller	17 „	—	25 „	7	20	50
Aurania	17 „	24 September	—	7	4	10
Trave	20 „	—	28 September	7	22	10
Fürst Bismarck	20 „	—	27 „	6	21	40
Majestic	21 „	28 September	—	6	6	10
City of Chester	21 „	30 „	—	8	15	48
Etruria	24 „	30 „	—	6	10	32
Ems	24 „	—	2 October	8	0	10
Havel	27 „	—	4 „	7	6	5
Augusta Victoria	27 „	—	4 „	7	7	20
City of Paris	28 „	4 October	—	6	3	40
Germanic	28 „	6 „	—	7	16	51
Servia	1 October	9 „	—	7	14	25

INWARD—*continued.*

NAME OF VESSEL.	Date when Mails were put on Board at New York.	Date when Mails arrived		Time occupied in Transit.		
		At Queenstown.	At Southampton.	Days.	Hours.	Mins.
	1892:	1892:	1892:			
Saale	1 October	—	10 October	8	6	45
Lahn	4 „	—	12 „	7	10	55
Gallia	5 „	14 October	—	8	8	15
Teutonic	5 „	12 „	—	6	4	45
Columbia	6 „	—	14 October	7	18	55
Umbria	8 „	14 October	—	6	7	30
Elbe	8 „	—	17 October	8	18	15
Spree	11 „	—	18 „	7	9	0
City of New York	12 „	19 October	—	6	10	5
Britannic	12 „	21 „	—	8	14	8
Fürst Bismarck	13 „	—	21 October	7	8	40
Aurania	15 „	23 October	—	7	20	36
Aller	15 „	—	24 October	8	13	15
Trave	18 „	—	26 „	8	5	40
Majestic	19 „	26 October	—	6	9	52
Augusta Victoria	20 „	—	28 October	7	19	20
Havel	25 „	—	1 November	7	6	30
Germanic	26 „	3 November	—	7	16	10
City of Paris	26 „	1 „	—	6	7	25
Servia	29 „	6 „	—	7	18	47
Saale	29 „	—	6 November	8	5	35
Lahn	1 November	—	9 „	8	2	55
City of Berlin	2 „	11 November	—	8	9	15
Columbia	3 „	—	10 November	7	0	30
Umbria	5 „	11 November	—	6	8	12
Spree	8 „	—	15 November	7	10	45
City of New York	9 „	15 November	—	6	8	40
Britannic	9 „	17 „	—	7	21	13
Aller	12 „	—	20 November	8	0	5
Aurania	12 „	19 November	—	7	6	5
Trave	15 „	—	24 November	8	11	10
Majestic	16 „	23 November	—	6	16	20
City of Chester	16 „	26 „	—	9	5	57
Etruria	19 „	26 „	—	6	15	32
Elbe	19 „	—	28 November	8	16	55
Havel	22 „	—	29 „	7	5	5
Germanic	23 „	1 December	—	7	15	30
City of Paris	23 „	29 November	—	6	4	55
Servia	26 „	4 December	—	8	2	45
Saale	26 „	—	5 December	8	14	40
Lahn	29 „	—	7 „	7	18	40
City of Berlin	30 „	9 December	—	8	5	57
Teutonic	30 „	7 „	—	6	6	17
Umbria	3 December	9 „	—	6	5	55
Britannic	7 „	15 „	—	7	15	57
City of New York	7 „	13 „	—	6	9	0
Aurania	10 „	18 „	—	7	9	30
Trave	13 „	—	22 December	8	14	50
Majestic	14 „	21 December	—	6	18	15
City of Paris	17 „	24 „	—	6	16	45
Elbe	20 „	—	29 December	9	1	45
		1893:				
Gallia	24 „	2 January	—	9	0	47
			1893:			
Havel	27 „	—	4 January	7	9	5
Teutonic	28 „	4 January	—	6	7	30
Saale	31 „	—	10 January	10	0	10
City of Berlin	31 „	10 January	—	9	12	25

General Post Office,
6 April 1893.

Algernon Turnor,
Financial Secretary.

AMERICAN MAIL SERVICE.

RETURN showing the Number of Days, Hours, and Minutes occupied in the Transit of HER MAJESTY'S MAILS, both Outward and Inward, carried during the Year 1892 by STEAMSHIPS between *Queenstown* and *New York*, and also between *Southampton* and *New York*; the RETURN to specify the Names of the STEAMERS, and to indicate by asterisks or otherwise those not carrying the MAILS under CONTRACT (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 152, of Session 1892).

(*Mr. Leng.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
11 *April* 1893.

[*Price* 1½ *d.*]

170. *Under* 2 *oz.*

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA AND OTHER COMPANIES.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 21 December 1893;—*for*,

"COPIES of CORRESPONDENCE relating to the collection of INFORMATION relating to the LIST of SHAREHOLDERS in the BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA and other Companies."

Colonial Office,
22 December 1893.

SYDNEY BUXTON.

(*Mr. Sydney Buxton.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
27 *December* 1893.

LONDON:
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1	To the British South Africa Company.	2 November	Requests to be furnished with a list of the original and present shareholders in the British South Africa Company.	3
2	To the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.	2 November	Asks to be furnished with a list of the original and present shareholders in the Exploring Company and the United Concessions Company.	3
3	The British South Africa Company.	3 November	States that the lists asked for are being prepared, and will be forwarded with all possible dispatch.	3
4	The Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.	4 November	Transmits first and last lists of shareholders in the Exploring Company and the United Concessions Company, together with a list filed by the Exploring Company after increasing its capital in August 1889.	4
5	The British South Africa Company.	18 December -	Transmits lists of the original shareholders, and of shareholders on 3rd November 1893.	4

COPIES of CORRESPONDENCE relating to the collection of INFORMATION relating to the LIST of SHAREHOLDERS in the BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA and other Companies.

— No. 1. —

Colonial Office to the British South Africa Company.

Sir, Downing-street, 2 November 1893.

IN view of a notice which has been given of a question to be asked on the re-assembling of Parliament, I am directed by the Marquess of Ripon to request that he may be furnished with a list of the original shareholders in the British South Africa Company, and of the shareholders at the present time.

Lord Ripon proposes to obtain from the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies similar lists relating to the United Concessions Company and the Exploring Company, so that, if it becomes necessary to furnish information to Parliament on the subject, the Return may give a full statement of the interests of all parties in the profits of the Chartered Company.

Lord Ripon would wish that in the list of present shareholders, a distinction should be made of those who first became such by the distribution to them of shares in the British South Africa Company, by the De Beers and Gold Fields of South Africa Companies, or in exchange for shares in the African Lakes Company.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Bramston.*

— No. 2. —

Colonial Office to the Companies Registration Office.

Sir, Downing-street, 2 November 1893.

I AM directed by the Marquess of Ripon to request you to be so good as to furnish his Lordship with lists of the original shareholders, and of the present shareholders, in the Exploring Company, Limited, and the United Concessions Company, Limited.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Bramston.*

— No. 3. —

The British South Africa Company to Colonial Office.

19, St. Swithin's-lane, London,
3 November 1893.

Sir,

I AM desired by my directors to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of yesterday's date,* applying for a list of the original shareholders in this company, and of the shareholders at this date.

* No. 1.

These lists are being prepared, and will be forwarded with all possible dispatch.

There are upwards of 8,000 shareholders, and it will take some little time to distinguish, in the list of shareholders at this date, those who became shareholders under distributions by De Beers Consolidated Mines, Limited, or by the Gold Fields of South Africa, Limited, or on the acquisition by this company of the undertaking of the African Lakes Company, Limited.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Herbert Canning,*
Secretary.

— No. 4. —

The Companies Registration Office to Colonial Office.

Companies Registration Office,
Inland Revenue, Somerset House, London, W.C.,
4 November 1893.

Sir,

* No. 2. I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant,* and, in reply, I have the honour of transmitting herewith copies of the first and last lists of shareholders filed by the Exploring Company, Limited (incorporated 15th June 1889), and by the United Concessions Company, Limited (incorporated 7th July 1890).

As the first-named company increased its capital subsequent to incorporation (20th August 1889), I have deemed it advisable to send you also a copy of the list filed in due course after such increase was effected.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. S. Purcell,*
Registrar.

— No. 5. —

The British South Africa Company to Colonial Office.

19, St. Swithin's-lane, London, E.C.,
18 December 1893.

Sir,

* No. 1. REFERRING to your letter of the 2nd November,* I am now desired by my directors to forward you (1) a list of the original shareholders in the company, and (2) a list of the shareholders on the 3rd November, the date of the receipt of your letter.

I am desired to express the regret of my directors that it is impossible, without considerable expense and great delay, to distinguish in the second list those shareholders who became so in consequence of the distribution by De Beers Consolidated Mines, Limited, and the Gold Fields of South Africa, Limited, of the shares allotted to those companies. The 210,000 shares appearing in the names of Mr. Beit and Mr. Rhodes in the first list are the shares subscribed for by De Beers Consolidated Mines, Limited.

I enclose a list of those persons who were allotted shares in the company under the agreement with the African Lakes Company, Limited.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Herbert Canning,*
Secretary.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA AND OTHER COMPANIES.

COPIES of Correspondence relating to the collection of Information relating to the List of Shareholders in the British South Africa and other Companies.

(*Mr. Sydney Buxton.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
27 *December* 1893.

[*Price* 1 *d.*]

467. *Under* 1 *oz.*

CEMETERY COMPANIES, &c.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 28 February 1893;—*for*,

URNS from all Cemetery Companies and Burial Boards having Offices hin the Administrative County of London, and the City of London, of the lf-yearly Payments made during each of the Five Years ending the h day of September 1892 to each of the several Incumbents for the time ng of each of the various Parishes or Ecclesiastical Districts from which lies have been removed for Interment in the Consecrated Portions of ir Cemeteries by virtue of 'The Cemeteries Clauses Act, 1847,' s. 52, or er Statutes, whether Public or Private Acts; such Return to distinguish es upon Pauper Interments charged upon the Poor Rates by 7 & 8 Vict. 0, s. 31, or any subsequent Statutes:

of the Fees paid during the same Period by the same Bodies to Parish rks, Sextons, or other Ecclesiastical Officials in respect of such Interments aforesaid, distinguishing in each case those of Paupers."

Home Office,
11 December 1893.

HERBERT J. GLADSTONE.

(*Mr. Picton.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
11 *December* 1893.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
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RETURNS from all CEMETERY COMPANIES and BURIAL BOARDS having Offices within the Administrative County of London, and the City of London, of the Half-yearly Payments made during each of the Five Years ending the 30th day of September 1892 to each of the several Incumbents for the time being of each of the various Parishes or Ecclesiastical Districts from which Bodies have been removed for Interment in the Consecrated Portions of their Cemeteries by virtue of "The Cemeteries Clauses Act, 1847," s. 52, or other Statutes, whether Public or Private Acts; such Return to distinguish FEES upon Pauper Interments charged upon the Poor Rates by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 10, s. 31, or any subsequent Statutes; and, of the FEES paid during the same Period by the same Bodies to Parish Clerks, Sextons, or other Ecclesiastical Officials in respect of such Interments as aforesaid, distinguishing in each case those of Paupers.

N.B.—The following Return does not contain a complete statement of the fees paid to incumbents and other ecclesiastical officials in respect of interments. As regards certain cemeteries, the method of keeping the accounts and making the payments (in some instances regulated by the local Statute relating to the cemetery) did not admit of the required information being furnished. In the case of Woking Cemetery the number of interments was so great that the labour and expense of furnishing a Return rendered it impracticable. The ecclesiastical fees in respect of interments at the City of London Cemetery are paid quarterly by the Commissioner of Sewers to the Rev. Canon Ingram on behalf of the City Clergy. Canon Ingram has declined to furnish particulars of the sub-division on account of the labour and expense involved in the preparation of the statement.

PART I.—PAYMENTS TO INCUMBENTS.

NAME OF CEMETERY.	NAME OF PARISH OR ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICT.	Half-year ended 31st March 1888.		Half-year ended 30th September 1888.		Half-year ended 31st March 1889.		Half-year ended 30th September 1889.		Half-year ended 31st March 1890.		Half-year ended 30th September 1890.		Half-year ended 31st March 1891.		Half-year ended 30th September 1891.		Half-year ended 31st March 1892.		Half-year ended 30th September 1892.		TOTAL.		
		Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	TOTAL Fees for all Interments.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ABNEY PARK CEMETERY COMPANY, LIMITED:																										
Cemeteries at Abney Park, Stoke Newington, and Chingford Mount, Chingford, Essex	No Ecclesiastical Fees are paid upon interments in these Cemeteries.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BROMPTON (formerly West London) CEMETERY:*																										
	NORTH LONDON PARISHES:																									
	Acton:																									
	St. Dunstan's, East Acton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 - -	—	1 - -
	All Saints, South Acton	—	—	1 10 -	—	1 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 10 -	—	2 10 -
	St. Alban the Martyr, Acton Green	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	- 10 -
	Chelsea:																									
	St. Luke, Chelsea	113 - -	—	125 10 -	—	95 10 -	—	102 - -	—	89 - -	—	102 10 -	—	83 10 -	—	114 - -	—	78 - -	—	91 10 -	—	994 10 -	—	994 10 -
	Christchurch	21 - -	—	—	—	33 10 -	—	21 - -	—	17 10 -	—	—	—	26 10 -	—	20 - -	—	13 10 -	—	12 10 -	—	167 10 -	—	167 10 -
	St. John	42 10 -	—	37 - -	—	36 10 -	—	48 - -	—	39 10 -	—	57 10 -	—	33 10 -	—	58 10 -	—	26 10 -	—	24 10 -	—	404 - -	—	404 - -
	Holy Trinity, Upper Chelsea	6 - -	—	11 10 -	—	4 - -	—	7 - -	—	4 - -	—	5 10 -	—	7 - -	—	13 10 -	—	5 - -	—	3 10 -	—	67 - -	—	67 - -
	St. Jude's	12 10 -	—	—	—	2 10 -	—	—	—	8 - -	—	4 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27 10 -	—	27 10 -
	St. Saviour's	16 - -	—	15 10 -	—	9 10 -	—	18 - -	—	14 10 -	—	—	—	32 - -	—	14 10 -	—	10 10 -	—	10 10 -	—	141 - -	—	141 - -
	St. Simon Zelotes	5 10 -	—	7 - -	—	2 10 -	—	6 - -	—	7 - -	—	10 - -	—	7 - -	—	4 - -	—	4 - -	—	5 - -	—	58 - -	—	58 - -
	Chiswick	1 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 10 -	—	—	—	2 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 10 -	—	6 10 -
	St. Michael and All Angels, Bedford Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 10 -	—	1 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 10 -	—	4 10 -
	Christchurch, Turnham Green	—	—	2 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 10 -	—	10 - -	—	10 - -
	Ealing:																									
	Christchurch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 - -	—	1 - -
	St. John	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	- 10 -
	Fulham:																									
	All Saints	3 - -	—	- 10 -	—	1 10 -	—	—	—	1 - -	—	- 10 -	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	—	—	2 - -	—	9 - -	—	9 - -
	St. Andrew's, Fulham Fields	3 10 -	—	—	—	5 10 -	—	5 - -	—	—	—	11 - -	—	4 - -	—	8 - -	—	3 10 -	—	3 - -	—	43 10 -	—	43 10 -
	St. Clement's, Fulham Palace-road	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 10 -	—	1 - -	—	—	—	4 - -	—	—	—	—	—	10 10 -	—	10 10 -
	St. Dionis, Parson's Green	2 10 -	—	3 - -	—	3 10 -	—	3 10 -	—	4 10 -	—	4 10 -	—	—	—	2 10 -	—	6 10 -	—	1 - -	—	31 10 -	—	31 10 -
	St. Peter's, Salisbury Estate	3 10 -	—	8 10 -	—	2 10 -	—	4 10 -	—	1 10 -	—	3 - -	—	3 - -	—	1 10 -	—	1 - -	—	3 - -	—	32 - -	—	32 - -
	St. John's, Walham Green	13 10 -	—	—	—	20 10 -	—	—	—	23 - -	—	10 10 -	—	5 - -	—	10 10 -	—	10 10 -	—	—	—	93 10 -	—	93 10 -
	St. James's, Moore Park	5 10 -	—	8 10 -	—	7 - -	—	9 10 -	—	4 10 -	—	10 10 -	—	5 10 -	—	7 10 -	—	8 - -	—	4 - -	—	70 10 -	—	70 10 -
	St. Mary, North End	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	3 - -	—	—	—	5 - -	—	10 10 -	—	10 10 -
	Hammersmith:																									
	St. Paul	5 10 -	—	—	—	7 10 -	—	—	—	6 - -	—	—	—	2 - -	—	—	—	8 10 -	—	—	—	29 10 -	—	29 10 -
	St. Matthew	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 - -	—	—	—	5 - -	—	—	—	5 - -	—	16 - -	—	16 - -
	St. John the Evangelist	—	—	4 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 10 -	—	16 10 -
	St. Peter's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	2 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	7 - -	—	7 - -
	St. Stephen's	3 - -	—	—	—	3 - -	—	—	—	—	—	3 - -	—	—	—	4 10 -	—	- 10 -	—	—	—	14 - -	—	14 - -
	St. Luke's	1 - -	—	1 - -	—	1 - -	—	1 10 -	—	2 - -	—	—	—	1 - -	—	—	—	3 - -	—	—	—	10 10 -	—	10 10 -
	St. Mary's, Stamford Brook	—	—	1 10 -	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	1 10 -	—	1 - -	—	—	—	1 - -	—	1 10 -	—	—	—	7 - -	—	7 - -
	St. Simon's	2 10 -	—	2 10 -	—	—	—	2 - -	—	6 10 -	—	2 - -	—	2 10 -	—	4 - -	—	1 10 -	—	—	—	23 10 -	—	23 10 -
	St. Thomas's, Shepherds Bush	- 10 -	—	1 - -	—	1 10 -	—	2 - -	—	—	—	1 - -	—	- 10 -	—	—	—	2 - -	—	—	—	8 10 -	—	8 10 -
	Hampstead	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 10 -	—	11 10 -
	St. John's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 - -	—	—	—	—	—	10 - -	—	10 - -

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* No fees were paid to incumbents for pauper interments, nor were any fees paid to parish clerks or sextons, during the period covered by the Return.

PART I.—PAYMENTS TO INCUMBENTS—*continued.*

NAME OF CEMETERY.	NAME OF PARISH OR ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICT.	Half-year ended 31st March 1888.		Half-year ended 30th September 1888.		Half-year ended 31st March 1889.		Half-year ended 30th September 1889.		Half-year ended 31st March 1890.		Half-year ended 30th September 1890.		Half-year ended 31st March 1891.		Half-year ended 30th September 1891.		Half-year ended 31st March 1892.		Half-year ended 30th September 1892.		TOTAL.		
		Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	TOTAL Fees for all Interments.
BROMPTON CEMETERY—*continued.*	NORTH LONDON PARISHES—*continued.*																							
	Hornsey:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	St. John the Evangelist, Brownswood Park	3 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 10 -	—	3 10 -
	Hoxton:																							
	St. Andrew	—	—	—	—	26 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 - -	—	26 - -
	Christchurch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 10 -	—	8 10 -
	Islington:																							
	St. Paul's, Ball's Pond	—	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	- 10 -
	St. Mary's, Islington	—	—	—	—	27 10 -	—	8 10 -	—	—	—	16 10 -	—	8 10 -	—	13 - -	—	6 - -	—	—	—	80 - -	—	80 - -
	Holy Trinity	5 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 10 -	—	5 10 -
	St. John the Baptist	—	—	—	—	1 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 10 -	—	1 10 -
	St. John's, Highbury Vale	—	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	- 10 -
	St. Jude's, Mildmay Park	—	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	- 10 -
	St. James, Prebend-road	—	—	—	—	1 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 - -	—	1 - -
	All Saints, Upper Holloway	1 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 10 -	—	1 10 -
	St. Clement, Barnsbury	—	—	—	—	1 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 - -	—	1 - -
	St. Peter's, Highgate Hill	—	—	—	—	- 1 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	- 10 -
	St. John's, Holloway	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 10 -	—	1 10 -
	St. Michael	—	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	- 10 -
	St. Peter's	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	- 10 -
	St. Stephen's, Canonbury	—	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	- 10 -
	St. Anne's	—	—	—	—	1 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 - -	—	1 -
	Kensington:																							
	St. Mary Abbotts	—	—	46 - -	—	—	—	37 - -	—	—	—	28 10 -	—	—	—	26 - -	—	—	—	—	—	137 10 -	—	137 10 -
	Christ Church, North Kensington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	- 10 -
	All Saints, Notting Hill	3 10 -	—	—	—	5 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 - -	—	—	—	—	—	13 10 -	—	13 10 -
	St. Barnabas, Kensington	12 - -	—	—	—	—	—	5 10 -	—	10 - -	—	—	—	12 10 -	—	8 - -	—	—	—	8 10 -	—	56 10 -	—	56 10 -
	St. Helen	- 10 -	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	1 - -	—	1 10 -	—	1 - -	—	1 10 -	—	1 10 -	—	1 10 -	—	1 - -	—	10 - -	—	10 - -
	St. Stephen	—	—	7 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 10 -	—	12 10 -
	St. John, Notting Hill	—	—	3 - -	—	—	—	1 - -	—	—	—	1 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 - -	—	8 - -	—	8 - -
	St. Jude's, South Kensington	3 10 -	—	3 - -	—	—	—	2 - -	—	2 10 -	—	2 10 -	—	2 - -	—	2 - -	—	—	—	1 - -	—	18 10 -	—	18 10 -
	St. James', Norlands	- 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	2 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	10 10 -	—	4 - -	—	—	—	2 - -	—	19 10 -	—	19 10 -
	St. Luke's, West Brompton	8 10 -	—	—	—	24 - -	—	10 - -	—	10 - -	—	9 - -	—	9 - -	—	13 - -	—	9 - -	—	9 10 -	—	102 - -	—	102 - -
	St. Mark's, Notting Hill	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	1 10 -	—	1 10 -
	St. Peter's, Bayswater	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 10 -	—	—	—	1 - -	—	—	—	9 10 -	—	9 10 -
	St. George, Campden Hill	5 10 -	—	1 - -	—	2 - -	—	3 10 -	—	2 10 -	—	4 10 -	—	2 - -	—	5 - -	—	—	—	1 10 -	—	27 10 -	—	27 10 -
	St. Philip, Earl's Court	8 10 -	—	13 - -	—	8 10 -	—	9 10 -	—	7 - -	—	7 - -	—	5 10 -	—	14 - -	—	8 10 -	—	9 10 -	—	91 - -	—	91 - -
	St. Michael and All Angels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 10 -	—	—	—	3 - -	—	4 10 -	—	4 10 -
	St. Matthew's, Earl's Court	8 - -	—	8 - -	—	6 10 -	—	9 - -	—	—	—	15 - -	—	6 - -	—	—	—	10 10 -	—	4 - -	—	67 - -	—	67 - -
	Brompton, Holy Trinity	14 10 -	—	20 10 -	—	—	—	31 - -	—	12 - -	—	18 - -	—	—	—	25 10 -	—	—	—	6 - -	—	127 10 -	—	127 10 -
	St. Augustine, South Kensington	2 - -	—	5 - -	—	3 - -	—	1 - -	—	—	—	1 10 -	—	2 - -	—	2 - -	—	—	—	1 - -	—	17 10 -	—	17 10 -
	St. Mary, West Brompton	12 - -	—	9 10 -	—	11 - -	—	6 10 -	—	8 - -	—	10 - -	—	8 - -	—	12 - -	—	4 - -	—	9 10 -	—	90 10 -	—	90 10 -
	St. Paul's, Onslow-square	4 - -	—	2 10 -	—	9 10 -	—	8 10 -	—	6 - -	—	9 - -	—	13 10 -	—	10 - -	—	5 10 -	—	—	—	68 10 -	—	68 10 -
	St. Peter, Cranley-gardens	—	—	—	—	6 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 - -	—	—	—	7 - -	—	7 - -
	Holy Trinity, Latimer-road	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 - -	—	1 - -	—	1 - -
	London—East, City of:																							
	St. Margaret Pattens	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	- 10 -
	London—West, City of:																							
	St. Bartholomew-the-Less	4 10 -	—	—	—	3 10 -	—	—	—	3 10 -	—	—	—	3 - -	—	—	—	3 - -	—	—	—	17 10 -	—	17 10 -

PART I.—PAYMENTS TO INCUMBENTS—*continued.*

NAME OF CEMETERY.	NAME OF PARISH OR ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICT.	Half-year ended 31st March 1888.		Half-year ended 30th September 1888.		Half-year ended 31st March 1889.		Half-year ended 30th September 1889.		Half-year ended 31st March 1890.		Half-year ended 30th September 1890.		Half-year ended 31st March 1891.		Half-year ended 30th September 1891.		Half-year ended 31st March 1892.		Half-year ended 30th September 1892.		TOTAL		
		Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	TOTAL FEES for all Interments.
BROMPTON CEMETERY—*continued.*	NORTH LONDON PARISHES—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Paddington:																							
	St. James	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	3 10 -	—	3 10 -
	St. Mary's	1 10 -	—	—	—	2 - -	—	—	—	2 - -	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	1 - -	—	—	—	—	—	7 - -	—	7 - -
	St. Michael and All Angels	5 - -	—	—	—	1 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 - -	—	8 - -
	St. John's	5 - -	—	—	—	1 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 - -	—	—	—	—	—	7 - -	—	7 - -
	Holy Trinity	4 - -	—	—	—	3 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 - -	—	8 - -
	St. Paul's	3 - -	—	—	—	1 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 - -	—	6 - -
	St. Saviour's	1 - -	—	—	—	1 10 -	—	—	—	1 10 -	—	2 - -	—	2 - -	—	—	—	1 10 -	—	—	—	7 10 -	—	7 10 -
	Christchurch	2 10 -	—	—	—	1 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 - -	—	6 - -
	St. Stephen's	8 10 -	—	—	—	2 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 10 -	—	13 10 -
	St. Jude's, Kensal Green	4 10 -	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 10 -	—	5 10 -
	Emmanuel	—	—	—	—	1 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 - -	—	3 - -
	St. Peter's	7 10 -	—	—	—	2 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 - -	—	11 - -
	St. Luke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 10 -	—	2 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 10 -	—	3 10 -
	St. Matthew's, Bayswater	9 10 -	—	—	—	3 - -	—	—	—	—	—	6 - -	—	7 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 - -	—	21 - -
	All Saints', Paddington	3 - -	—	—	—	3 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 10 -	—	13 10 -
	St. Andrew, Holborn	2 - -	—	1 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 - -	—	3 - -
	Trinity Church, Gray's Inn-lane	2 10 -	—	1 10 -	—	—	—	2 - -	—	—	—	2 10 -	—	—	—	4 - -	—	—	—	—	—	12 10 -	—	12 10 -
	St. Peter, Gray's Inn-road	- 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	7 - -	—	—	—	—	—	8 - -	—	8 - -
	St. George's, Bloomsbury	—	—	—	—	13 - -	—	—	—	—	—	5 - -	—	—	—	5 - -	—	—	—	3 10 -	—	26 10 -	—	26 10 -
	St. George-the-Martyr, Queen-square	2 - -	—	3 10 -	—	—	—	6 - -	—	2 - -	—	5 - -	—	—	—	3 10 -	—	1 - -	—	—	—	23 - -	—	23 - -
	St. Giles-in-the-Fields	6 10 -	—	4 - -	—	6 10 -	—	5 - -	—	5 - -	—	6 - -	—	2 10 -	—	6 - -	—	4 - -	—	2 - -	—	47 10 -	—	47 10 -
	St. James', Clerkenwell	1 - -	—	—	—	2 - -	—	—	—	—	—	1 10 -	—	3 - -	—	—	—	1 - -	—	—	—	8 10 -	—	8 10 -
	St. James', Pentonville	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 - -	—	1 - -
	St. Mark	—	—	1 - -	—	—	—	1 10 -	—	—	—	2 10 -	—	—	—	1 10 -	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	7 - -	—	7 - -
	St. Peter's, Saffron Hill	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 - -	—	—	—	—	—	2 - -	—	2 - -
	St. Marylebone:																							
	St. Marylebone	24 10 -	—	30 10 -	—	16 10 -	—	23 - -	—	—	—	45 10 -	—	13 10 -	—	34 10 -	—	14 10 -	—	—	—	202 10 -	—	202 10 -
	St. Pancras:																							
	St. Pancras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 10 -	—	1 10 -
	Old St. Pancras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	3 10 -	—	3 10 -
	All Saints', Gordon-square	—	—	2 10 -	—	—	—	3 - -	—	—	—	4 10 -	—	—	—	3 10 -	—	—	—	3 10 -	—	17 - -	—	17 - -
	Christchurch, Regent's-park	—	—	3 - -	—	3 - -	—	—	—	—	—	2 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 10 -	—	8 10 -
	St. Stephen's, Camden Town	1 - -	—	—	—	2 - -	—	—	—	3 - -	—	—	—	1 - -	—	—	—	—	—	2 10 -	—	9 10 -	—	9 10 -
	St. John the Baptist, Kentish Town	1 - -	—	—	—	2 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	—	—	1 10 -	—	—	—	5 10 -	—	5 10 -
	St. Martin	1 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 - -	—	4 10 -	—	4 10 -
	St. Peter's, Regent's-square	—	—	2 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 10 -	—	2 10 -
	Christchurch, Somers Town	3 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 - -	—	5 - -
	St. Bartholomew, Gray's Inn-road	2 - -	—	—	—	1 - -	—	—	—	1 10 -	—	—	—	1 - -	—	—	—	1 - -	—	—	—	6 10 -	—	6 10 -
	St. John, Fitzroy-square	7 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	4 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	28 10 -	—	28 10 -
	Holy Trinity, Haverstock Hill	- 10 -	—	—	—	1 10 -	—	—	—	1 - -	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 10 -	—	3 10 -
	St. Mark's, Regent's Park	—	—	—	—	7 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 10 -	—	7 10 -
	St. Matthew's, Oakley Square	1 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 - -	—	1 - -
	St. James's, Hampstead-road	4 10 -	—	—	—	2 - -	—	—	—	1 10 -	—	—	—	2 10 -	—	—	—	1 - -	—	—	—	11 10 -	—	11 10 -
	St. Luke's, New Kentish Town	- 10 -	—	- 10 -	—	—	—	1 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 - -	—	2 - -
	St. Mary, Brookfield	1 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 - -	—	1 - -
	Shoreditch:																							
	St. Mark, Old-street	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 - -	—	—	—	—	—	4 - -	—	4 - -

PART I.—PAYMENTS TO INCUMBENTS—*continued.*

NAME OF CEMETERY.	NAME OF PARISH OR ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICT.	Half-year ended 31st March 1888.		Half-year ended 30th September 1888.		Half-year ended 31st March 1889.		Half-year ended 30th September 1889.		Half-year ended 31st March 1890.		Half-year ended 30th September 1890.		Half-year ended 31st March 1891.		Half-year ended 30th September 1891.		Half year ended 31st March 1892.		Half-year ended 30th September 1892.		TOTAL.		
		Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	TOTAL F for al Intermen
BROMPTON CEMETERY—*continued.*	NORTH LONDON PARISHES—*continued.*																							
	Westminster (including Pimlico):	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
	St. James', Piccadilly	14 10 -	—	19 - -	—	11 - -	—	19 - -	—	13 - -	—	22 - -	—	10 10 -	—	16 - -	—	10 -	—	9 - -	—	141 10 -	—	141 10
	St. Martin-in-the-Fields	29 10 -	—	—	—	23 - -	—	—	—	18 - -	—	—	—	12 10 -	—	—	—	21 - -	—	—	—	104 - -	—	104 -
	St. Mary-le-Strand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	5 10 -	—	5 10
	St. Anne, Soho	5 - -	—	—	—	—	—	4 - -	—	3 - -	—	12 10 -	—	3 - -	—	—	—	2 - -	—	—	—	29 10 -	—	29 10
	St. Mary, Soho	1 - -	—	1 10 -	—	1 - -	—	3 10 -	—	1 10 -	—	2 10 -	—	1 - -	—	1 10 -	—	1 10 -	—	—	—	15 - -	—	15 -
	St. Clement Danes	3 10 -	—	4 - -	—	3 - -	—	8 - -	—	3 10 -	—	—	—	3 - -	—	3 10 -	—	3 - -	—	6 - -	—	37 10 -	—	37 10
	St. George's, Hanover-square	5 - -	—	5 10 -	—	2 10 -	—	6 10 -	—	4 - -	—	7 10 -	—	—	—	10 10 -	—	2 - -	—	2 - -	—	45 10 -	—	45 10
	Christchurch, Mayfair	—	—	9 10 -	—	—	—	9 10 -	—	—	—	8 - -	—	—	—	7 - -	—	—	—	3 - -	—	37 - -	—	37 -
	St. Saviour's, St. George's-square	11 - -	—	17 - -	—	14 - -	—	13 - -	—	14 10 -	—	12 10 -	—	—	—	34 10 -	—	11 10 -	—	—	—	128 - -	—	128 -
	St. Mark's, North Audley-street	—	—	2 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 10 -	—	—	—	2 - -	—	- 10 -	—	8 - -	—	8 -
	St. Peter's, Pimlico	—	—	29 10 -	—	—	—	21 10 -	—	—	—	23 - -	—	—	—	19 - -	—	—	—	21 10 -	—	114 10 -	—	114 10
	St. Michael, Chester-square	10 - -	—	15 10 -	—	8 10 -	—	13 - -	—	10 - -	—	10 - -	—	7 - -	—	6 10 -	—	4 10 -	—	—	—	85 - -	—	85 -
	St. Gabriel, Pimlico	—	—	60 10 -	—	—	—	55 - -	—	—	—	49 10 -	—	—	—	70 - -	—	12 10 -	—	—	—	247 10 -	—	247 10
	Hanover Chapel, Regent-street	2 10 -	—	1 - -	—	2 10 -	—	2 - -	—	—	—	1 10 -	—	1 10 -	—	1 10 -	—	- 10 -	—	2 - -	—	15 - -	—	15 -
	St. Paul's, Wilton-place	—	—	85 - -	—	36 - -	—	—	—	58 - -	—	33 10 -	—	28 - -	—	40 - -	—	34 10 -	—	—	—	315 - -	—	315 -
	St. Barnabas, Pimlico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62 - -	—	62 -
	St. Philip, Buckingham Palace-road	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 - -	—	—	—	4 - -	—	4 -
	St. Margaret's	18 10 -	—	17 - -	—	15 - -	—	14 - -	—	14 - -	—	14 - -	—	9 10 -	—	16 10 -	—	4 - -	—	9 10 -	—	132 - -	—	132 -
	All Saints', Knightsbridge	6 - -	—	8 10 -	—	3 10 -	—	5 10 -	—	5 - -	—	8 - -	—	5 - -	—	8 10 -	—	7 - -	—	4 - -	—	61 - -	—	61 -
	Holy Trinity, Knightsbridge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 10 -	—	—	—	2 10 -	—	2 10
	Christchurch, Broadway	5 10 -	—	—	—	10 10 -	—	5 - -	—	5 - -	—	5 10 -	—	4 10 -	—	2 10 -	—	1 10 -	—	—	—	40 - -	—	40 -
	St. Andrew's	—	—	16 - -	—	—	—	1 10 -	—	9 - -	—	4 - -	—	4 10 -	—	5 10 -	—	4 10 -	—	—	—	45 - -	—	45 -
	St. John's	13 - -	—	—	—	28 10 -	—	—	—	24 - -	—	20 10 -	—	—	—	13 10 -	—	22 - -	—	—	—	121 10 -	—	121 10
	Holy Trinity, Vauxhall Bridge-road	16 - -	—	15 - -	—	14 10 -	—	15 10 -	—	10 - -	—	—	—	11 - -	—	9 - -	—	—	—	19 - -	—	110 - -	—	110 -
	St. James-the-Less	10 10 -	—	4 - -	—	5 10 -	—	6 - -	—	4 - -	—	—	—	8 - -	—	3 - -	—	4 - -	—	—	—	45 - -	—	45 -
	St. Mary, Tothill Fields	—	—	48 - -	—	—	—	18 - -	—	11 - -	—	14 - -	—	5 10 -	—	13 - -	—	5 - -	—	—	—	114 10 -	—	114 10
	St. Matthew, Great Peter-street	12 - -	—	—	—	17 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 10 -	—	16 - -	—	—	—	—	—	61 10 -	—	61 10
	St. Stephen, Rochester-row	20 - -	—	17 - -	—	13 - -	—	11 - -	—	—	—	30 10 -	—	18 10 -	—	19 10 -	—	7 10 -	—	—	—	137 - -	—	137 -
	SOUTH LONDON PARISHES:																							
	Battersea:																							
	Battersea (St. Mary's)	—	—	63 10 -	—	—	—	66 10 -	—	—	—	39 - -	—	—	—	68 - -	—	51 - -	—	—	—	288 - -	—	288 -
	Christchurch	31 - -	—	53 10 -	—	—	—	45 10 -	—	22 10 -	—	21 - -	—	—	—	21 - -	—	11 10 -	—	—	—	206 - -	—	206 -
	St. John	12 - -	—	14 - -	—	9 10 -	—	11 10 -	—	6 - -	—	—	—	28 - -	—	15 - -	—	10 - -	—	—	—	106 - -	—	106 -
	St. Peter	—	—	16 10 -	—	10 - -	—	7 - -	—	—	—	25 - -	—	5 10 -	—	13 - -	—	5 10 -	—	4 10 -	—	87 - -	—	87 -
	St. Philip	17 10 -	—	18 10 -	—	12 - -	—	—	—	20 10 -	—	6 10 -	—	6 - -	—	—	—	18 10 -	—	—	—	99 10 -	—	99 10
	St. Saviour	22 10 -	—	19 10 -	—	26 - -	—	18 - -	—	15 10 -	—	27 - -	—	12 10 -	—	16 - -	—	17 10 -	—	—	—	174 10 -	—	174 10
	The Ascension, Lavender Hill	11 10 -	—	14 - -	—	7 - -	—	10 - -	—	11 10 -	—	6 - -	—	8 10 -	—	8 10 -	—	4 10 -	—	—	—	81 10 -	—	81 10
	St. George	—	—	20 - -	—	38 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34 - -	—	—	—	92 10 -	—	92 10
	St. Mark	—	—	12 - -	—	—	—	12 - -	—	—	—	—	—	6 10 -	—	6 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	37 - -	—	37 -
	All Saints'	3 - -	—	3 10 -	—	—	—	11 - -	—	10 - -	—	12 - -	—	2 10 -	—	10 - -	—	4 10 -	—	13 10 -	—	70 - -	—	70 -
	St. Michael, Wandsworth Common	—	—	9 - -	—	—	—	—	—	8 - -	—	—	—	—	—	14 - -	—	- 10 -	—	2 - -	—	33 10 -	—	33 10
	St. Andrew's	—	—	—	—	2 10 -	—	11 10 -	—	8 - -	—	9 - -	—	4 10 -	—	10 - -	—	2 10 -	—	—	—	48 - -	—	48 -
	St. Stephen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42 - -	—	—	—	—	—	42 - -	—	42 -
	Bermondsey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 - -	—	4 -
	St. Anne	—	—	2 10 -	—	- 10 -	—	—	—	1 - -	—	- 10 -	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	5 - -	—	5 -
	St. James	—	—	1 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 - -	—	- 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 - -	—	3 -
	St. Paul	—	—	1 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 - -	—	1 -
	Camberwell:																							
	St. Philip, Camberwell	—	—	- 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	1 - -	—	—	—	1 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 10 -	—	2 10
	St. Paul, Herne Hill	1 - -	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	—	—	1 - -	—	—	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	3 10 -	—	3 10
	St. Mary Magdalene, Peckham	- 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 - -	—	- 10 -	—	- 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 10 -	—	2 10

PART I.—PAYMENTS TO INCUMBENTS—*continued.*

NAME OF CEMETERY.	NAME OF PARISH OR ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICT.	Half year ended 31st March 1888.		Half-year ended 30th September 1888.		Half-year ended 31st March 1889.		Half-year ended 30th September 1889.		Half-year ended 31st March 1890.		Half-year ended 30th September 1890.		Half-year ended 31st March 1891.		Half-year ended 30th September 1891.		Half-year ended 31st March 1892.		Half-year ended 30th September 1892.		TOTAL.		
		Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	TOTAL Fees for all Interments.
ROMPTON CEMETERY—*continued.*	SOUTH LONDON PARISHES—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Clapham:																							
	Christchurch	—	—	10 10 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 10 –	—	—	—	—	—	2 – –	—	—	—	15 – –	—	15 – –
	St. John	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 – –	—	6 – –
	St. Paul	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 – –	—	—	—	—	—	3 – –	—	1 10 –	—	5 10 –	—	5 10
	Lambeth:																							
	St. Mary, Lambeth	1 – –	—	2 – –	—	1 10 –	—	2 10 –	—	1 – –	—	1 – –	—	– 10 –	—	1 – –	—	1 – –	—	—	—	11 10 –	—	11 10 –
	St. Philip	3 – –	—	1 – –	—	2 – –	—	– 10 –	—	– 10 –	—	2 – –	—	– 10 –	—	5 – –	—	—	—	—	—	14 10 –	—	14 10 –
	St. Thomas	– 10 –	—	—	—	—	—	– 10 –	—	– 10 –	—	—	—	2 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 10 –	—	3 10 –
	Trinity	13 10 –	—	10 – –	—	8 – –	—	7 10 –	—	8 – –	—	7 – –	—	8 10 –	—	6 10 –	—	—	—	1 – –	—	70 – –	—	70 – –
	All Saints', Lower Marsh	1 – –	—	—	—	1 10 –	—	– 10 –	—	1 – –	—	—	—	– 10 –	—	1 10 –	—	1 – –	—	—	—	7 – –	—	7 – –
	St. John	—	—	9 – –	—	2 – –	—	—	—	—	—	3 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 – –	—	14 – –
	St. Andrew	– 10 –	—	1 – –	—	2 10 –	—	– 10 –	—	1 – –	—	– 10 –	—	1 – –	—	– 10 –	—	—	—	—	—	7 10 –	—	7 10 –
	Vauxhall, St. Peter	—	—	2 10 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 10 –	—	—	—	—	—	9 – –	—	9 – –
	Kennington:																							
	St. Mark	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 – –	—	2 – –	—	2 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 – –	—	9 – –	—	9 – –
	St. James'	—	—	– 10 –	—	1 10 –	—	1 – –	—	2 – –	—	1 – –	—	– 10 –	—	1 – –	—	– 10 –	—	—	—	8 – –	—	8 – –
	St. John the Divine	1 10 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	– 10 –	—	– 10 –	—	– 10 –	—	1 – –	—	—	—	4 – –	—	4 – –
	St. Barnabas	—	—	5 – –	—	—	—	1 10 –	—	2 10 –	—	– 10 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 10 –	—	9 10 –
	Brixton road, Christchurch	3 – –	—	2 – –	—	—	—	– 10 –	—	– 10 –	—	– 10 –	—	—	—	—	—	1 – –	—	—	—	7 10 –	—	7 10 –
	Stockwell. St. Michael	8 10 –	—	—	—	—	—	– 10 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 – –	—	9 – –
	Stockwell-green, St. Andrew	—	—	4 – –	—	1 10 –	—	3 10 –	—	1 10 –	—	1 10 –	—	1 10 –	—	—	—	5 10 –	—	—	—	19 – –	—	19 – –
	South Lambeth:																							
	St. Ann	2 10 –	—	1 10 –	—	2 10 –	—	2 – –	—	3 10 –	—	3 – –	—	1 10 –	—	2 10 –	—	—	—	—	—	19 – –	—	19 – –
	All Saints'	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 – –	—	—	—	13 – –	—	13 – –
	St. Stephen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 – –	—	13 – –
	Brixton, St. John's, Angel Town	5 10 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 10 –	—	– 10 –	—	—	—	—	—	3 – –	—	1 10 –	—	18 – –	—	18 – –
	Newington:																							
	St. Mary, Newington	2 – –	—	—	—	—	—	3 – –	—	3 – –	—	—	—	—	—	3 10 –	—	—	—	1 – –	—	12 10 –	—	12 10 –
	All Saints'	—	—	—	—	3 10 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 10 –	—	3 10 –
	Holy Trinity, Southwark	—	—	2 – –	—	—	—	—	—	2 10 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 10 –	—	4 10 –
	St. Paul's, Walworth	—	—	6 – –	—	—	—	—	—	4 10 –	—	4 10 –	—	—	—	2 10 –	—	—	—	—	—	17 10 –	—	17 10 –
	Grosvenor Park, All Souls'	– 10 –	—	– 10 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	– 10 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 10 –	—	1 10 –
	Kennington Park, St. Agnes	—	—	– 10 –	—	1 – –	—	1 – –	—	—	—	—	—	– 10 –	—	—	—	1 – –	—	—	—	4 – –	—	4 – –
	Walworth:																							
	St. Peter	—	—	5 10 –	—	1 – –	—	1 – –	—	—	—	– 10 –	—	—	—	– 10 –	—	– 10 –	—	—	—	9 – –	—	9 – –
	St. John	2 – –	—	2 10 –	—	1 – –	—	– 10 –	—	– 10 –	—	1 – –	—	1 – –	—	1 10 –	—	– 10 –	—	– 10 –	—	11 – –	—	11 – –
	St. Stephen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 – –	—	1 – –	—	– 10 –	—	—	—	– 10 –	—	—	—	3 – –	—	3 – –
	St. Mark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 10 –	—	—	—	1 – –	—	—	—	—	—	3 10 –	—	3 10 –
	Rotherhithe, Christchurch	– 10 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	– 10 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 – –	—	1 – –
	Southwark:																							
	Christchurch	3 – –	—	1 10 –	—	– 10 –	—	—	—	2 10 –	—	1 10 –	—	—	—	2 – –	—	1 – –	—	—	—	12 – –	—	12 – –
	St. George-the-Martyr	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 – –	—	—	—	3 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 – –	—	23 – –
	St. Jude	—	—	4 – –	—	2 – –	—	2 10 –	—	2 – –	—	1 – –	—	– 10 –	—	– 10 –	—	– 10 –	—	– 10 –	—	13 10 –	—	13 10 –
	St. Paul	1 10 –	—	2 – –	—	2 10 –	—	1 – –	—	– 10 –	—	—	—	1 10 –	—	– 10 –	—	– 10 –	—	—	—	10 – –	—	10 – –
	St. Olave	4 10 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 – –	—	—	—	2 – –	—	4 – –	—	3 – –	—	—	—	21 10 –	—	21 10 –
	St. Saviour	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 10 –	—	—	—	7 10 –	—	7 10 –
	Streatham, Balham, Church of Ascension	—	—	– 10 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	– 10 –	—	– 10 –
	Wandsworth:																							
	St. Anne	—	—	1 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 – –	—	2 – –
	St. Faith	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 10 –	—	—	—	1 – –	—	—	—	11 10 –	—	11 10 –
	St. Mary Magdalene	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 – –	—	—	—	1 10 –	—	—	—	2 10 –	—	2 10 –
	TOTAL - - - £.	814 – –	—	1,100 10 –	—	812 10 –	—	885 10 –	—	746 10 –	—	991 10 –	—	642 – –	—	1,118 – –	—	625 10 –	—	356 10 –	—	8,092 10 –	—	8,092 10 –

Part I.—Payments to Incumbents—*continued.*

NAME OF CEMETERY.	NAME OF PARISH OR ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICT.	Half-year ended 31st March 1888.		Half-year ended 30th September 1888.		Half-year ended 31st March 1889.		Half-year ended 30th September 1889.		Half-year ended 31st March 1890.		Half-year ended 30th September 1890.		Half-year ended 31st March 1891.		Half-year ended 30th September 1891.		Half-year ended 31st March 1892.		Half-year ended 30th September 1892.		TOTAL.	
		Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
City of London Cemetery, at Little Ilford, Essex[*]	City of London	261 12 6	45 9 -	201 10 -	38 16 -	228 10 -	40 8 -	189 12 6	35 3 -	212 2 6	46 4 -	209 12 6	35 15 -	215 7 -	49 5 -	203 15 6	43 18 -	261 15 -	44 16 -	199 2 6	39 19 -	2,213 - -	419 13 -
The City of London and Tower Hamlets Cemetery Company, South-Grove, Mile End-Road, E.	Stepney Parish Church	7 12 6	—	4 2 6	—	7 12 6	—	7 7 6		12 12 6	—	5 12 6	—	6 2 6	—	6 7 6	—	—	—	11 12 6	—	69 2 6	—
	,, Trinity	3 7 6	—	4 - -	—	3 2 6	—	3 2 6		5 2 6	—	4 15 -	—	4 5 -	—	4 - -	—	6 12 6	—	3 5 -	—	41 12 6	—
	,, St. Paul	- 17 6	—	4 5 -	—	—	—	- 15 -		3 5 -	—	1 - -	—	—	—	3 10 -	—	2 - -	—	1 15 -	—	17 7 6	—
	,, St. Thomas	5 15 -	—	3 15 -	—	3 2 6	—	4 5 -		7 2 6	—	3 10 -	—	3 15 -	—	3 15 -	—	5 10 -	—	4 2 6	—	44 12 6	—
	,, St. Luke	5 2 6	—	2 12 6	—	3 10 -	—	3 - -		4 10 -	—	3 15 -	—	3 15 -	—	3 - -	—	6 2 6	—	2 12 6	—	38 - -	—
	,, St. Benet	2 2 6	—	1 17 6	—	1 7 6	—	—	—	2 2 6	—	2 - -	—	1 17 6	—	1 17 6	—	2 - -	—	—	—	15 5 -	—
	,, St. Matthew	- 15 -	—	1 5 -	—	- 12 6	—	- 17 6		10 -	—	- 10 -	—	- 17 6	—	1 - -	—	1 - -	—	- 12 6	—	8 - -	—
	,, Christ Church	5 15 -	—	—	—	2 17 6	—	1 10 -		1 15 -	—	1 17 6	—	2 2 6	—	1 15 -	—	2 17 6	—	1 12 6	—	22 2 6	—
	,, St. Olave	- 15 -	—	- 5 -	—	- 12 6	—	- 7 6		—	—	- 15 -	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	1 2 6	—	- 7 6	—	4 12 6	—
	,, St. James	- 12 6	—	2 - -	—	1 15 -	—	- 15 -		1 12 6	—	- 10 -	—	- 15 -	—	1 2 6	—	- 17 6	—	- 10 -	—	10 10 -	—
	,, St. Philip	—	—	3 7 6	—	—	—	2 17 6	—		—	4 5 -	—	—	—	2 - -	—	—	—	3 12 6	—	16 2 6	—
	,, St. Peter	4 7 6	—	2 - -	—	3 2 6	—	3 2 6		2 12 6	—	2 5 -	—	—	—	1 17 6	—	—	—	2 12 6	—	22 - -	—
	,, All Saints	1 - -	—	- 12 6	—	- 17 6	—	- 7 6		- 12 6	—	- 5 -	—	- 15 -	—	- 2 6	—	- 2 6	—	—	—	4 15 -	—
	Bethnal Green, Trinity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	- 5 -	—	—	—	- 2 6	—	—	—	- 7 6	—
	,, St. Andrew	3 2 6	—	2 17 6	—	1 15 -	—	1 5 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 15 -	—	—	—	—	—	15 15 -	—
	,, St. Barnabas	2 5 -	—	4 7 6	—	—	—	4 - -		—	—		—	—	—	—		9 15 -	—	—	—	20 7 6	—
	,, St. Thomas	1 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—		2 - -	—	—	—	—	—	1 - -	—		—	1 2 6	—	5 10 -	—
	,, St. Jude	- 17 6	—	- 15 -	—	- 10 -	—	- 15 -		1 5 -	—	- 17 6	—	1 10 -	—	1 - -	—	2 2 6	—	—	—	9 12 6	—
	,, St. James-the-Great	- 17 6	—	1 - -	—	- 15 -	—	1 - -	—	—	—	- 17 6	—	- 10 -	—		—	- 12 6	—	1 5 -	—	6 17 6	—
	,, St. Philip	- 17 6	—	1 2 6	—	1 7 6	—	—	—	2 2 6	—	1 2 6	—	1 12 6	—	1 5 -	—	1 - -	—	—	—	10 10 -	—
	,, St. Bartholomew	—	—	7 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	11 - -	—	5 2 6	—	23 12 6	—
	,, Parish Church	—	—	10 5 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 2 6	—		—	—	—	—	—	19 7 6	—
	,, St. Peter	—	—	—	—	4 2 6	—	—	—	3 - -	—	—	—	—	—	1 7 6	—	—	—	3 12 6	—	12 2 6	—
	,, St. James-the-Less	—	—	—	—	1 - -	—	- 10 -	—	- 7 6	—	- 5 -	—	—	—	—	—	3 12 6	—	1 5 -	—	7 - -	—
	,, St. Stephen	—	—	—	—	2 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 7 6	—
	,, St. Simon	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 - -	—	—	—	—	—	4 17 6	—
	,, St. John	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	1 17 6	—	—	—	7 10 -	—
	St. George, East, St. Peter	- 12 6	—	—	—	2 17 6	—	- 15 -	—	- 10 -	—	—	—	1 7 6	—	- 15 -	—	- 15 -	—	- 15 -	—	8 7 6	—
	,, ,, Parish Church	2 10 -	—	1 12 6	—	1 7 6	—	1 12 6	—	2 7 6	—	1 - -	—	2 17 6	—	1 17 6	—	2 - -	—	2 10 -	—	19 15 -	—
	,, ,, St. Mary	1 7 6	—	1 12 6	—	—	—	2 12 6	—	1 7 6	—	—	—	2 5 -	—	—	—	1 12 6	—	- 5 -	—	11 2 6	—
	,, ,, St. John	1 12 6	—	1 5 -	—	1 17 6	—	1 12 6	—	1 15 -	—	1 15 -	—	2 - -	—	1 17 6	—	1 5 -	—	- 15 -	—	15 15 -	—
	,, ,, Christ Church	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 2 6	—	2 12 6	—	1 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	2 15 -	—	4 15 -	—	13 12 6	—
	,, ,, St. Matthew	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 5 -	—	2 7 6	—	- 12 6	—	1 5 -	—	1 2 6	—	- 17 6	—	- 12 6	—	13 2 6	—
	Bromley Parish Church	6 17 6	—	4 12 6	—	7 7 6	—	4 7 6	—	5 7 6	—	4 10 -	—	6 - -	—	4 15 -	—	9 2 6	—	6 15 -	—	13 2 6	—
	,, St. Michael	—	—	6 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	5 10 -	—	—	—	3 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	7 10 -	—	59 15 -	—
	,, St. Gabriel	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 5 -	—	1 2 6	—	- 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 15 -	—	23 10 -	—
	Limehouse Parish Church	7 15 -	—	3 15 -	—	3 2 6	—	3 - -	—	5 2 6	—	2 12 6	—	3 7 6	—	2 17 6	—	5 10 -	—	3 15 -	—	4 5 -	—
	,, St. Paul	1 10 -	—	4 15 -	—	—	—	1 15 -	—	3 17 6	—	2 12 6	—	—	—	5 - -	—	3 17 6	—	2 10 -	—	40 17 6	—
	,, St. Matthew	2 12 6	—	1 2 6	—	2 12 6	—	1 15 -	—	2 2 6	—	1 15 -	—	2 - -	—	2 7 6	—	4 5 -	—	1 15 -	—	25 17 6	—
	,, St. Luke	- 2 6	—	- 2 6	—	- 17 6	—	- 2 6	—	—	—	- 5 -	—	- 5 -	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	22 7 6	—
	,, St. John	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	2 2 6	—
	Bow, St. Mark	1 10 -	—	- 15 -	—	1 17 6	—	- 10 -	—	- 12 6	—	- 17 6	—	1 2 6	—	6 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	14 10 -	—
	,, St. Paul	1 10 -	—	1 10 -	—	1 10 -	—	1 10 -	—	1 15 -	—	—	—	1 10 -	—	1 2 6	—	2 - -	—	- 17 6	—	11 5 -	—
	,, St. Stephen	4 - -	—	—	—	3 5 -	—	—	—	3 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	2 - -	—	1 12 6	—	1 17 6	—	14 15 -	—
	,, Parish Church	- 5 -	—	- 12 6	—	1 15 -	—	- 15 -	—	1 15 -	—	- 17 6	—	1 10 -	—	—	—	5 17 6	—	—	—	16 12 6	—
	,, Trinity	- 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	- 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	- 2 6	—	- 17 6	—	1 12 6	—	1 5 -	—	11 5 -	—
	Poplar, St. Luke	2 - -	—	1 5 -	—	1 - -	—	- 17 6	—	- 15 -	—	- 12 6	—	- 12 6	—	- 2 6	—	- 5 -	—	—	—	- 15 -	—
	,, Parish Church	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49 5 -	—	- 5 -	—	1 7 6	—	1 - -	—	9 15 -	—
	,, St. John	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	14 10 -	—	63 15 -	—
	,, Christ Church	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 2 6	—
	Whitechapel, St. Mark	—	—	6 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 - -	—	3 12 6	—
	,, Parish Church	—	—	5 5 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 7 6	—	11 17 6	—
																—	—	—	—	5 7 6	—	17 15 -	—

[*] Under the Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 35, all fees for incumbents are payable to the incumbents of the City of London, whether in respect of the remains of parishioners or not. The fees are paid quarterly in one sum to such persons as are appointed by the City incumbents to receive the same, and out of the said fees the incumbents pay the cemetery chaplains. The amounts stated above include the salaries of the cemetery chaplains. The represe of the City incumbents who receives these fees for distribution, has informed the Secretary of State that he is unable to furnish a detailed statement of the payments he has made to incumbents, and the Secretary of State understands that he declines to furnish the amounts of the salaries of the cemetery chaplains.

PART I.—PAYMENTS TO INCUMBENTS—*continued.*

NAME OF CEMETERY.	NAME OF PARISH OR ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICT.	Half-year ended 31st March 1888.		Half-year ended 30th September 1888.		Half-year ended 31st March 1889.		Half-year ended 30th September 1889.		Half-year ended 31st March 1890.		Half-year ended 30th September 1890.		Half-year ended 31st March 1891.		Half-year ended 30th September 1891.		Half-year ended 31st March 1892.		Half-year ended 30th September 1892.		TOTAL.		
		Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	TOTAL Fees for all Interments.
		£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
THE CITY OF LONDON AND TOWER HAMLETS CEMETERY COMPANY, South Grove, Mile End-road, E.—*continued.*	Shadwell Parish Church	3 - -	—	2 5 -	—	2 - -	—	1 7 6	—	2 - -	—	1 7 6	—	—	—	3 10 -	—	1 17 6	—	1 12 6	—	19 - -	—	19 - -
	„ St. Peter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 2 6	—	—	—	- 2 6	—	- 10 -	—	- 15 -	—	- 15 -
	Holy Trinity, Holborn	- 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 5 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6
	St. Andrew, Holborn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 - -	—	1 - -
	St. Stephen, Spitalfields	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 10 -	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 - -	—	2 - -
	St. Bartholomew-the-Less	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 2 6	—	- 15 -	—	- 10 -	—	- 10 -	—	- 17 6	—	—	—	1 5 -	—	6 - -	—	6 - -
	Aldgate Parish Church	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	4 15 -	—	4 15 -
	Bishopsgate Parish Church	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 15 -	—	3 15 -	—	3 15 -
	St. Stephen, Shoreditch	—	—	—	—	- 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 2 6	—	- 2 6
	St. Leonard, Shoreditch	- 10 -	—	- 10 -	—	- 10 -	—	—	—	- 5 -	—	- 2 6	—	- 15 -	—	- 5 -	—	- 12 6	—	- 7 6	—	3 17 6	—	3 17 6
	St. Agatha, Shoreditch	—	—	- 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 2 6	—	- 2 6
	Holy Trinity, Shoreditch	- 2 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 2 6	—	- 2 6	—	- 2 6	—	1 5 -	—	1 5 -
	St. James, Shoreditch	- 5 -	—	- 2 6	—	- 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 2 6	—	- 2 6	—	—	—	- 15 -	—	- 15 -
	St. Mark, Old-street	- 2 6	—	- 2 6	—	- 2 6	—	- 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 2 6	—	- 2 6	—	—	—	- 15 -	—	- 15 -
	St. Michael	- 10 -	—	- 2 6	—	- 5 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 2 6	—	- 2 6	—	- 2 6	—	- 2 6	—	1 7 6	—	1 7 6
	All Saints	- 5 -	—	- 5 -	—	- 5 -	—	- 7 6	—	- 2 6	—	- 2 6	—	- 2 6	—	- 2 6	—	- 5 -	—	—	—	1 17 6	—	1 17 6
	St. Augustine	- 10 -	—	- 10 -	—	- 17 6	—	- 2 6	—	- 2 6	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	- 5 -	—	- 12 6	—	- 15 -	—	4 5 -	—	4 5 -
	St. Chad	- 7 6	—	- 2 6	—	- 2 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 5 -	—	- 5 -	—	- 2 6	—	- 2 6	—	- 5 -	—	2 7 6	—	2 7 6
	St. Columba	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	- 2 6	—	- 2 6	—	- 12 6	—	- 2 6	—	- 2 6	—	2 12 6	—	2 12 6
	St. Mary, Haggerston	2 - -	—	- 12 6	—	- 15 -	—	- 5 -	—	- 2 6	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	- 17 6	—	- 7 6	—	5 7 6	—	5 7 6
	St. Paul, Broke-road	- 2 6	—	- 2 6	—	—	—	- 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	- 2 6	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	- 17 6	—	- 17 6
	St. Stephen	—	—	—	—	2 5 -	—	- 7 6	—	- 2 6	—	- 5 -	—	- 5 -	—	- 2 6	—	- 12 6	—	- 2 6	—	4 2 6	—	4 2 6
	Christ Church	—	—	- 2 6	—	—	—	- 2 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 5 -	—	- 10 -	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 2 6	—	2 5 -	—	2 5 -
	Holy Trinity, Hoxton	- 2 6	—	—	—	- 2 6	—	- 5 -	—	- 5 -	—	- 5 -	—	- 5 -	—	- 5 -	—	- 5 -	—	- 7 6	—	2 2 6	—	2 2 6
	St. Andrew	—	—	- 7 6	—	- 2 6	—	- 5 -	—	- 2 6	—	- 2 6	—	—	—	- 2 6	—	- 5 -	—	- 2 6	—	1 10 -	—	1 10 -
	St. Anne	—	—	- 2 6	—	- 5 -	—	- 2 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 5 -	—	—	—	- 2 6	—	—	—	- 15 -	—	2 - -	—	2 - -
	St. Mary, Hoxton	- 7 6	—	- 5 -	—	- 5 -	—	- 5 -	—	- 7 6	—	- 2 6	—	- 10 -	—	- 2 6	—	- 10 -	—	- 5 -	—	3 - -	—	3 - -
	St. Peter	- 5 -	—	- 2 6	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	- 10 -	—	—	—	- 12 6	—	- 2 6	—	2 7 6	—	2 7 6
	St. Saviour	- 2 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 2 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 12 6	—	- 12 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 5 -	—	1 - -	—	- 10 -	—	4 7 6	—	4 7 6
	St. John	- 17 6	—	- 10 -	—	- 15 -	—	1 2 6	—	1 - -	—	- 15 -	—	1 2 6	—	- 10 -	—	1 15 -	—	- 5 -	—	8 12 6	—	8 12 6
	TOTAL - - - £.	91 17 6	—	107 10 -	—	79 15 -	—	92 - -	—	100 2 6	—	75 2 6	—	127 12 6	—	85 5 -	—	114 - -	—	117 17 6	—	992 2 6	—	992 2 6
GENERAL CEMETERY COMPANY. *ALL SOULS CEMETERY, Kensal Green, London	St. Andrew, Holborn	- 4 6	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	- 4 6	—	- 5 -	—	- 3 -	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	- 3 -	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	1 4 6
	St. Anne, Westminster	—	—	- 3 -	—	- 1 6	—	- 6 -	—	- 3 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 13 6
	St. Bartholomew-the-Less	- 5 -	—	—	—	—	—	- 3 -	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	- 1 6	—	- 3 -	—	—	—	- 17 -
	St. Clement Danes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 3 -	—	—	—	- 1 6	—	- 3 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 7 6
	St. George, Bloomsbury	- 6 -	—	- 14 -	—	- 9 6	—	- 13 6	—	- 14 6	—	- 9 6	—	- 12 6	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 7 -
	St. George, Hanover-square	- 19 -	—	2 9 -	—	2 2 6	—	1 15 -	—	2 10 -	—	2 10 -	—	1 10 -	—	1 8 -	—	- 15 6	—	1 3 6	—	—	—	17 2 6
	St. Giles-in-the-Fields	- 6 -	—	- 6 -	—	- 7 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 9 6	—	- 4 6	—	- 6 -	—	- 7 6	—	- 10 6	—	—	—	—	—	2 19 -
	St. James, Clerkenwell	- 7 6	—	- 4 6	—	—	—	- 4 6	—	- 3 -	—	- 6 -	—	- 6 -	—	- 1 6	—	- 6 -	—	—	—	—	—	1 19 -
	St. James, Westminster	—	—	- 12 6	—	- 4 6	—	- 8 -	—	- 8 -	—	- 19 6	—	1 10 6	—	- 18 6	—	- 6 -	—	- 10 6	—	—	—	5 18 -
	St. Mary Abbott, Kensington	10 9 -	—	9 5 -	—	9 13 -	—	7 8 -	—	10 2 -	—	6 14 -	—	13 13 6	—	11 16 6	—	18 6 6	—	- 18 -	—	—	—	98 5 6
	St. Marylebone	7 5 6	—	5 15 6	—	7 5 6	—	6 10 6	—	10 16 -	—	8 3 6	—	8 12 6	—	10 10 -	—	11 8 -	—	7 17 6	—	—	—	84 4 6
	Paddington	6 18 6	—	5 19 -	—	8 18 -	—	5 18 -	—	7 6 6	—	7 12 -	—	8 16 6	—	7 - 6	—	11 1 -	—	1 3 -	—	—	—	70 13 -
	St. Pancras	- 15 -	—	- 9 -	—	- 17 -	—	- 18 -	—	- 18 -	—	- 13 6	—	- 9 -	—	- 13 -	—	- 16 6	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	6 10 6
	TOTAL - - - £.	27 16 -	—	25 19 -	—	29 19 -	—	24 10 6	—	34 - -	—	27 17 -	—	36 1 -	—	33 6 -	—	43 14 6	—	11 18 6	—	—	—	295 1 6

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* No distinction is made in the fees payable on account of pauper or non-pauper interments respectively, and the Cemetery Company are unable to state separately the amounts paid in respect of each Ecclesiastical District. (*See* 2 & Will. IV. cap. cx.)

PART I.—PAYMENTS TO INCUMBENTS—*continued.*

NAME OF CEMETERY.	NAME OF PARISH OR ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICT.	Half-year ended 31st March 1888.		Half-year ended 30th September 1888.		Half-year ended 31st March 1889.		Half-year ended 30th September 1889.		Half-year ended 31st March 1890.		Half-year ended 30th September 1890.		Half-year ended 31st March 1891.		Half-year ended 30th September 1891.		Half-year ended 31st March 1892.		Half-year ended 30th September 1892.		TOTAL.	
		Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
GREAT NORTHERN LONDON CEMETERY COMPANY, Cemetery at New Southgate, N.	St. Philip, Clerkenwell	- 1 8	—	- 1 -	—	- 2 4	—	- 5 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 10 -	—
	Holy Redeemer, Clerkenwell	- 2 4	—	- - 8	—	- 1 8	—	- 1 -	—	- 1 8	—	- 1 8	—	—	—	- 1 -	—	—	—	- 4 -	—	- 14 -	—
	St. James, Pentonville	- 1 -	—	- 2 -	—	- 4 8	—	- 3 -	—	- 2 -	—	—	—	—	—	- - 8	—	—	—	—	—	- 13 4	—
	St. Silas, Pentonville	- - 8	—	- 1 4	—	- 1 -	—	- 1 8	—	- 1 4	—	- 1 4	—	- 1 -	—	- - 8	—	—	—	- 2 4	—	- 11 4	—
	St. John	- 3 8	—	- 2 8	—	- 2 4	—	2 8	—	- 3 -	—	—	—	- 4 -	—	- 2 -	—	- 3 -	—	- 2 -	—	1 5 4	—
	St. Leonard, Shoreditch	—	6 14 8	—	6 7 -	—	6 3 -	—	6 14 8	—	6 7 -	—	8 - -	—	6 19 -	—	5 6 8	—	9 10 4	—	8 5 -	—	70 7 4
	St. Giles-in-the-Fields	1 8 4	—	- 12 8	—	—	—	- 15 -	—	- 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	- 15 -	—	- 13 8	—	- 11 -	—	5 5 8	—
	St. Giles, Bloomsbury	- 4 8	—	- 4 -	—	- 11 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 4 -	—	- 1 -	—	—	—	1 5 -	—
	St. Giles, Holborn	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 5 6	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 17 4	—	1 10 4	—
	St. Mary, Stoke Newington	- 5 4	—	- 17 4	—	- 15 8	—	- 2 4	—	- 7 4	—	- 12 4	—	- 19 -	—	—	—	1 7 8	—	—	—	5 7 -	—
	St. Matthew, Stoke Newington	- 3 8	—	- 9 8	—	- 3 8	—	- 5 8	—	—	—	- 5 8	—	- 7 8	—	—	—	- 14 4	—	—	—	2 10 4	—
	All Saints, Stoke Newington	- 4 4	—	- 4 -	—	- 4 4	—	- 3 8	—	- 3 4	—	- 2 -	—	- 9 4	—	—	—	- 4 8	—	—	—	1 15 8	—
	St. Andrew, Stoke Newington	- 3 4	—	- 6 -	—	- 5 4	—	- 5 4	—	- 1 4	—	- 2 4	—	- 2 8	—	—	—	- 3 8	—	—	—	1 10 -	—
	St. John, Hackney	- 10 4	—	- 7 8	—	- 10 8	—	- 11 -	—	- 17 -	—	1 17 -	—	- 11 4	—	—	—	—	—	- 7 4	—	5 12 4	—
	St. Luke, Hackney	- - 8	—	- 1 8	—	—	—	- 9 4	—	- 2 4	—	- 5 8	—	- 2 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2 4	—
	St. Luke, West Hackney	- 5 4	—	- 4 8	—	- 6 -	—	- 1 -	—	- 4 8	—	- 7 4	—	- 5 -	—	—	—	—	—	- 3 8	—	1 17 8	—
	St. Peter, Hackney	- 4 8	—	- 7 4	—	—	—	- 3 4	—	- 3 8	—	- 2 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1 4	—
	St. Peter, South Hackney	- 5 4	—	—	—	—	—	- 1 8	—	- 2 -	—	- 1 4	—	- 3 -	—	—	—	—	—	- 1 -	—	- 14 4	—
	St. James, Clerkenwell	- 11 4	—	- 16 -	—	- 18 8	—	- 11 -	—	- 15 4	—	- 11 8	—	- 9 4	—	- 16 8	—	- 7 8	—	- 17 8	—	6 15 4	—
	St. Peter, Clerkenwell	- 2 8	—	- - 8	—	- 3 8	—	- 9 8	—	- 1 -	—	- 2 -	—	—	—	- 1 8	—	- 1 -	—	- 5 -	—	1 7 4	—
	St. Mark, Clerkenwell	- 1 -	—	- 3 8	—	- 4 4	—	- 3 4	—	—	—	- - 8	—	- 1 -	—	- 5 4	—	- - 8	—	- - 8	—	- 19 8	—
	St. Mary, Hornsey	6 5 4	—	2 17 4	—	2 - 8	—	1 11 -	—	3 12 -	—	3 17 8	—	2 19 8	—	3 8 4	—	7 9 4	—	8 8 -	—	42 9 4	—
	St. John, Hornsey	2 7 8	—	1 10 8	—	- 17 4	—	- 18 8	—	- 18 8	—	1 3 4	—	1 9 8	—	1 17 4	—	1 3 4	—	2 1 8	—	14 8 4	—
	St. Matthew, Hornsey	- 16 8	—	- 10 4	—	- 11 8	—	- 6 4	—	- 9 8	—	- 17 4	—	- 17 -	—	- 10 8	—	- 12 8	—	- 9 8	—	6 2 -	—
	St. Faith, Hornsey	- 14 8	—	- 8 4	—	- 10 8	—	- 12 4	—	- 15 8	—	- 14 8	—	- 11 -	—	- 7 4	—	- 9 4	—	- 12 -	—	5 16 -	—
	St. Paul, New Southgate	- 14 4	—	1 13 -	—	2 9 8	—	1 15 -	—	1 12 4	—	1 15 -	—	- 18 8	—	2 4 4	—	1 14 4	—	3 - 4	—	17 17 -	—
	St. Paul, Barnet	2 3 -	- 13 -	2 17 -	- 13 8	1 5 -	- 10 -	- 15 -	- 8 -	1 3 8	- 5 -	1 4 4	- 19 -	1 - 8	- 6 -	1 7 4	- 5 -	- 12 8	- 11 -	2 5 -	1 6 -	14 13 8	5 16
	St. Paul, East Barnet	2 17 4	—	1 1 -	—	- 7 4	—	- 9 4	—	- 14 4	—	- 16 4	—	- 6 8	—	- 14 8	—	1 1 4	—	1 - 8	—	9 9 -	—
	St. James, Westminster	- 7 4	—	- 3 4	—	- 4 -	—	- 4 8	—	- 2 4	—	- 5 -	—	- 3 4	—	—	—	- 1 -	—	- 2 -	—	1 13 -	—
	St. James, Friern Barnet	- 4 4	2 6 -	- 1 -	2 10 -	- 13 -	2 15 -	—	5 2 -	—	3 1 -	—	3 5 -	—	3 11 4	- 13 4	3 10 -	- 13 -	2 9 -	- 11 4	2 14 4	2 16 -	31 3
	St. Anne, Soho	- 8 -	—	- 7 8	—	- 3 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 1 -	—	1 - 4	—
	St. Clement Danes, Strand	- 10 4	—	- 12 -	—	- 7 4	—	- 5 4	—	- 7 -	—	—	—	—	—	- 6 8	—	- 3 8	—	- 7 8	—	3 - -	—
	St. Pancras	- 12 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 - 8	—	- 18 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1 -	—	3 12 8	—
	TOTAL - - - £.	23 1 8	9 13 8	17 4 8	9 10 8	14 6 -	9 8 -	11 17 10	12 4 8	13 19 2	9 13 -	16 7 8	12 4 -	13 1 4	10 16 4	13 17 -	9 1 8	15 7 8	12 10 4	25 2 8	12 5 4	165 5 8	107 7
ISLINGTON BURIAL BOARD, Cemetery at East Finchley, N.	St. Mary, Islington	96 10 -	1 12 2	66 9 8	1 1 2	90 17 6	1 10 8	56 17 8	1 3 10	85 3 11	2 10 4	66 12 3	- 18 2	93 - 10	2 6 4	97 16 8	- 15 4	105 5 -	2 4 10	75 1 2	1 19 4	833 14 8	16 2
	St. James, Holloway	2 3 8	- 18 2	1 13 10	1 8 -	2 9 4	- 7 -	2 13 4	1 1 2	4 1 2	1 13 6	1 17 10	- 5 8	2 1 -	- 12 8	3 1 6	1 2 6	2 13 4	1 - 10	1 14 10	- 14 -	24 9 10	9 3
	St. Stephen, Canonbury	1 3 2	- 2 10	1 10 2	—	1 8 10	- 7 -	1 7 -	- 2 10	1 1 4	- 5 8	- 11 8	—	- 12 8	- 2 10	- 14 -	—	1 4 10	- 9 10	- 9 10	- 14 2	10 3 6	2 5
	All Saints, Battle Bridge	4 5 10	- 16 10	2 1 -	- 2 10	4 10 -	1 16 6	3 2 10	- 14 -	2 11 2	1 8 -	1 1 -	- 7 -	3 15 8	1 10 8	2 7 10	1 19 4	4 6 8	2 2 2	1 18 -	- 9 10	30 - -	11 7
	St. Peter, Islington	1 15 4	- 19 8	4 12 10	—	2 10 2	- 16 8	2 17 8	1 1 -	1 12 -	- 19 8	1 9 2	- 2 10	4 4 8	1 17 8	2 15 10	1 1 -	4 2 2	1 1 -	1 15 2	—	27 15 -	7 19
	Christ Church, Highbury	- 15 8	—	- 14 6	—	—	- 4 2	- 14 4	—	- 4 2	—	- 18 2	—	1 7 8	—	- 10 2	—	- 19 -	—	1 1 10	—	7 7 6	- 4
	St. Matthew, Essex-road	1 9 -	- 12 8	1 15 10	- 15 6	2 5 4	- 18 2	- 15 4	- 2 10	1 17 2	- 2 10	1 2 10	- 2 10	- 18 2	1 19 -	1 7 -	- 11 4	1 4 2	1 11 -	1 17 2	1 5 4	14 12 -	8 1
	St. Andrew, Thornhill-square	2 19 4	- 14 -	1 7 -	- 12 8	2 16 6	- 19 8	3 15 2	- 19 8	2 5 6	- 15 4	2 1 2	—	1 9 8	- 8 6	1 12 -	- 15 6	3 3 10	- 19 6	- 14 -	- 14 -	22 4 2	6 18
	St. Mark, Tollington-park	3 7 8	1 5 4	2 13 6	- 2 10	3 5 -	- 2 10	3 3 2	1 4 -	3 12 4	- 8 6	1 19 4	- 5 8	3 13 4	- 7 -	2 13 -	- 14 -	3 1 10	1 1 -	1 9 4	- 12 8	28 18 6	6 3
	St. Jude, Mildmay-park	- 15 4	1 1 -	- 4 8	- 8 4	2 5 6	- 11 2	- 7 -	- 7 -	1 5 6	- 14 -	1 1 10	- 19 6	1 - -	1 13 6	- 13 4	- 8 6	1 19 4	1 6 10	- 8 4	—	10 - 10	7 9
	St. Philip, Arlington-square	1 19 2	- 8 4	- 10 2	- 4 2	- 18 2	- 4 2	1 3 8	—	1 9 8	- 2 10	- 2 10	—	- 15 4	- 4 2	1 5 6	- 8 4	1 2 10	—	- 17 4	—	10 4 8	1 12
	St. Luke, West Holloway	- 13 -	- 8 4	- 14 4	—	1 12 6	- 4 2	1 5 6	—	2 8 6	- 7 -	1 13 4	- 5 8	1 3 2	- 2 10	1 2 4	- 4 2	1 9 2	- 5 8	1 6 6	- 5 8	13 8 4	2 3
	St. Thomas, Barnsbury	2 11 6	- 7 -	- 16 8	- 4 2	2 6 -	- 2 10	1 3 8	- 11 2	- 19 6	- 8 4	1 8 -	- 2 10	3 17 -	- 5 8	- 15 4	—	2 - 4	- 7 -	1 11 6	- 4 2	17 9 6	2 13
	St. Clement, Barnsbury	3 1 -	- 11 4	3 3 2	- 8 6	2 15 4	- 19 8	2 5 8	- 12 8	4 13 4	—	2 4 10	- 7 -	3 1 10	- 14 -	4 1 4	- 14 -	3 3 6	- 12 6	2 16 10	- 5 8	31 6 10	5 5
	St. Michael, Bingfield-street	1 8 -	- 12 8	2 3 -	- 18 4	1 14 -	1 11 -	1 4 2	- 16 10	1 1 -	- 14 2	2 1 10	1 2 6	2 14 8	1 - 10	1 7 10	- 8 4	2 3 10	- 19 10	1 - 6	- 7 -	16 18 10	8 11
	St. Mary, Hornsey-rise	1 12 -	—	1 13 -	- 8 6	1 3 4	1 6 10	2 9 2	- 15 6	2 6 4	1 1 2	1 5 10	- 8 6	1 19 4	- 9 10	1 8 4	- 5 8	2 2 6	- 18 4	- 11 2	- 9 10	16 11 -	6 4
	St. Bartholomew Essex-road	- 13 -	- 12 8	- 11 2	- 7 -	1 - 10	- 16 10	- 2 8	—	1 9 8	- 18 4	1 1 -	1 1 2	1 8 8	1 9 6	- 7 -	1 5 4	- 2 10	- 4 2	- 15 10	- 8 6	8 2 8	7

PART I.—PAYMENTS TO INCUMBENTS—*continued.*

NAME OF CEMETERY.	NAME OF PARISH OR ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICT.	Half-year ended 31st March 1888.		Half-year ended 30th September 1888.		Half-year ended 31st March 1889.		Half-year ended 30th September 1889.		Half-year ended 31st March 1890.		Half-year ended 30th September 1890.		Half-year ended 31st March 1891.		Half-year ended 30th September 1891.		Half-year ended 31st March 1892.		Half-year ended 30th September 1892.		TOTAL.		
		Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	TOTAL Fees for all Interments.
ISLINGTON BURIAL BOARD—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
CEMETERY at EAST FINCHLEY, N.—*continued.*	St. Barnabas, Holloway	2 1 10	1 9 4	3 5 8	- 15 6	2 - 6	- 12 8	2 2 6	- 14 -	2 1 4	1 9 6	2 - 6	- 14 2	3 4 -	2 6 2	3 19 8	- 12 8	2 10 8	1 5 2	2 2 4	- 7 -	25 9 -	10 6 2	35 15 2
	St. George, Tufnell Park	2 11 8	- 2 10	1 2 4	—	1 9 10	—	2 8 8	—	2 10 10	- 12 6	2 - 4	—	1 18 6	—	2 13 4	- 2 10	3 9 6	—	2 5 6	—	22 10 6	- 18 2	23 8 8
	St. Silas, Penton-street	1 6 6	- 14 -	- 12 6	- 8 6	1 8 4	1 2 4	- 9 10	- 5 8	- 19 6	1 1 -	1 14 6	- 11 2	1 6 6	- 11 2	- 16 8	- 11 2	1 1 -	1 7 10	- 11 6	- 14 -	10 6 10	7 6 10	17 13 8
	St. David, Barnsbury	1 12 4	—	2 4 8	- 15 6	2 16 2	- 16 10	2 1 -	- 11 2	1 11 8	1 2 6	2 19 2	- 7 -	2 12 2	- 4 2	2 11 8	1 1 -	4 18 -	1 18 -	2 1 10	1 2 6	25 8 8	7 18 8	33 7 4
	St. Paul, Holloway	1 12 8	- 9 10	1 13 6	- 9 10	2 19 -	- 7 -	1 12 8	—	2 6 10	- 11 2	1 16 8	- 14 -	2 1 4	- 7 -	3 1 2	1 - 10	3 8 4	- 9 10	3 4 2	1 12 -	23 16 4	6 1 6	29 17 10
	St. Anne, Holloway	4 19 -	- 16 10	3 18 6	1 - 10	3 2 8	1 11 -	2 13 2	- 5 8	- 15 10	1 5 4	1 16 4	2 2 4	3 - 2	1 17 10	- 17 2	1 1 -	2 4 6	2 - 8	1 4 2	- 11 4	24 11 6	12 12 10	37 4 4
	St. John, Cleveland-road	1 13 6	- 8 6	- 12 6	—	1 14 6	- 4 2	1 9 2	- 2 10	1 15 4	- 2 10	2 - 8	—	1 15 4	- 7 -	1 11 2	- 4 2	1 9 4	—	1 6 10	—	15 8 4	1 9 6	16 17 10
	St. James, Prebend-square	1 16 10	1 8 -	- 14 -	- 11 4	- 9 10	- 16 10	- 2 10	- 4 2	- 14 -	- 11 4	1 15 4	- 12 8	2 7 2	1 1 -	1 2 4	- 14 -	2 11 -	- 14 -	1 2 4	- 11 4	12 15 8	7 4 8	20 - 4
	St. Peter, Highgate Hill	1 2 6	1 3 10	1 18 4	- 2 10	1 11 8	- 2 10	- 18 2	—	1 12 2	- 12 6	1 7 -	- 9 10	1 12 8	- 4 2	1 12 2	—	2 12 4	- 7 -	1 7 10	- 5 8	15 14 10	3 8 8	19 3 6
	St. Stephen, Upper Holloway	5 11 2	30 - 10	5 2 -	25 3 6	4 12 4	30 9 -	3 10 10	25 1 2	5 6 4	40 18 4	2 17 6	22 2 8	4 11 2	37 15 10	6 19 4	31 19 2	6 17 10	32 12 2	4 16 8	22 4 4	50 5 2	298 7 -	348 12 2
	St. John, Highbury	1 14 10	—	1 9 -	—	- 15 10	—	1 8 6	- 2 10	2 12 6	—	1 11 8	- 2 10	2 5 6	—	2 17 2	- 8 6	2 3 8	—	1 15 -	—	18 13 8	- 14 2	19 7 10
	St. Augustine, Highbury	- 4 8	- 2 10	- 7 6	—	- 4 2	—	—	—	- 2 10	—	—	—	- 4 2	—	- 19 6	—	- 4 2	—	- 8 10	- 4 2	2 15 10	- 7 -	3 2 10
	St. Saviour, Highbury	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 2 10	—	- 2 10	—	—	—	- 2 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 8 6	—	- 8 6
	All Saints, Tufnell Park	- 17 2	- 12 8	- 13 -	—	1 15 -	- 14 -	1 4 8	- 11 4	1 - -	- 8 6	1 7 -	- 18 4	1 13 6	- 8 6	2 10 2	- 2 10	3 5 4	1 6 8	2 10 4	- 12 6	16 16 2	5 15 4	22 11 6
	Emmanuel, Hornsey-road	2 6 2	- 2 10	2 9 4	—	1 14 6	- 2 10	1 14 10	- 4 2	2 4 4	—	2 7 10	—	3 11 2	- 2 10	1 8 2	- 4 2	2 3 4	- 15 4	1 13 6	- 7 -	21 13 2	1 19 2	23 12 4
	St. Saviour, Hanley-road	1 11 8	—	1 13 -	—	- 12 8	—	1 18 8	—	1 12 6	—	- 17 2	—	1 14 4	—	2 7 -	—	1 14 10	—	2 10 10	—	16 12 8	—	16 12 8
	St. Matthias, Caledonian-road	2 2 10	1 1 -	1 2 8	- 16 10	1 10 8	- 18 4	2 - 10	- 9 10	1 13 6	- 2 10	- 18 2	—	1 19 -	- 18 4	1 8 10	- 11 2	- 14 -	- 8 6	1 5 6	—	14 16 -	5 6 10	20 2 10
	St. Thomas, Finsbury Park	—	—	—	—	2 6 4	—	- 17 2	- 2 10	2 - 2	—	1 19 -	—	2 10 4	- 4 2	1 12 6	—	2 7 -	—	1 4 4	—	14 16 10	- 7 -	15 3 10
	Holy Trinity, Cloudesley-square	4 8 6	- 15 4	2 14 -	—	4 6 4	—	1 14 4	—	4 15 6	- 4 2	3 1 -	- 2 10	4 15 4	- 2 10	4 8 10	- 15 4	4 - -	- 11 4	1 15 -	- 2 10	35 18 10	2 14 8	38 13 6
	St. Paul, Canonbury	1 16 6	—	1 9 4	- 2 10	- 18 8	- 7 -	- 14 4	- 5 8	1 - -	- 2 10	- 18 8	- 4 2	1 6 -	- 2 10	1 15 4	- 4 2	1 7 -	- 16 10	- 19 -	- 9 10	12 4 10	2 16 2	15 1 -
	St. John, Holloway	4 - 8	- 19 6	2 - 10	- 19 8	3 17 6	- 11 2	2 17 4	- 2 10	3 15 6	- 18 2	1 12 6	- 7 -	5 - -	- 18 2	4 12 4	1 19 -	6 13 2	2 18 6	2 19 8	- 14 -	37 9 6	10 8 -	47 17 6
	St. Mary, Brookfield	—	—	- 4 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 4 2	—	—	—	- 4 2	—	—	—	- 12 6	—	- 12 6
	TOTAL - - - £.	170 13 8	51 11 2	128 1 4	38 9 2	164 4 10	51 15 4	118 2 4	38 16 8	158 15 9	62 13 2	123 13 11	35 18 4	176 19 -	62 17 -	173 3 6	52 5 4	196 4 4	62 16 4	132 14 6	38 8 8	1,542 13 2	495 11 2	2,038 4 4
JEWS' BURIAL GROUND, Alderney-road, Mile End JEWS' BURIAL GROUND, Brady-street, Whitechapel	No Interment has taken place at these Cemeteries for many years past.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JEWS' BURIAL GROUND, Mile End-road, E.	No such fees are charged at this cemetery.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JEWISH CEMETERIES, 70 Bancroft-road, Mile End, E.	No payments have ever been made to any incumbent or to any of the ecclesiastical officials mentioned on this Return in respect of interments in the Jews' Cemetery, Bancroft-road, Mile End. All "pauper" interments are paid for out of the funds of the Burial Society of the Maiden-lane Synagogue, and no pauper interments of persons belonging to the Jewish Community are charged upon the Poor Rates.																							
JEWS' CEMETERIES, Willesden and West Ham	No payments have ever been made to any incumbent or to any of the ecclesiastical officials mentioned on this Return in respect of interments in the Jews' Cemeteries at Willesden and West Ham. All "pauper" interments are paid for out of the funds of the Burial Society of the United Synagogue, and no pauper interments of persons belonging to the Jewish Community are charged upon the Poor Rates.																							
KENSINGTON BURIAL BOARD, Cemetery at Hanwell	St. Mary Abbott's	15 14 6	6 10 6	17 15 6	3 15 6	22 13 -	4 12 -	19 13 -	1 16 -	22 16 6	3 18 6	12 5 6	3 12 6	24 17 -	6 13 6	20 10 6	3 3 6	22 15 6	5 13 6	18 16 -	3 6 -	197 17 -	43 1 6	240 18 6
	All Saints	2 5 6	1 6 -	2 12 -	1 4 6	2 17 6	1 3 -	1 16 -	- 17 6	1 8 -	- 17 -	2 8 -	- 14 6	4 17 -	1 7 6	2 4 6	1 - 6	4 19 -	1 17 -	4 17 6	1 1 6	30 5 -	11 9 -	41 14 -
	Holy Trinity, Brompton	- 2 6	- 16 6	- 16 6	- 17 6	—	- 19 6	- 6 6	- 7 6	- 4 -	- 10 6	- 1 6	1 - 6	- 3 -	- 18 -	- 1 6	- 12 -	- 2 6	- 16 6	- 15 -	- 5 -	2 13 -	7 3 6	9 16 6
	St. Andrew	1 9 6	- 16 6	1 12 -	- 15 -	- 10 -	1 - 6	- 19 6	- 8 6	1 18 -	1 1 -	1 12 -	- 15 -	2 - -	- 12 -	2 12 -	- 17 6	2 3 6	2 1 6	2 6 -	1 3 6	17 2 6	9 11 -	26 13 6
	St. Barnabas	- 11 6	- 14 -	- 2 6	- 10 6	- 15 6	- 5 -	- 6 6	- 10 -	2 7 6	- 5 -	2 9 -	- 12 -	1 12 6	- 10 6	- 14 6	- 10 6	4 7 6	- 13 6	5 17 6	- 8 -	19 4 6	4 19 -	24 3 6
	St. Clement's, Notting Hill	6 14 6	5 1 -	5 11 -	3 9 6	5 12 6	3 11 -	4 5 -	3 17 -	5 11 -	3 12 6	7 9 6	3 13 -	7 5 -	5 12 6	6 2 -	4 18 -	8 16 -	4 3 6	5 11 6	3 11 6	62 18 -	41 9 6	104 7 6
	St. George, Campden Hill	4 12 6	- 19 6	2 2 -	1 9 -	5 11 -	1 3 6	1 11 6	1 - -	3 - -	1 11 6	2 17 -	1 - -	7 - -	1 16 -	3 11 6	- 19 6	5 3 6	1 3 6	1 10 6	- 15 -	36 19 6	11 17 6	48 17 -
	St. James, Norland	4 16 -	1 5 -	4 11 -	1 8 -	2 10 -	1 9 6	3 9 -	1 10 -	5 12 -	2 14 -	3 3 -	2 4 -	3 16 6	2 11 6	3 2 6	1 17 6	2 11 6	1 11 6	2 - -	2 1 -	35 11 6	18 12 -	54 3 6
	St. John, Notting Hill	1 15 6	- 14 -	1 9 6	- 1 6	1 2 -	- 1 6	1 - -	- 5 -	4 4 6	- 10 -	1 17 6	- 1 6	- 18 6	- 13 -	4 8 6	- 2 6	6 1 6	- 6 6	2 19 6	- 4 -	25 17 -	2 19 6	28 16 6
	St. Jude's, South Kensington	—	- 1 6	- 15 -	—	—	—	- 10 -	—	- 15 -	—	—	- 1 6	- 17 6	—	2 2 -	—	—	—	- 1 6	—	5 1 -	- 3 -	5 4 -
	St. Luke's, Radcliffe-gardens	—	- 12 6	—	- 5 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 2 6	—	- 7 6	1 11 -	- 5 -	—	- 6 6	—	- 10 -	- 4 -	- 7 6	1 18 6	- 7 6	3 13 6	3 6 -	6 19 6
	St. Mark	1 13 -	1 6 -	1 7 -	- 12 -	1 - -	- 12 -	1 11 6	- 19 6	2 - 6	1 8 6	1 14 -	- 15 6	1 14 -	- 13 6	1 - 6	- 13 -	1 17 -	- 9 -	6 12 -	- 6 6	20 9 6	7 15 6	28 5 -
	St. Mary, Boltons	—	- 1 6	—	- 4 -	- 2 6	- 2 6	—	—	—	—	3 16 -	- 5 -	- 1 6	—	—	- 4 -	- 2 6	- 12 -	- 5 6	—	4 8 -	1 9 -	5 17 -
	St. Matthias	- 3 -	- 6 6	—	- 4 -	- 5 6	- 3 -	—	- 2 6	- 5 6	- 2 6	- 3 -	- 18 -	- 7 6	- 7 6	—	- 10 -	- 1 6	- 7 6	- 19 -	- 6 6	2 5 -	3 8 -	5 13 -
	St. Michael and All Angels	- 8 6	—	1 12 6	- 5 -	- 6 6	—	- 7 -	- 6 6	- 1 6	- 2 6	- 8 -	- 1 6	1 4 -	- 9 6	1 9 -	1 6 -	1 13 6	- 17 -	1 4 -	- 13 -	8 14 6	4 1 -	12 15 6
	St. Paul	—	—	—	- 1 6	—	- 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 11 6	—	—	—	—	- 1 6	- 11 6	- 5 6	- 17 -
	St. Peter, Notting Hill	- 9 -	—	2 1 6	- 2 6	1 11 -	- 11 -	- 1 6	- 4 -	- 8 6	- 6 6	- 11 -	- 2 6	- 16 -	- 7 6	- 9 -	- 2 6	1 5 -	- 5 -	2 10 6	- 2 6	10 3 -	2 4 -	12 7 -
	St. Peter, Onslow Gardens	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 14 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 14 6	—	- 14 6
	St. Philip, Earl's-court	- 12 -	1 1 6	1 - -	- 5 -	- 8 6	- 14 6	- 11 -	- 18 -	1 2 6	- 15 -	- 3 -	- 4 -	- 9 -	- 10 6	- 3 -	- 5 6	2 13 6	- 6 6	1 16 -	- 1 6	8 18 6	5 2 -	14 - 6
	St. Stephen's	—	—	—	- 2 6	—	—	—	- 2 6	1 11 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 5 -	- 1 6	1 16 -	- 6 6	2 2 6
	Christchurch, Notting-hill	1 16 6	- 14 6	1 10 6	1 - -	1 5 6	- 15 6	1 6 6	- 14 -	1 2 -	- 14 6	1 13 6	- 9 -	- 17 -	1 8 -	3 2 -	- 13 -	2 14 6	- 11 -	- 17 6	- 8 -	16 5 6	7 7 6	23 13 -
	Holy Trinity, Notting-hill	1 7 6	- 4 -	2 5 6	- 6 6	1 3 6	1 11 -	- 8 6	- 6 6	1 15 6	- 11 6	3 4 6	- 6 6	3 9 6	- 19 6	2 10 6	- 13 -	2 5 6	- 2 6	1 11 -	- 8 -	20 1 6	5 9 -	25 10 6
	St. Helen's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 15 -	- 2 6	- 15 -	- 2 6	- 17 6
	St. Augustine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 2 6	—	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	- 2 6	- 4 -
	TOTAL - - - £.	44 11 6	22 11 -	47 4 -	16 19 6	47 14 6	18 19 -	38 17 6	14 7 6	56 3 6	19 8 6	47 7 -	17 1 6	62 5 6	25 17 -	54 15 -	19 1 -	69 17 6	22 5 -	63 10 6	15 14 6	532 6 6	192 4 6	724 11 -

PART I.—PAYMENTS TO INCUMBENTS—*continued.*

NAME OF CEMETERY.	NAME OF PARISH OR ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICT.	Half-year ended 31st March 1888		Half-year ended 30th September 1888.		Half-year ended 31st March 1889.		Half-year ended 30th September 1889.		Half-year ended 31st March 1890.		Half-year ended 30th September 1890.		Half-year ended 31st March 1891.		Half-year ended 30th September 1891.		Half-year ended 31st March 1892.		Half-year ended 30th September 1892.		TOTAL.	
		Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
LAMBETH BURIAL BOARD, Cemetery at Tooting	St. Mary's, Lambeth	6 14 -	—	6 8 -	—	5 17 -	—	9 8 -	—	7 19 -	—	9 5 -	—	8 11 -	—	12 14 -	—	8 19 -	—	11 5 -	—	87 - -	—
	St. John's, Waterloo-road	3 5 -	—	3 3 -	—	3 10 -	—	4 15 -	—	2 16 -	—	2 15 -	—	5 2 -	—	6 3 -	—	5 8 -	—	7 3 -	—	44 - -	—
	St. Mark's, Kennington	5 3 -	—	7 14 -	—	5 16 -	—	6 19 -	—	4 11 -	—	8 16 -	—	7 4 -	—	9 8 -	—	9 17 -	—	13 3 -	—	78 11 -	—
	St. Matthew's, Brixton	16 12 -	—	19 16 -	—	11 9 -	—	15 - -	—	12 6 -	—	14 3 -	—	14 18 -	—	14 15 -	—	13 3 -	—	17 11 -	—	149 13 -	—
	St. Luke's, Norwood	2 - -	—	3 13 -	—	2 7 -	—	4 17 -	—	2 15 -	—	2 17 -	—	3 19 -	—	4 13 -	—	4 18 -	—	7 3 -	—	39 2 -	—
	St. Andrew's, Stamford-street	3 8 -	—	3 - -	—	2 8 -	—	7 - -	—	3 4 -	—	4 5 -	—	4 11 -	—	5 15 -	—	7 9 -	—	10 5 -	—	51 5 -	—
	All Saints, New Cut	2 17 -	—	3 2 -	—	4 - -	—	3 8 -	—	3 17 -	—	4 7 -	—	5 7 -	—	3 12 -	—	4 3 -	—	4 5 -	—	38 18 -	—
	St. Thomas's, Westminster-road	3 6 -	—	5 17 -	—	5 3 -	—	4 10 -	—	3 5 -	—	10 5	—	5 5 -	—	9 12 -	—	4 16 -	—	7 12 -	—	59 11 -	—
	St. James's, Kennington	4 7 -	—	3 4 -	—	3 12 -	—	2 6 -	—	5 6 -	—	3 5 -	—	6 8 -	—	3 17 -	—	4 6 -	—	3 8 -	—	39 19 -	—
	St. Barnabas, South Lambeth	4 15 -	—	7 10 -	—	5 14 -	—	7 - -	—	4 14 -	—	5 10 -	—	5 14 -	—	4 13 -	—	4 10 -	—	6 12 -	—	56 12 -	—
	St. Michael's, Stockwell	3 4 -	—	3 4 -	—	2 3 -	—	3 - -	—	2 18 -	—	3 10 -	—	3 7 -	—	3 15 -	—	3 3 -	—	7 14 -	—	35 18 -	—
	St. Anne's, South Lambeth	2 18 -	—	3 11 -	—	3 13 -	—	6 13 -	—	3 5 -	—	5 8 -	—	5 1 -	—	5 - -	—	5 9 -	—	7 7 -	—	48 5 -	—
	St. Andrew's, Stockwell	5 2 -	—	5 5 -	—	3 10 -	—	4 10 -	—	2 9 -	—	4 15 -	—	6 2 -	—	7 18 -	—	8 1 -	—	15 11 -	—	63 3 -	—
	Christchurch, North Brixton	1 10 -	—	2 5 -	—	2 5 -	—	4 13 -	—	3 1 -	—	4 10 -	—	4 11 -	—	4 13 -	—	4 17 -	—	6 18 -	—	39 3 -	—
	St. John the Divine, North Brixton	2 18 -	—	3 9 -	—	2 19 -	—	1 10 -	—	3 8 -	—	2 18 -	—	4 1 -	—	4 15 -	—	4 7 -	—	7 13 -	—	37 18 -	—
	All Saints, South Lambeth	6 7 6	—	5 5 -	—	5 4 -	—	4 10 -	—	3 10 -	—	7 16 -	—	8 17 -	—	9 6 -	—	5 13 -	—	10 13 -	—	67 1 6	—
	St. Peter's, Vauxhall	4 17 6	—	3 10 -	—	4 14 -	—	6 2 -	—	3 18 -	—	6 5 -	—	8 12 -	—	9 18 -	—	10 5 -	—	14 5 -	—	72 6 6	—
	St. Mary the Less, Lambeth	7 9 -	—	6 15 -	—	- 7 6	—	9 10 -	—	6 14 -	—	10 15 -	—	10 10 -	—	12 13 -	—	9 12 -	—	10 8 -	—	91 12 -	—
	Holy Trinity, Carlisle lane	8 13 -	—	8 14 -	—	8 15 -	—	9 7 -	—	8 13 -	—	11 5 -	—	10 19 -	—	11 1 -	—	10 13 -	—	12 17 -	—	100 17 -	—
	St. Philip's, Kennington-road	7 - -	6 - -	14 4 -	5 10 -	9 17 -	5 11 -	12 15 -	5 5 -	9 - -	6 7 -	16 1 -	5 10 -	14 19 -	4 18 -	24 1 -	5 8 -	16 1 -	5 12 -	28 5 -	6 5 -	152 3 -	56 6 -
	Emanuel, Lambeth	4 9 -	—	4 6 -	—	4 10 -	—	4 6 -	—	5 1 -	—	5 13 -	—	6 1 -	—	7 18 -	—	6 2 -	—	7 17 -	—	56 3 -	—
	St. Stephen's, South Lambeth	2 12 -	—	2 1 -	—	2 8 -	—	4 2 -	—	3 1 -	—	3 14 -	—	3 12 -	—	4 10 -	—	1 17 -	—	3 12 -	—	31 9 -	—
	TOTAL - - - £.	109 7 -	6 - -	125 16 -	5 10 -	107 - -	5 11 -	135 1 -	5 5 -	105 11 -	6 7 -	147 18 -	5 10 -	153 11 -	4 18 -	180 10 -	5 8 -	153 9 -	5 12 -	221 7 -	6 5 -	1,440 10 -	56 6 -
LONDON CEMETERY COMPANY:																							
ST. JAMES, Highgate, commonly known as Highgate Cemetery.	St. Mary, Newington	- 3 -	—	- 6 -	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	- 4 6	—	- 3 -	—	- 4 6	—	- 4 6	—	—	—	- 1 6	—	1 14 6	—
	Old-street, St. Luke's	- 12 -	—	- 12 -	—	- 10 6	—	- 14 -	—	- 10 6	—	- 9 -	—	- 10 6	—	- 9 -	—	- 10 6	—	- 3 -	—	5 1 -	—
	Paddington	1 17 6	—	- 19 -	—	1 2 -	—	- 9 6	—	1 13 -	—	1 7 6	—	1 16 6	—	1 2 -	—	- 19 -	—	- 19 -	—	12 5 -	—
	St. Pancras	12 18 6	—	10 6 6	—	13 4 6	—	11 1 -	—	14 2 6	—	12 16 -	—	17 1 6	—	14 16 -	—	20 8 -	—	13 12 6	—	140 7 -	—
	Rotherhithe	- 3 -	—	- 5 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	- 11 -	—
	St. Sepulchre	- 1 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 4 6	—
	Shoreditch	- 15 -	—	- 6 -	—	- 4 6	—	- 9 -	—	- 6 -	—	- 6 -	—	- 6 -	—	- 15 6	—	- 10 6	—	- 4 6	—	4 3 -	—
	St. Anne, Soho	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 4 6	—	- 3 -	—	- 1 6	—	- 6 -	—	—	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	1 1 -	—
	Southgate	—	—	- 3 -	—	- 4 6	—	- 4 6	—	- 6 -	—	- 1 6	—	- 6 -	—	- 4 6	—	- 6 -	—	- 1 6	—	1 17 6	—
	Southwark	- 7 6	—	- 4 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 6 -	—	- 6 -	—	- 6 -	—	- 10 6	—	- 6 -	—	—	—	—	—	2 14 -	—
	Stepney	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 3 -	—	—	—	- 5 -	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	- 1 6	—	- 17 -	—
	Stoke Newington	- 19 6	—	- 18 -	—	1 4 6	—	- 17 -	—	1 6 -	—	1 1 -	—	1 13 6	—	1 15 -	—	- 18 -	—	- 6 -	—	10 18 6	—
	Tottenham	- 18 -	—	- 18 -	—	- 18 -	—	- 14 -	—	- 15 6	—	- 4 6	—	2 1 -	—	- 18 6	—	- 16 6	—	- 7 6	—	8 10 6	—
	Westminster	- 3 -	—	- 17 -	—	- 4 6	—	1 5 -	—	- 12 6	—	- 9 6	—	- 14 -	—	- 6 -	—	- 17 -	—	- 11 -	—	5 19 6	—
	Whitechapel	- 1 6	—	—	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	- 10 6	—
	Willesden	- 8 -	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 3 -	—	- 6 -	—	- 6 -	—	- 4 6	—	- 6 -	—	- 3 -	—	- 7 6	—	2 7 -	—
	Battersea	- 6 -	—	- 1 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 11 -	—	- 1 6	—	- 6 -	—	- 3 -	—	2 1 -	—
	Bethnal Green	- 10 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 3 -	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 3 -	—	- 1 6	—	- 3 -	—	—	—	—	—	1 6 6	—
	Bow	- 4 6	—	- 3 -	—	- 3 -	—	- 1 6	—	- 4 6	—	- 6 -	—	- 4 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 4 6	—	—	—	1 19 -	—
	City Parishes (several)	- 3 -	—	- 12 6	—	- 3 -	—	—	—	- 9 -	—	- 7 6	—	- 13 6	—	- 4 6	—	- 12 6	—	- 6 -	—	3 11 6	—
	St. Clement Danes	- 1 6	—	- 4 6	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	- 1 6	—	- 3 -	—	—	—	- 3 -	—	—	—	- 6 -	—	1 1 -	—
	St. Paul, Covent Garden	- 1 6	—	—	—	- 3 -	—	- 1 6	—	- 3 -	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	—	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	- 12 -	—
	Finchley	- 3 -	—	- 6 6	—	- 9 6	—	—	—	- 18 -	—	- 1 6	—	- 15 6	—	- 3 -	—	- 3 -	—	- 11 -	—	3 11 -	—
	Fulham	- 9 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 8 -	—	- 9 6	—	- 12 6	—	- 3 -	—	- 4 6	—	- 9 6	—	3 7 -	—
	St. Andrew, Holborn	- 18 6	—	- 11 -	—	- 4 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 4 6	—	- 4 6	—	- 4 6	—	- 12 -	—	- 9 -	—	4 3 6	—
	Camberwell	- 10 6	—	- 9 -	—	- 14 -	—	- 9 6	—	- 6 -	—	- 12 -	—	- 10 6	—	- 9 -	—	- 13 6	—	- 7 6	—	5 1 6	—
	Chelsea	- 6 -	—	- 3 -	—	- 6 -	—	- 4 6	—	- 4 6	—	- 8 -	—	- 6 6	—	- 19 -	—	- 4 6	—	- 9 6	—	3 11 6	—
	Clapham	- 11 -	—	- 4 6	—	- 4 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 9 6	—	—	—	- 4 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 17 6	—	- 3 -	—	3 3 6	—
	Clerkenwell	1 13 -	—	1 12 -	—	1 8 6	—	- 18 -	—	1 2 6	—	- 18 -	—	1 7 -	—	1 13 6	—	2 2 -	—	1 10 -	—	14 4 6	—
	Deptford	- 1 6	—	- 3 -	—	—	—	- 3 -	—	- 4 6	—	- 4 6	—	- 5 -	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	1 6 -	—

PART I.—PAYMENTS TO INCUMBENTS—*continued.*

NAME OF CEMETERY.	NAME OF PARISH OR ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICT.	Half-year ended 31st March 1888.		Half-year ended 30th September 1888.		Half-year ended 31st March 1889.		Half-year ended 30th September 1889.		Half-year ended 31st March 1890.		Half-year ended 30th September 1890.		Half-year ended 31st March 1891.		Half-year ended 30th September 1891.		Half-year ended 31st March 1892.		Half-year ended 30th September 1892.		TOTAL.		
		Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	TOTAL Fees for all Interments.
LONDON CEMETERY COMPANY—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ST. JAMES, Highgate, commonly known as Highgate Cemetery—*continued.*	St. George, Bloomsbury	1 4 -	—	- 18 -	—	1 - -	—	- 13 -	—	- 17 -	—	- 18 6	—	- 3 -	—	- 7 6	—	- 17 6	—	- 18 6	—	7 17 -	—	7 17 -
	St. George, Hanover-square	- 11 -	—	- 12 -	—	- 4 6	—	- 12 6	—	- 12 6	—	- 9 -	—	- 7 6	—	- 12 -	—	- 19 -	—	- 4 6	—	5 4 6	—	5 4 6
	St. George-the Martyr, Queen-square	- 4 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 3 -	—	- 4 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 10 6	—	- 4 6	—	- 3 -	—	2 2 -	—	2 2 -
	St. Giles-in-the-Fields	- 7 6	—	- 17 6	—	- 3 -	—	- 6 -	—	- 11 -	—	- 3 -	—	- 6 -	—	- 4 6	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	3 6 -	—	3 6 -
	Greenwich	—	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	- 4 6	—	—	—	- 12 -	—	- 12 -
	Hackney	1 4 6	—	2 13 -	—	1 16 6	—	2 - -	—	2 3 -	—	1 11 6	—	1 14 6	—	1 10 -	—	3 2 -	—	1 9 -	—	19 4 -	—	19 4 -
	Hammersmith	- 16 6	—	- 16 6	—	- 18 6	—	- 12 6	—	- 6 -	—	- 14 -	—	1 7 6	—	- 17 -	—	1 6 6	—	- 6 -	—	8 1 -	—	8 1 -
	Hornsey	3 19 -	—	2 2 -	—	3 4 6	—	4 4 -	—	4 7 -	—	3 14 6	—	5 7 6	—	4 3 -	—	5 8 6	—	3 11 6	—	40 1 6	—	40 1 6
	Hampstead	1 19 -	—	1 8 -	—	1 7 6	—	1 5 -	—	2 5 6	—	1 19 -	—	1 15 -	—	2 5 -	—	3 - 6	—	1 - 6	—	18 5 -	—	18 5 -
	Highgate	- 10 6	—	- 9 6	—	- 3 -	—	- 7 6	—	- 10 6	—	- 14 -	—	- 17 -	—	- 4 6	—	- 14 -	—	- 3 -	—	4 13 6	—	4 13 6
	Hoxton	- 4 6	—	- 6 -	—	—	—	- 3 -	—	- 7 6	—	- 4 6	—	- 10 6	—	- 4 6	—	- 3 -	—	- 4 6	—	2 8 -	—	2 8 -
	Islington	16 - 6	—	11 1 6	—	13 10 -	—	12 15 6	—	17 11 6	—	10 13 6	—	18 9 6	—	15 2 6	—	18 19 6	—	13 5 -	—	147 9 -	—	147 9 -
	Kensington	1 2 -	—	1 14 6	—	1 19 -	—	1 11 6	—	- 18 6	—	1 12 -	—	2 5 6	—	2 5 6	—	1 17 -	—	1 19 6	—	17 5 -	—	17 5 -
	Lambeth	1 15 6	—	- 18 -	—	- 16 6	—	1 5 6	—	1 15 6	—	1 3 -	—	1 7 6	—	1 15 6	—	1 4 6	—	1 12 6	—	13 14 -	—	13 14 -
	Lewisham	- 4 6	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	- 3 -	—	- 3 -	—	- 4 6	—	- 6 -	—	- 11 -	—	- 3 -	—	- 1 6	—	2 4 -	—	2 4 -
	St. Martins-in-the-Fields	- 4 6	—	- 6 -	—	- 3 -	—	- 3 -	—	- 6 -	—	- 3 -	—	- 6 -	—	- 1 6	—	- 3 -	—	- 3 -	—	1 19 -	—	1 19 -
	Marylebone	4 9 6	—	1 4 -	—	2 11 6	—	1 16 -	—	2 3 6	—	2 3 6	—	2 11 6	—	1 19 6	—	3 7 -	—	1 16 -	—	24 2 -	—	24 2 -
	St. Mary-le-Strand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	- 1 6	—	- 3 -	—	- 3 -	—	—	—	- 9 -	—	- 9 -
	Mile End	—	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 5 -	—	- 8 -	—	- 8 -
	TOTAL - - - £.	60 8 6	—	46 4 -	—	51 16 -	—	47 9 -	—	61 3 6	—	48 17 6	—	69 7 -	—	59 5 -	—	73 13 -	—	49 2 -	—	567 5 6	—	567 5 6
ALL SAINTS, Peckham Rye, commonly known as Nunhead Cemetery.	Kensington	- 7 6	—	- 9 6	—	- 4 6	—	- 6 -	—	- 6 -	—	- 3 -	—	- 9 -	—	- 11 -	—	- 9 -	—	- 10 6	—	3 16 -	—	3 16 -
	Lambeth	5 13 -	—	3 16 6	—	6 2 6	—	4 5 -	—	8 18 -	—	6 9 -	—	8 19 6	—	6 18 -	—	10 3 -	—	9 - -	—	70 4 6	—	70 4 6
	Newington (St. Mary)	6 13 -	—	4 19 -	—	9 3 6	—	6 16 6	—	16 17 6	—	17 13 -	—	22 2 6	—	20 8 -	—	25 4 6	—	21 16 6	—	151 14 -	—	151 14 -
	Lee	—	—	- 3 -	—	- 3 -	—	- 3 -	—	- 3 -	—	—	—	- 11 -	—	- 4 6	—	- 16 -	—	- 16 -	—	2 19 6	—	2 19 6
	Lewisham	1 9 -	—	- 10 6	—	1 7 6	—	1 8 6	—	- 19 6	—	- 18 -	—	1 5 6	—	- 19 6	—	1 15 6	—	1 2 6	—	11 16 -	—	11 16 -
	St. Martins-in-the-Fields	—	—	—	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 3 -	—	- 3 -	—	- 4 6	—	—	—	- 1 6	—	- 3 -	—	- 18 -	—	- 18 -
	Marylebone	- 7 6	—	- 6 -	—	- 7 6	—	- 6 -	—	- 6 -	—	- 1 6	—	- 12 6	—	- 3 -	—	- 6 -	—	- 7 6	—	3 3 6	—	3 3 6
	St. Lukes, Old-street	—	—	- 3 -	—	—	—	—	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	- 3 -	—	—	—	—	—	- 3 -	—	- 10 6	—	- 10 6
	Paddington	- 4 6	—	- 3 -	—	- 3 -	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	- 3 -	—	- 6 -	—	- 4 6	—	- 15 6	—	- 4 6	—	2 5 6	—	2 5 6
	St. Pancras	- 4 6	—	- 3 -	—	- 3 -	—	- 3 -	—	- 4 6	—	- 3 -	—	- 6 -	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 1 6	—	2 3 6	—	2 3 6
	Rotherhithe	3 - -	—	2 11 -	—	2 14 -	—	2 15 6	—	4 16 -	—	5 19 -	—	7 8 6	—	4 16 -	—	7 10 -	—	6 16 6	—	48 6 6	—	48 6 6
	Shoreditch	- 4 6	—	- 3 -	—	—	—	—	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	- 15 -	—	- 15 -
	Southwark	4 4 -	—	3 9 -	—	4 3 6	—	3 9 -	—	4 11 6	—	6 1 6	—	4 7 6	—	6 3 -	—	6 2 -	—	7 5 6	—	49 16 6	—	49 16 6
	Stepney	- 1 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 1 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 12 -	—	- 12 -
	Stoke Newington	- 1 6	—	—	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 4 6	—	—	—	- 1 6	—	- 15 -	—	- 15 -
	Wandsworth	- 4 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 3 -	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	1 7 -	—	1 4 -	—	- 13 6	—	- 18 -	—	- 9 -	—	5 3 6	—	5 3 6
	Westminster	- 6 -	—	- 1 6	—	- 10 6	—	- 6 -	—	- 7 6	—	1 17 6	—	2 11 6	—	2 2 -	—	2 14 -	—	5 9 6	—	16 6 -	—	16 6 -
	Whitechapel	- 1 6	—	—	—	- 3 -	—	- 3 -	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	- 1 6	—	- 3 -	—	—	—	- 3 -	—	- 16 6	—	- 16 6
	St. Ann, Soho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 8 -	—	- 3 -	—	—	—	—	—	- 11 -	—	- 11 -
	St. Paul, Covent Garden	—	—	—	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 3 -	—	- 3 -
	St. Mary-le-Strand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	- 3 -	—	- 3 -
	Mile End	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 3 -	—	—	—	—	—	- 4 6	—	- 4 6
	St. Andrew, Holborn	- 4 6	—	—	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	—	—	- 3 -	—	- 3 -	—	- 3 -	—	- 3 -	—	- 1 6	—	- 19 6	—	- 19 6
	St. Bartholomew-the-Less	—	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	- 4 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 3 -	—	- 3 -	—	- 4 6	—	- 10 6	—	- 10 6	—	1 19 -	—	1 19 -
	Battersea	- 9 -	—	- 9 -	—	- 9 -	—	- 7 6	—	2 12 6	—	11 3 6	—	8 17 -	—	8 8 6	—	11 - 6	—	3 18 -	—	47 14 6	—	47 14 6
	Bermondsey	5 15 6	—	6 1 6	—	9 13 -	—	5 - 6	—	11 14 6	—	12 1 6	—	12 16 6	—	11 - -	—	15 16 -	—	10 10 -	—	100 9 -	—	100 9 -
	Bethnal Green	- 3 -	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 3 -	—	- 1 6	—	- 4 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 3 -	—	- 1 6	—	- 4 6	—	1 5 6	—	1 5 6
	Christchurch, Blackfriars-road	- 12 -	—	- 6 -	—	- 3 -	—	- 9 -	—	- 9 -	—	- 13 6	—	- 15 -	—	- 13 6	—	- 13 6	—	- 18 -	—	5 12 6	—	5 12 6
	St. George, Bloomsbury	- 3 -	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 4 6	—	- 4 6	—	- 4 6	—	1 13 -	—	1 13 -
	Bow	—	—	- 3 -	—	—	—	—	—	- 6 -	—	—	—	- 6 -	—	—	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	- 16 6	—	- 16 6
	Camberwell	8 10 -	—	8 17 -	—	7 1 -	—	7 17 -	—	11 2 6	—	9 16 6	—	13 2 6	—	12 1 -	—	17 - -	—	9 11 -	—	104 18 6	—	104 18 6
	St. George, Hanover-square	- 1 6	—	- 6 -	—	- 6 -	—	- 7 6	—	- 10 6	—	1 17 6	—	1 16 -	—	1 2 6	—	2 - 6	—	3 10 6	—	11 18 6	—	11 18 6
	Chelsea	- 7 6	—	- 3 -	—	- 6 -	—	- 1 6	—	- 4 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 6 -	—	- 9 -	—	- 6 -	—	- 9 6	—	2 14 6	—	2 14 6
	City (various parishes)	- 4 6	—	- 3 -	—	- 9 -	—	- 3 -	—	- 13 6	—	- 4 6	—	- 9 -	—	- 7 6	—	- 16 6	—	- 7 6	—	3 18 -	—	3 18 -

PART I.—PAYMENTS TO INCUMBENTS—*continued.*

NAME OF CEMETERY.	NAME OF PARISH OR ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICT. *	Half-year ended 31st March 1888.		Half-year ended 30th September 1888.		Half-year ended 31st March 1889.		Half-year ended 30th September 1889.		Half-year ended 31st March 1890.		Half-year ended 30th September 1890.		Half-year ended 31st March 1891.		Half-year ded 30th September 1891.		Half-year ended 31st March 1892.		Half-year ended 30th September 1892.		TOT	
		Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pa Interm
LONDON CEMETERY COMPANY—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
ALL SAINTS, Peckham Rye, commonly known as Nunhead Cemetery—*continued.*	Clapham	- 12 -	—	- 4 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 10 6	—	- 10 6	--	1 2 6	—	- 16 6	—	- 15 -	—	1 12 -	—	1 5 6	—	7 16 6	—
	St. Clement Danes	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 3 -	--	- 3 -	—	- 1 6	—	- 3 -	—	- 3 -	—	- 3 -	—	- 4 6	—	1 5 6	—
	Clerkenwell	—	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	- 3 -	—	--	—	- 3 -	—	—	—	- 4 6	—	- 3 -	—	- 3 -	—	- 18 -	—
	Deptford	2 16 -	—	2 13 -	—	2 4 6	—	2 8 -	—	3 8 -	—	4 9 6	—	5 3 6	—	4 16 -	—	4 7 -	—	4 1 -	—	36 6 6	—
	Dulwich	1 1 6	—	- 10 6	—	- 13 6	—	- 13 6	—	- 6 -	—	—	—	1 2 6	—	1 11 6	—	1 3 -	—	- 10 6	—	7 12 6	—
	St. Giles-in-the-Fields	—	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 3 -	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 3 -	—	—	—	- 15 -	—
	Greenwich	2 4 -	—	1 4 -	—	2 10 -	—	1 1 -	-	1 16 9	—	1 10 6	—	2 5 -	—	1 16 -	—	2 - 6	—	1 2 6	—	17 10 -	—
	Hackney	- 17 -	—	- 10 6	—	- 4 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 9 -	—	- 12 -	—	- 3 -	—	- 3 -	—	- 17 -	—	- 9 -	—	4 12 6	—
	Hammersmith	- 3 -	—	- 3 -	—	- 9 6	—	- 4 6	—	- 6 -	—	- 4 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 9 -	—	- 4 6	—	- 7 6	—	2 13 -	—
	Hampstead	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	—	—	- 11 -	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	- 6 -	—	1 4 6	—
	Hornsey	- 1 6	—	- 3 -	—	- 1 6	—	- 3 -	--	—	—	—	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	- 4 6	—	- 1 6	—	- 16 6	—
	Hoxton	—	—	—	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	- 4 6	—	—	—	—	—	- 1 6	—	- 1 6	—	—	—	- 9 -	—
	Islington	- 18 6	—	- 12 -	—	- 12 -	—	- 3 -	—	- 15 -	—	- 15 -	—	- 13 6	—	- 17 -	—	- 16 6	—	- 9 -	—	6 11 6	—
	TOTAL - - - £.	48 9 6	—	39 19 -	—	51 12 -	—	41 2 6	—	73 16 -	—	86 19 6	—	101 12 -	—	90 3 6	—	118 2 6	—	93 17 -	—	745 18 6	—
LONDON NECROPOLIS and NATIONAL MAUSOLEUM COMPANY, Cemetery at Woking.	In consequence of the large number of burials, which include interments from nearly every London parish, it has not been found possible to obtain a Return in respect of this Cemetery.										—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PADDINGTON BURIAL BOARD, Cemetery at Willesden	Paddington:																						
	St. James', Paddington	45 8 6	—	187 10 5	—	141 16 4	—	104 7 11	—	226 1 5	—	168 9 7	—	274 17 11	—	219 16 7	—	277 3 2	—	183 14 4	—	—	—
	St. Saviour's	23 7 9	—	13 18 6	—	13 18 6	—	13 9 6	—.	13 9 6	—	15 - 3	—	15 - 3	—	9 4 -	—	15 12 6	—	—	—	—	—
	St. Peter's	15 9 2	—	17 - 6	—	17 - 6	—	12 15 9	—	12 15 9	—	13 5 6	—	13 5 6	—	11 9 -	—	13 6 6	—	—	—	—	—
	St. Mary's	12 11 11	—	9 11 9	—	9 11 9	—	18 19 -	—	18 19 -	—	9 15 -	—	9 15 -	—	7 15 6	—	11 6 -	—	—	—	—	—
	St. Mary Magdalene	8 16 8	—	8 8 9	—	8 8 9	—	7 13 3	—	7 13 3	—	6 10 3	—	6 10 3	—	7 5 -	—	7 13 -	—	—	—	—	—
	All Saints	6 15 2	—	4 16 9	—	4 16 9	—	9 15 -	—	9 15 -	—	4 18 6	—	4 18 6	—	4 14 6	—	10 1 -	—	—	—	—	—
	Emmanuel	10 12 8	—	8 19 6	—	8 19 6	—	11 17 9	—	11 17 9	—	8 9 3	—	8 9 3	—	5 13 6	—	8 18 -	—	—	—	—	—
	St. Jude's	5 10 5	—	8 - 6	—	8 - 6	—	4 16 3	—	4 16 3	—	6 4 3	—	6 4 3	—	6 8 -	—	6 2 6	—	—	—	—	—
	St. Matthew's	4 11 8	—	5 - -	—	5 - -	—	4 15 -	—	4 15 -	—	3 8 3	—	3 8 3	—	3 11 6	—	6 17 6	—	—	—	—	—
	St. John Evangelist	7 15 5	—	7 13 -	—	7 13 -	—	9 9 6	—	9 9 6	—	6 - 3	—	6 - 3	—	5 10 -	—	4 16 -	—	—	—	—	—
	St. Paul's	3 10 8	—	4 8 -	--	4 8 -	—	5 12 3	—	5 12 3	—	4 2 9	—	4 2 9	—	6 13 6	—	3 8 -	—	—	—	—	—
	St. Stephen's	12 3 11	—	9 8 6	—	9 8 6	—	10 6 3	—	10 6 3	—	4 12 9	--	4 12 9	—	4 4 -	—	5 7 6	—	—	—	—	—
	St. Luke's, Westbourne Park	1 7 8	—	6 10 6	—	6 10 6	—	5 10 6	.	5 10 6	-	2 15 -	—	2 15	—	5 15	—	5 8 -	—	—	—	—	—
	St. Michael and All Angel's	4 16 5	—	5 2 -	—	5 2 -	—	5 11 6	—	5 11 6	—	4 11 -	—	4 14 -	—	5 19 -	—	2 11 -	—	—	—	—	—
	Holy Trinity	- 2 5	—	10 7 3	—	10 7 3	—	4 19 6		4 19 6	—	2 9 3	—	2 9 3	—	4 8 6	—	2 1 6	—	—	—	—	—
	St. Andrew's	- 17 5	—	- 17 9	—	- 17 9	—	1 8 6	—	1 8 6	—	1 1 3	—	1 1 3	—	1 6 6	—	1 9 -	—	—	—	--	—
	Christ Church	1 16 5	—	3 4 9	—	3 4 9	—	1 15 3	—	1 15 3	—	1 19 3	—	1 19 3	—	1 4 6	—	1 11 -	—	--	—	—	—
	St. Augustine's, Kilburn	30 6 -	—	2 3 9	—	2 3 9	—	1 7 9	—	1 7 9	—	1 10 3	—	1 10 3	—	- 13 6	—	1 12 -	—	—	—	—	—
	St. Luke's, Kilburn	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 3 6	—	- 3 6	—	6 9	-	- 6 9	—	- 13 6	—	- 3 6	--	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL* - - - £.	201 - 3	—	313 2 2	—	267 8 1	—	234 13 11	—	[illegible]	—	265 12 4	—	372 - 8	—	310 5 7	—	385 7 8	—	183 14 4	—	—	—
ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CEMETERY, Kensal Green	The Ecclesiastical Fees referred to are not chargeable upon interments in this Cemetery.				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER-SQUARE, BURIAL BOARD, Cemetery at Hanwell.	St. George, Hanover-square:																						
	Rector	66 15 2	—	70 9 2	—	58 18 -	—	67 10 1	—	67 7 4	—	85 8 6	—	75 2 5	—	95 10 1	—	88 9 3	—	124 10 11	—	800 - 11	
	Clerk-in-Orders	29 - 10	—	29 8 10	—	25 7 -	—	28 18 5	--	29 1 8	—	37 - 6	—	32 19 1	—	41 2 5	—	39 8 3	—	53 16 7	—	346 3 7	
	All fees for service at graves in consecrated ground are paid to the Rector of the Parish and the Clerk in Orders (who acts as Curate at the Parish Church), and the Rector and the Clerk in Orders contribute jointly to the stipend of the Chaplain of the Cemetery.																						
ST. LEONARD'S, SHOREDITCH, BURIAL BOARD	This Burial Board has not provided a Cemetery, but has merely contracted with a Cemetery Authority for the interment of deceased parishioners.							—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
ST. MARY, NEWINGTON, BURIAL BOARD	This Burial Board has not provided a Cemetery.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	--	--	--	—	—	—	—	
ST. MARYLEBONE, East Finchley	The St. Marylebone Cemetery is situated at East Finchley, and for the period of this Return has been and still is the burial ground for the whole Parish of St. Marylebone. No payments have been made for such period to any Incumbents of the Parishes or Ecclesiastical Districts comprised in St. Marylebone, from which bodies have been removed for interment in the consecrated p nor have any fees been paid to parish clerks, sextons, or others in respect thereof. Ecclesiastical fees are paid to the Rector of the Parish for duties performed in connection with interments in the consecrated ground of the Parish Cemetery, and until the death of the last clerk and sexton of the Parish, a composition in lieu of fees was paid to him, but the office has since been ab duties at the Cemetery, and the payments of the composition have accordingly ceased. For amounts paid to the clerk and sexton, *see* separate Return.																						

* These figures are inclusive of the Cemetery Chaplain's salary of 120*l* per annum.

PART I.—PAYMENTS TO INCUMBENTS—*continued.*

NAME OF CEMETERY.	NAME OF PARISH OR ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICT.	Fees for Interments, for the Year ended 30th September 1888.*	Fees for Interments, for the Year ended 30th September 1889.	Fees for Interments, for the Year ended 30th September 1890.	Fees for Interments, for the Year ended 30th September 1891.	Fees for Interments, for the Year ended 30th September 1892.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ST. PANCRAS BURIAL BOARD, Cemetery at East Finchley	St. Pancras	7 4 –	3 17 6	6 15 8	6 5 8	9 4 4
	Old St. Pancras	51 12 –	22 1 3	32 1 8	48 8 6	43 8 –
	Kentish Town	4 13 4	1 15 –	2 9 6	4 4 6	4 13 4
	Camden Town	4 18 8	2 1 3	3 18 10	4 8 10	3 10 –
	St. Peter, Regent-square	4 16 –	1 13 9	2 15 –	3 11 6	4 13 4
	St. Mary, Somers Town	4 10 8	2 – –	4 6 2	5 14 10	4 11 –
	Holy Trinity, Haverstock Hill	5 6 8	3 11 3	4 13 6	5 1 10	7 2 4
	St. John, Fitzroy-square	3 9 4	2 12 6	2 13 2	3 7 2	5 – 4
	St. Paul, Camden-square	– 13 4	– 3 9	1 – 2	1 8 2	1 10 4
	St. Mark, Regent's Park	2 2 8	1 3 9	2 – 4	2 16 4	3 7 8
	Christ Church, Albany-street	4 2 8	1 18 9	3 2 4	4 – 2	4 11 –
	All Saints, Gordon-street	1 1 4	– 7 6	1 14 10	1 14 8	1 15 –
	St. Luke, Kentish Town	2 2 8	1 3 9	1 13 –	2 1 2	2 13 8
	St. Mary Magdalene, Munster-square	1 4 –	– 11 3	2 – 4	2 7 8	3 14 8
	St. Anne, Highgate	1 4 –	– 15 –	– 12 10	1 1 8	1 3 4
	St. Matthew, Oakley-square	2 18 8	1 5 –	2 7 8	3 2 10	1 19 8
	St. Bartholomew, Gray's Inn-road	1 17 4	– 3 9	1 2 –	1 14 8	1 3 4
	St. Jude, Gray's Inn-road	4 – –	1 13 9	1 16 8	2 12 –	2 4 4
	St. Thomas, Elm-road	1 14 8	– 15 –	2 – 4	2 12 –	2 11 4
	St. James, Hampstead-road	4 2 8	1 11 3	2 2 2	3 – 8	2 6 8
	St. Martin, Gospel Oak	2 8 –	1 10 –	1 18 6	3 2 10	3 14 8
	St. Saviour, London-street	2 8 –	– 16 3	1 5 8	2 9 10	3 – 8
	St. Andrew, Malden-road	4 2 8	2 13 9	4 11 8	6 1 4	6 6 –
	Christ Church, Somers Town	2 8 –	– 15 –	1 7 6	1 14 8	2 16 –

TOTAL for 5 Years:	£. s. d.
1888	252 17 2
1889	234 4 5
1890	265 15 3
1891	299 5 9
1892	306 – 8
	£. 1,358 3 3

* In accordance with the terms of the Local Act the Fees are distributed annually.

Part I.—Payments to Incumbents—*continued.*

NAME OF CEMETERY.	NAME OF PARISH OR ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICT.	Half-year ended 31st March 1888.		Half-year ended 30th September 1888.		Half-year ended 31st March 1889.		Half-year ended 30th September 1889.		Half-year ended 31st March 1890.		Half-year ended 30th September 1890.		Half-year ended 31st March 1891.		Half-year ended 30th September 1891.		Half-year ended 31st March 1892.		Half-year ended 30th September 1892.		TOTA	
		Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interment
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK, BURIAL BOARD	This Burial Board, instead of providing a separate burial ground, has arranged for the interment of deceased parishioners in a reserved part of the London Necropolis Company's Cemetery at Woking. The payments to incumbents, &c., are made by the London Necropolis Company, which, on account of the large number of interments in their cemetery, which include interments fr London parish, has not been able to furnish any return.																						
SOUTH METROPOLITAN CEMETERY COMPANY, Cemetery at Norwood, S.E.	St. Luke's, Norwood	9 15 -	—	11 2 6	—	9 12 6	—	6 5 -	—	8 5 -	—	15 - -	—	10 15 -	—	12 5 -	—	7 10 -	—	10 17 6	—	101 7 6	—
	Christ Church, Norwood	1 10 -	—	3 - -	—	2 5 -	—	1 17 6	—	2 17 6	—	2 12 6	—	2 5 -	—	1 10 -	—	2 10 -	—	1 10 -	—	21 17 6	—
	Emmanuel, Norwood	3 - -	—	2 5 -	—	1 17 6	—	2 5 -	—	4 10 -	—	8 2 6	—	6 - -	—	6 15 -	—	2 12 6	—	5 5 -	—	42 12 6	—
	All Saints, Norwood	—	—	- 15 -	—	- 15 -	—	- 15 -	—	1 17 6	—	1 2 6	—	—	—	1 17 6	—	2 2 6	—	1 10 -	—	10 15 -	—
	St. John's, Croydon	5 15 -	—	4 2 6	—	5 10 -	—	4 17 6	—	5 17 6	—	7 12 6	—	5 2 6	—	6 - -	—	4 15 -	—	14 2 6	—	63 15 -	—
	St. John's, Penge	3 5 -	—	1 - -	—	1 2 6	—	- 15 -	—	- 15 -	—	1 15 -	—	- 15 -	—	- 15 -	—	- 15 -	—	3 - -	—	13 17 6	—
	St. Mary. Bermondsey	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 15 -	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	- 15 -	—	- 15 -	—	- 7 6	—	4 2 6	—
	St. James', Bermondsey	1 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	1 2 6	—	—	—	- 15 -	—	1 17 6	—	- 15 -	—	- 15 -	—	1 2 6	—	8 5 -	—
	St. Paul, Bermondsey	1 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	2 5 -	—
	St. Ann's, Bermondsey	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	1 10 -	—
	St. Matthew, Brixton	16 5 -	—	21 15 -	—	20 2 6	—	17 17 6	—	17 5 -	—	28 2 6	—	16 7 6	—	30 5 -	—	14 5 -	—	28 5 -	—	210 10 -	—
	St. Saviour, Brixton	1 2 6	—	3 - -	—	1 2 6	—	2 12 6	—	2 5 -	—	3 7 6	—	3 - -	—	2 5 -	—	1 17 6	—	2 12 6	—	23 5 -	—
	St. Andrew, Brixton	6 - -	—	3 7 6	—	5 10 -	—	4 2 6	—	3 7 6	—	5 5 -	—	4 17 6	—	4 10 -	—	4 2 6	—	5 12 6	—	46 15 -	—
	St. Jude's, Brixton	6 15 -	—	4 2 6	—	5 17 6	—	5 2 6	—	4 17 6	—	7 17 6	—	8 5 -	—	7 2 6	—	5 17 6	—	7 10 -	—	63 7 6	—
	St. John's. Brixton	8 12 6	—	8 15 -	—	8 15 -	—	7 12 6	—	8 - -	—	7 17 6	—	6 15 -	—	4 10 -	—	4 2 6	—	5 2 6	—	70 2 6	—
	St. Paul, Brixton	4 15 -	—	1 2 6	—	3 - -	—	1 17 6	—	3 7 6	—	1 10 -	—	2 12 6	—	3 7 6	—	5 5 -	—	4 5 -	—	31 2 6	—
	Christ Church, Brixton	1 17 6	—	- 15 -	—	1 2 6	—	4 10 -	—	1 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 5 -	—	2 12 6	—	21 - -	—
	Holy Trinity, Brixton	3 - -	—	5 - -	—	1 17 6	—	5 10 -	—	4 2 6	—	4 10 -	—	6 - -	—	9 - -	—	5 2 6	—	8 17 6	—	53 - -	—
	St. Michael, Brixton	1 17 6	—	1 2 6	—	2 5 -	—	2 17 6	—	3 - -	—	1 10 -	—	3 10 -	—	4 17 6	—	- 15 -	—	3 7 6	—	25 2 6	—
	St. John's, Westminster	1 15 -	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	1 2 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 15 -	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	5 10 -	—
	St. Margeret's, Westminster	2 5 -	—	- 15 -	—	- 15 -	—	1 2 6	—	1 2 6	—	1 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	2 2 6	—	—	—	1 17 6	—	11 15 -	—
	St. James', Westminster	—	—	- 15 -	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	2 7 6	—	- 15 -	—	1 7 6	—	- 15 -	—	- 15 -	—	- 7 6	—	7 10 -	—
	St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Westminster	- 7 6	—	- 15 -	—	—	—	- 15 -	—	- 7 6	—	1 15 -	—	1 2 6	—	- 15 -	—	—	—	—	—	5 17 6	—
	St. George's Hanover-square	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 - -	—	1 - -	—
	St. Clement Danes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—
	St. Bartholomew, Smithfield	- 7 6	—	- 15 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	1 2 6	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	3 - -	—
	St. Leonard's Streatham	20 5 -	19 2 6	17 12 6	17 10 -	24 5 -	15 - -	18 - -	12 7 6	15 2 6	14 5 -	26 - -	21 7 6	19 7 6	14 2 6	27 7 6	19 10 -	15 2 6	12 5 -	27 5 -	21 5 -	210 7 6	166 15
	St. Andrew, Streatham	—	—	3 - -	- 7 6	1 17 6	- 15 -	2 5 -	—	1 10 -	—	1 17 6	- 15 -	1 2 6	—	4 - -	2 - -	4 10 -	- 15 -	2 5 -	- 7 6	22 7 6	5 -
	Emmanuel, Streatham	7 17 6	- 7 6	3 15 -	- 15 -	5 5 -	1 2 6	5 5 -	—	4 10 -	- 15 -	4 - -	- 15 -	2 - -	1 7 6	9 10 -	2 2 6	3 7 6	1 2 6	6 7 6	1 2 6	51 17 6	9 10
	Christ Church, Streatham	3 15 -	- 7 6	5 17 6	1 2 6	5 10 -	- 15 -	5 5 -	- 7 6	5 15 -	- 7 6	5 10 -	1 2 6	8 5 -	6 - -	3 - -	1 - -	3 - -	1 12 6	6 2 6	4 5 -	52 - -	17 -
	Holy Trinity, Clapham	6 - -	15 - -	5 - -	14 2 6	5 5 -	9 15 -	6 5 -	10 10 -	7 5 -	7 5 -	7 17 6	16 2 6	6 - -	10 17 6	8 10 -	16 5 -	6 - -	15 5 -	5 5 -	14 17 6	63 7 6	130 -
	St. Paul, Clapham	4 - -	12 2 6	4 2 6	9 - -	9 5 -	9 10 -	3 - -	12 - -	4 - -	12 5 -	5 2 6	11 - -	3 15 -	12 - -	5 5 -	15 - -	4 5 -	10 5 -	5 - -	13 - -	47 15 -	116 2
	Christ Church, Clapham	6 - -	8 5 -	5 17 6	8 - -	3 - -	6 - -	5 2 6	8 - -	4 7 6	4 5 -	5 - -	5 2 6	4 15 -	4 12 6	6 - -	5 12 6	3 - -	3 15 -	5 7 6	7 5 -	48 10 -	60 17
	All Saints, Clapham	2 12 6	6 - -	2 - -	2 17 6	3 10 -	4 5 -	3 12 6	4 5 -	1 17 6	4 10 -	2 2 6	3 - -	- 15 -	1 2 6	1 2 6	3 - -	1 17 6	2 5 -	1 17 6	2 12 6	21 7 6	33 17
	St. James', Clapham	4 - -	3 7 6	6 - -	5 17 6	8 5 -	6 5 -	5 17 6	5 - -	5 - -	5 5 -	4 - -	6 2 6	3 12 6	5 5 -	5 12 6	10 10 -	4 10 -	5 5 -	6 5 -	7 10 -	53 2 6	60
	St. John's, Clapham	1 17 6	3 - -	3 - -	7 7 6	3 12 6	4 5 -	1 10 -	3 - -	3 2 6	4 15 -	1 5 -	4 - -	2 15 -	6 2 6	2 15 -	5 10 -	2 5 -	3 - -	3 12 6	6 - -	25 15 -	47 -
	Ascension, Clapham	1 17 6	2 17 6	1 15 -	2 - -	1 10 -	- 15 -	1 10 -	1 2 6	1 10 -	—	3 - -	- 15 -	2 - -	1 - -	1 15 -	2 5 -	1 17 6	2 5 -	2 - -	1 7 6	18 15 -	14
	St. Mary, Battersea	3 15 -	—	6 - -	—	5 10 -	—	5 12 6	—	8 12 6	—	7 17 6	—	4 17 6	—	8 12 6	—	6 15 -	—	10 10 -	—	68 2 6	—
	St. Phillip, Battersea	1 10 -	—	1 2 6	—	1 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 15 -	—
	All Saints, Wandsworth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 17 6	—	3 12 6	—	1 10 -	—	1 10 -	—	3 - -	—	—	—	11 10 -	—
	All Saints, Rotherhithe	- 15 -	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	1 17 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	1 2 6	—	—	—	5 5 -	—
	St. Barnabas, Rotherhithe	- 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 7 6	—
	Christ Church, Rotherhithe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 7 6	—
	St. Mary, Bermondsey	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	1 2 6	—	1 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 - -	—
	St. James', Bermondsey	1 10 -	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	1 2 6	—	- 15 -	—	1 17 6	—	- 15 -	—	- 15 -	—	1 2 6	—	—	—	8 5 -	—
	St. Paul, Bermondsey	1 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	2 5 -	—
	St. Ann's, Bermondsey	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	1 17 6	—
	St. Mary, Newington	3 - -	—	3 12 6	—	4 10 -	—	1 10 -	—	3 15 -	—	2 12 6	—	3 7 6	—	4 15 -	—	1 10 -	—	2 12 6	—	31 5 -	—
	St. Stephen's, Newington	1 2 6	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	1 2 6	—	—	—	- 15 -	—	—	—	- 15 -	—	4 10 -	—
	All Souls, Newington	- 15 -	—	1 17 6	—	1 17 6	—	—	—	1 10 -	—	1 17 6	—	1 17 6	—	- 15 -	—	—	—	- 15 -	—	11 5 -	—
	St. John's, Newington	1 2 6	—	- 15 -	—	- 15 -	—	—	—	1 2 6	—	- 7 6	—	1 10 -	—	- 7 6	—	- 15 -	—	1 17 6	—	8 12 6	—
	St. Peter, Newington	1 2 6	—	1 10 -	—	1 17 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 15 -	—	7 10 -	—

PART I.—PAYMENTS TO INCUMBENTS—*continued.*

NAME OF CEMETERY.	NAME OF PARISH OR ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICT.	Half-year ended 31st March 1888.		Half-year ended 30th September 1888.		Half-year ended 31st March 1889.		Half-year ended 30th September 1889.		Half-year ended 31st March 1890.		Half-year ended 30th September 1890.		Half-year ended 31st March 1891.		Half-year ended 30th September 1891.		Half-year ended 31st March 1892.		Half-year ended 30th September 1892.		TOTAL.		
		Fees for Non Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	TOTAL Fees for all Interments.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
SOUTH METROPOLITAN, Norwood —*continued.*	St. Paul, Newington	3 - -	—	1 17 6	—	3 - -	—	3 15 -	—	3 - -	—	1 17 6	—	1 2 6	—	3 5 -	—	1 17 6	—	3 15 -	—	26 10 -	—	26 10 -
	Holy Trinity, Newington	- 7 6	—	1 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	2 10 -	—	—	—	- 15 -	—	1 2 6	—	- 7 6	—	1 2 6	—	7 7 6	—	7 7 6
	All Saints, Newington	—	—	—	—	- 15 -	—	—	—	1 2 6	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 5 -	—	2 5 -
	St. Mark's, Newington	—	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	- 15 -	—	- 15 -	—	—	—	2 5 -	—	2 5 -
	St. George's, Southwark	1 17 6	—	- 15 -	—	1 17 6	—	1 2 6	—	1 17 6	—	1 10 -	—	1 2 6	—	2 12 6	—	6 7 6	—	2 5 -	—	21 7 6	—	21 7 6
	St. Paul's, Southwark	- 15 -	—	—	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	- 15 -	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	2 12 6	—	2 12 6
	St. Jude's, Southwark	- 15 -	—	1 2 6	—	1 2 6	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	1 17 6	—	1 10 -	—	1 2 6	—	1 2 6	—	1 10 -	—	10 10 -	—	10 10 -
	St. Andrew's, Southwark	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	- 15 -	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 10 -	—	1 10 -
	St. Olave's, Southwark	—	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	- 15 -	—	- 15 -
	St. John's, Southwark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6
	St. Saviour's, Southwark	—	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	- 15 -	—	1 2 6	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	1 17 6	—	1 2 6	—	6 - -	—	6 - -
	St. Giles', Camberwell	4 7 6	—	7 15 -	—	6 5 -	—	5 12 6	—	8 10 -	—	9 2 6	—	8 12 6	—	11 2 6	—	7 12 6	—	8 17 6	—	77 17 6	—	77 17 6
	St. James', Camberwell	- 7 6	—	1 10 -	—	- 15 -	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	1 17 6	—	- 15 -	—	—	—	2 12 6	—	8 5 -	—	8 5 -
	St. Antholin, Camberwell	1 - -	—	- 15 -	—	1 2 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	1 2 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	5 10 -	—	5 10 -
	St. John's, Camberwell	2 5 -	—	1 - -	—	1 2 6	—	- 15 -	—	2 2 6	—	- 15 -	—	—	—	4 7 6	—	6 5 -	—	2 12 6	—	21 5 -	—	21 5 -
	St. Phillips, Camberwell	1 15 -	—	—	—	- 15 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	3 5 -	—	3 5 -
	St. Mary, Camberwell	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	1 2 6	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	- 15 -	—	—	—	- 15 -	—	4 2 6	—	4 2 6
	St. Saviour, Camberwell	—	—	- 15 -	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2 6	—	1 2 6
	Camden, Camberwell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	1 2 6	—	1 2 6
	Christchurch, Camberwell	- 7 6	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	1 17 6	—	1 17 6
	St George, Camberwell	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 17 6	—	1 17 6	—	—	—	1 10 -	—	- 15 -	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	6 15 -	—	6 15 -
	Emmanuel, Camberwell	- 15 -	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 15 -	—	—	—	- 15 -	—	3 7 6	—	3 7 6
	St. Mary, Lambeth	- 15 -	—	1 10 -	—	1 2 6	—	2 5 -	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	1 2 6	—	1 10 -	—	- 7 6	—	1 10 -	—	10 10 -	—	10 10 -
	Holy Trinity, Lambeth	1 10 -	—	- 7 6	—	2 5 -	—	—	—	2 12 6	—	2 5 -	—	- 15 -	—	2 5 -	—	1 2 6	—	—	—	13 2 6	—	13 2 6
	All Saints', Lambeth	1 2 6	—	- 15 -	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	- 15 -	—	- 15 -	—	—	—	1 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	4 17 6	—	4 17 6
	St. Andrew's, Lambeth	- 15 -	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	2 5 -	—	2 5 -
	St. Thomas, Lambeth	—	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	2 5 -	—	2 5 -
	St. Mary-the-Less, Lambeth	- 7 6	—	1 10 -	—	1 10 -	—	1 17 6	—	- 15 -	—	- 15 -	—	- 15 -	—	—	—	—	—	- 15 -	—	8 5 -	—	8 5 -
	St. John's, Waterloo	- 15 -	—	—	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	- 15 -	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	2 12 6	—	2 12 6
	Christchurch, Surrey	—	—	1 2 6	—	- 15 -	—	1 2 6	—	- 15 -	—	1 2 6	—	1 7 6	—	1 2 6	—	- 15 -	—	- 15 -	—	8 17 6	—	8 17 6
	St. Mark's, Kennington	1 17 6	—	3 15 -	—	4 17 6	—	12 - -	—	6 15 -	—	3 - -	—	5 15 -	—	6 15 -	—	3 15 -	—	5 5 -	—	53 15 -	—	53 15 -
	St. Agnes, Kennington	- 7 6	—	—	—	1 2 6	—	- 15 -	—	—	—	- 15 -	—	—	—	1 17 6	—	- 7 6	—	- 15 -	—	6 - -	—	6 - -
	St. Ann's, Kennington	1 10 -	—	1 2 6	—	- 15 -	—	1 10 -	—	4 - -	—	1 10 -	—	1 2 6	—	3 - -	—	—	—	—	—	14 10 -	—	14 10 -
	St. Phillip's, Kennington	1 10 -	—	1 2 6	—	1 10 -	—	1 2 6	—	1 2 6	—	1 2 6	—	1 2 6	—	1 2 6	—	- 15 -	—	—	—	10 10 -	—	10 10 -
	St. Barnabas, Kennington	1 17 6	—	1 17 6	—	3 2 6	—	2 17 6	—	1 17 6	—	4 7 6	—	2 10 -	—	2 5 -	—	- 15 -	—	2 5 -	—	23 15 -	—	23 15 -
	St. James', Kennington	1 10 -	—	2 5 -	—	2 5 -	—	1 17 6	—	—	—	1 15 -	—	- 15 -	—	- 7 6	—	1 10 -	—	1 2 6	—	13 7 6	—	13 7 6
	St. Stephen's, Kennington	1 17 6	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	1 15 -	—	1 2 6	—	1 2 6	—	1 2 6	—	—	—	2 2 6	—	9 10 -	—	9 10 -
	All Saints', Kennington	- 15 -	—	- 7 6	—	—	—	- 7 6	—	1 2 6	—	2 10 -	—	- 7 6	—	1 7 6	—	1 17 6	—	2 5 -	—	11 - -	—	11 - -
	St. John's, Kennington	—	—	- 7 6	—	1 17 6	—	1 15 -	—	- 7 6	—	1 2 6	—	—	—	1 10 -	—	- 7 6	—	- 7 6	—	7 15 -	—	7 15 -
	TOTAL - - - £.	191 12 6	70 10 -	184 - -	69 - -	202 12 6	58 7 6	187 15 -	56 12 6	197 - -	53 12 6	227 15 -	70 2 6	186 12 6	62 10 -	252 7 6	82 15 -	177 15 -	57 15 -	244 2 6	79 12 6	2,051 12 6	660 17 6	2,712 10 -
ST. ANNE, WESTMINSTER, BURIAL BOARD: (Part of London Necropolis Company's Cemetery at Woking.)	- - - - - - - -	- 12 4	- 7 -	- 18 6	- 13 -	- 6 2	- 5 -	—	- 9 -	1 4 8	- 3 -	- 6 2	- 11 -	—	- 10 -	- 12 4	- 14 -	—	- 13 -	- 6 2	- 11 -	4 6 4	4 16 -	9 2 4
ST. MARGARET AND ST. JOHN, WESTMINSTER, BURIAL BOARD: (Part of London Necropolis Company's Cemetery at Woking.)	St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster	1 4 8	2 16 -	2 3 2	1 10 -	2 9 4	2 7 -	2 9 4	1 15 -	2 15 6	1 15 -	2 3 2	1 11 -	1 10 10	1 14 -	1 4 8	1 18 -	- 18 6	2 1 -	2 3 2	1 9 -	19 2 4	18 16 -	37 18 4

Part II.—PAYMENTS TO PARISH CLERKS, SEXTONS, OR OTHER ECCLESIASTICAL OFFICIALS.

NAME OF CEMETERY.	NAME OF PARISH OR ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICT.	Half-year ended 31st March 1888.		Half-year ended 30th September 1888.		Half-year ended 31st March 1889.		Half-year ended 30th September 1889.		Half-year ended 31st March 1890.		Half-year ended 30th September 1890.		Half-year ended 31st March 1891.		Half-year ended 30th September 1891.		Half-year ended 31st March 1892.		Half-year ended 30th September 1892.		TOTAL	
		Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interments.	Fees for Non-Pauper Interments.	Fees for Pauper Interment
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
St. Mary, Islington, East Finchley	St. Mary, Islington *	25 6 –	14 3 –	21 11 –	10 7 –	25 9 –	14 4 –	20 1 –	10 12 –	26 13 –	16 15 –	21 2 –	9 18 –	29 7 –	16 14 –	26 1 –	14 – –	33 8 –	17 6 –	20 4 –	10 12 –	249 2 –	134 11
St. Marylebone, East Finchley	St. Marylebone †	50 11 6	—	44 5 6	—	50 18 6	—	40 1 6	—	66 17 –	—	48 2 6	—	57 15 –	—	54 5 –	—	(To 22 February 1892.) 52 13 6	—	—	—	465 10 –	—

* Fees not divided among ecclesiastical districts.

† Composition in lieu of fees paid to late clerk and sexton now deceased. *See* Return of Fees paid to Incumbents.

NAME OF CEMETERY.	NAME OF PARISH OR ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICT.	Fees for Interments, for the Year ended 30th September 1888.*	Fees for Interments, for the Year ended 30th September 1889.	Fees for Interments, for the Year ended 30th September 1890	Fees for Interments, for the Year ended 30th September 1891.	Fees for Interments, for the Year ended 30th September 1892.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
St. Pancras, East Finchley	St. Pancras	25 – –	25 – –	25 – –	25 – –	25 – –

* In accordance with the terms of the Local Act the Fees are distributed annually.

CEMETERY COMPANIES, &c.

RETURNS from all Cemetery Companies and Burial Boards, having Offices within the Administrative County of London and the City of London, of the Half-Yearly Payments made during each of the Five Years ending the 30 September 1892 to each of the several Incumbents for the time being of each of the various Parishes or Ecclesiastical Districts from which Bodies have been removed for Interment in the Consecrated portions of their Cemeteries, &c.; And, of the Fees paid during the same period by the same Bodies to Parish Clerks, Sextons, or other Ecclesiastical Officials in respect of such Interments as aforesaid, distinguishing in each case those of Paupers.

(*Mr. Picton.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
11 *December* 1893.

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CIVIL SERVICE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 12 April 1892;—*for*,

COPY "of Paper showing the manner in which the RECOMMENDATIONS of the ROYAL COMMISSION with respect to the CIVIL SERVICE have been dealt with."

Treasury Chambers,
12 February 1894.

R. E. WELBY.

In the following Paper the recommendations of the Royal Commission have been stated as succinctly as possible on the left hand of the page, and the manner of carrying them into effect is shown side by side with them on the right hand. Wherever, for any reason, the recommendations were adopted with modifications, the reasons for the modifications have been given. It will be seen that in nearly every case they have been due to the necessity of adapting the new order of things to existing establishments which were marked by great variety of classification and regulation:—

GENERAL.

1. The Regulations affecting the several grades should apply to the Service throughout, and be embodied in an Order in Council, which should fix rules as to holidays, hours, sick-leave, &c.

These last should be absolutely uniform throughout the Civil Service, except that, as regards holidays, it is not necessary that the two Divisions of the Service, or even perhaps different grades in each Division, should have the same limits laid down.

General Regulations carrying out these recommendations as far as possible have been formulated in two Orders in Council:

(1.) That of the 21st March 1890, relating to what was formerly called the Lower, and is now the Second, Division.

(2.) That of the 15th August 1890, relating to all permanent officers in the Civil Service drawing salaries, or placed on scales of salary, in excess of those of the Second Division as constituted by the Order in Council of the 21st March 1890.

HOLIDAYS:

1. In the case of the *Second Division* it was found possible to lay down a scale which is absolutely uniform for all future intrants, and which, as regards existing officers, is subject only to the slight qualification that existing rights are to be respected. The Regulation is laid down in Clause 8 of the Order in Council of the 21st March 1890, which is as follows:

> "The ordinary annual holidays allowed "to Clerks shall not exceed fourteen "week-days during each of their first five "years of service, and twenty-one week-"days thereafter, exclusive in both cases "of Christmas Day, Good Friday, the "Queen's Birthday, and (subject to the "convenience of the public service) the "four Bank Holidays: Provided that

> "nothing in this clause shall affect the "rights of existing Clerks who, under "the Regulations of the respective "Departments in which they are serving, "are entitled to holidays in excess of "those herein prescribed."

2. In the case of the classes of officers coming under the operation of the Order in Council of the 15th August 1890, the difficulties of laying down an absolutely uniform rule were greater, because of the different character of the work performed by the various classes of officers affected, from the rank of the permanent Heads of Departments down to Junior Clerks, and also owing to the greater diversity in the existing practice of the different Departments. The Treasury concurred in the opinion of the Royal Commission, that the uniformity of the rules as to holidays should, in these circumstances, be subject to the qualification that "it is not necessary to have the same limits for the two Divisions of the Service, or, possibly, for the different grades within the same Division." While, therefore, the Treasury could not recommend a rigid scale of holidays to be applied to all, they thought that a solution could be found and a considerable step made in the right direction if, in view of the diversity in the work and responsibilities of different officers, a discretion were left to Heads of Departments in fixing holidays, subject to a maximum which should be absolutely the same for all Departments. It was also necessary, as in the case of the Second Division, to reserve existing rights, and a Regulation was made as follows (Clause 7 of the Order in Council of 15th August 1890):

> "The ordinary annual holidays allowed "to officers shall not exceed thirty-six "week-days during each of their first "ten years of service and forty-eight "week-days thereafter, exclusive in both "cases of Christmas Day, Good Friday, "the Queen's Birthday, and (subject to "the convenience of the public service) "the four Bank Holidays: Provided "that nothing in this clause shall affect "the rights of existing officers who, "under the Regulations of the respective "Departments in which they are serving, "are entitled to holidays in excess of "those herein prescribed."

HOURS:

See below.

SICK-LEAVE:

Identical rules have been laid down in both the Orders referred to (Clause 9 of the Order in Council of the 21st March 1890, and Clause

Clause 8 of the Order in Council of the 15th August 1890). The rule is as follows :

> “ Sick-leave may be granted by the
> “ Head of a Department to any Clerk
> “ [officer] serving in such Department,
> “ but subject to the following conditions,
> “ viz. :—
>
> “ (1.) After two days’ continuous
> “ absence, a certificate by a duly qualified
> “ medical practitioner shall be required.
>
> “ (2.) If the number of days during which
> “ any Clerk [officer] in any year is absent
> “ without such medical certificate shall
> “ exceed seven in the aggregate, the
> “ number of days by which such aggregate
> “ period of absence exceeds seven shall be
> “ deducted from the amount of ordinary
> “ annual holidays which may be allowed
> “ under Clause eight [seven] of this
> “ Order.
>
> “ (3.) Continuous sick-leave on full
> “ salary shall not be granted for any
> “ period longer than six months, but at
> “ the expiration of such six months the
> “ Head of the Department may at his
> “ discretion grant further leave, with
> “ salary at half the ordinary rate, for
> “ any period not exceeding six months.
> “ After twelve months’ continuous sick-
> “ leave no Clerk [officer] shall be paid any
> “ salary, except with the consent of the
> “ Commissioners of the Treasury, who
> “ may at their discretion, in special
> “ circumstances, allow payment of salary
> “ during any further period of sick-leave
> “ to a Clerk [*om.* “ to a Clerk ”] at a rate
> “ not exceeding the amount of pension
> “ (if any) for which, at the expiration
> “ of twelve months’ sick-leave, the Clerk
> “ [officer] would have been qualified.
>
> “ (4.) Cases of repeated but not
> “ continuous sick-leave amounting in the
> “ aggregate to upwards of twelve months
> “ during any period of eighteen months
> “ shall be reported to the Commissioners
> “ of the Treasury, who shall decide the
> “ payments in respect of salary to be
> “ made during such sick-leave.”

2. The hours should be fixed in all Offices at seven, a proportionate reduction of Staff being made on the adoption of the system.

Every opportunity has been taken of carrying out the extension of hours from six to seven wherever the former had been the rule. The obstacles in the way of the complete and immediate adoption of the seven hours’ day have been (1) the difficulty of making at once the needful reduction of staff in some branches in order to avoid increase of expenditure; (2) the important question how far it is expedient in the case of Officers who are more highly paid than the Second

Second Division to recognise any reasonable expectation of receiving extra remuneration for a seventh hour's attendance. In the case of the Second Division, this second point did not arise, because the Orders in Council establishing the Lower Division had recognised a claim to a minimum salary for seven hours' attendance of 15 *l.* more than was payable for six hours; but there was no such provision for more highly paid Officers. The Royal Commission expressed the opinion that it did not necessarily follow that in their case a requirement of seven hours' attendance should involve increased pay. While the Treasury endorsed this view, they had to consider the practical question how far a sense of hardship might be felt by persons who were suddenly compelled to attend an extra hour, without any increase of remuneration; and from this point of view it appeared expedient to consider whether, as an act of grace, some pecuniary consideration might not be given to persons receiving salaries below a certain limit in return for their giving an extra hour's attendance. It was held that in the case of persons receiving considerable salaries the extra hour's attendance ought to be required without increase of pay.

It has accordingly been ruled that persons rising to a maximum above 500 *l.* per annum should attend for a seventh hour, if required, without increase of pay, and persons rising to a maximum not exceeding 500 *l.* per annum should receive additions for the seventh hour as follows, viz.:

	£.	£.
Officers rising to a maximum not less than 400 *l.*, and not exceeding	500	30
Officers rising to a maximum not less than	350	25
Ditto - - - ditto	300	20
Ditto - - - ditto	200	15

These additions are temporary, lasting only so long as the officer remains in the class in which he was at the time of the extension of hours.

Also it has been made the rule that all future intrants of whatever rank shall attend for not less than seven hours daily at the rates of salary previously in force for six hours.

Thus in a comparatively short space of time all officers will be on the seven hours' system, and it may be said generally that only in a very small number of offices is the attendance limited to six hours, and in practically none do the Second Division Clerks attend less than seven hours.

The clauses of the Orders in Council dealing with the subject are as follows:

Clauses

Clauses 13 and 14 of the Order in Council of the 21st March 1890 relating to the *Second Division :*

> " 13. All Clerks appointed after the " Twenty-eighth May One thousand eight " hundred and eighty-nine, and all Clerks " appointed before that date who shall be " promoted to the higher grade of the " Second Division established by Clause " four of this Order, shall be required to " give a regular attendance of not less " than seven hours daily ; and, as regards " all other Clerks appointed before the " Twenty-eighth May One thousand eight " hundred and eighty-nine, who are giving, " at the date of this Order, an attendance " of six hours only, the hours of attendance shall be extended to seven, so soon " as circumstances will permit, on the " conditions specified in Clause fourteen " of this Order, subject, in each case, to " agreement between the Commissioners " of the Treasury and the Heads of the " respective Departments in which such " Clerks are serving as to the date of such " extension of hours, and the reduction " in the numbers of such Clerks to be " made consequent thereon.
>
> " 14. Clerks who were appointed before " the Twenty-eighth May One thousand " eight hundred and eighty-nine, and who " may be called upon at any time antecedent to their promotion to the higher " grade of the Second Division to attend " seven hours instead of six, shall be " granted an increase of salary of fifteen " pounds per annum from the date on " which the extension of hours takes " place ; but Clerks who at the date of " their promotion to such higher grade " are giving six hours' attendance only " shall, on promotion, give an attendance " of seven hours without any such increase " of salary."

and Clause 4 of the Order in Council of the 15th August 1890 :

> " 4. All officers appointed after the " date of this Order, and all officers who " shall after the date of this Order be " promoted to any class carrying increase " of salary, immediate or prospective, " shall be liable to give an attendance of " not less than seven hours a day, without " any addition to the rates of salary in " force at the date of this Order for a " daily attendance of six hours :
>
> " Provided that no person promoted to " a higher post shall in any case suffer " immediate pecuniary loss by such promotion."

Clause

3. Promotion *by merit* should be the strict rule.	This is prescribed as a rule of the service. Compare Clause 6 of the Order in Council of the 21st March 1890, and Clause 5 of the Order in Council of the 15th August 1890.
4. Attendance books should be provided, and their use made compulsory on all members of the Service. Work at home should also, if necessary, be done outside official hours.	Clause 10 of the Order in Council of the 21st March 1890 is as follows : “10. An Attendance Book shall be “ kept in every Department, in which the “ times of arrival and departure of every “ Clerk shall be daily recorded.” A similar provision is made in Clause 9 of the Order in Council of the 15th August 1890.
5. Directorships of companies, or any work which is incompatible with giving “whole time,” should not be undertaken by Civil servants.	Clause 11 of the Order in Council of the 21st March 1890, and Clause 11 of that of the 15th August 1890, are in the same terms : “ 11. No Clerk [officer] shall be allowed “ to accept any part in the management “ of any society, or any trading, com- “ mercial, or financial company of what- “ ever description, which would require “ the attendance of such Clerk [officer] at “ any time between the hours of ten a.m. “ and six p.m.”

II.—TREASURY CONTROL OVER CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS.

1. The normal establishment for each Department should be formulated by the Department in accordance with the Order in Council.	No scheme has been formulated for the Clerks and Officers of the Houses of Lords and Commons. Excluding these, all Departments have submitted schemes to the Treasury, except the Foreign Office, which was dealt with separately by the Royal Commission in their Fourth Report.
2. This should be referred to a *Permanent Committee,* to consist (say) of a Principal Treasury Officer and four others, of whom one should represent the Civil Service Commission and another should represent one of the Revenue Departments. This Committee should have full power to consider all questions affecting establishments, including pensions, and to review periodically all offices, their recommendations and proceedings being all officially recorded.	The reasons why the Treasury considered it impracticable to refer generally questions of establishment to a Committee constructed as the Royal Commission proposed are fully explained in the Treasury Minute of the 10th August 1889, presented to Parliament. On these grounds it was decided to retain unimpaired the responsibility of the Treasury for establishments generally ; but there appeared to be a class of cases where a committee on the lines recommended might be most usefully employed, and where the employment of such a committee would further the objects aimed at by the Royal Commission, viz., effective control over establishments. Such cases are those in which there is irreconcileable difference of opinion between the Treasury and the heads of a Department on particular questions affecting the establishment to be sanctioned for that Department. Accordingly by Clauses 17 and 18 of the Order in Council of the 15th August 1890 provision was made for the establishment of such a Consultative Committee, and for the reference to them of the class of cases referred to.

“17. At

> "17. At the beginning of each calendar "year the Commissioners of the Treasury "shall nominate four Principal Officers "of Public Departments to serve on a "Consultative Committee to advise the "Commissioners upon questions of staff, "salary, and organisation for the calendar "year then beginning. One of such four "members shall be the Permanent "Secretary, or (in his absence) the "Assistant Secretary, of the Treasury, "and another shall be a representative "of the Civil Service Commissioners; "the remaining two shall be selected at "the discretion of the Commissioners of "the Treasury.
>
> "If the particular Department con-"cerned in the inquiry be not represented "on such Committee, there shall be "added to it for the particular occasion "a representative of such Department.
>
> "If the Department concerned in the "inquiry be represented on such Com-"mittee, there shall be added, for each "occasion, one other temporary member, "being a Principal Officer of some other "Department."
>
> "18. If proposals for increase of staff "or pay, or for reorganization of a "Department, have been submitted to "the Commissioners of the Treasury, and "the chief authority of the Department "is not satisfied with the decision of the "Commissioners thereupon, it shall be "open to such chief authority to move "the Chancellor of the Exchequer to "refer the proposals, together with the "decision thereupon, to the Consultative "Committee, and on the Chancellor of "the Exchequer consenting to such "reference, the Consultative Committee "shall examine the subject and report "thereupon to the Commissioners of the "Treasury."

The permanent members of the Consultative Committee for the year 1894 are the Permanent Secretary of the Treasury, the Permanent Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, the senior Civil Service Commissioner, and the Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue.

Provision is also made for periodical review of establishments (Clause 16).

> "16. It shall be competent for the "Commissioners of the Treasury to direct, "should they see cause, that inquiry be "made at intervals of not less than five "years into the pay and numbers of "officers employed by any Department "of State."

III.—TRANSFERS.

It should be made clear that all clerks entering the service are liable to be called upon to serve in any office at any time. Redundants, when efficient, should be transferred to other Departments where they could be used. This should be done whenever possible before fresh men are introduced into any class.	The clerks forming the Second Division of the Civil Service are already transferable according as the public interests require. In consequence of the less homogeneous character of the present Upper Division, it is not practicable to ensure general transferability; but no opportunity is lost of absorbing a Redundant, if a suitable one can be found, before any vacancy is filled up from outside. In proof of this, it may be mentioned that there was no competition for the Upper Division (Class I.) between December 1886 and November 1891, and in the meantime 22 vacancies had been filled by transfers.

IV.—THE SECOND DIVISION.

1. The Lower Division should be called *Second* Division.	Carried out by Clause 1 of the Order in Council of the 21st March 1890.
2. The scheme of examination should be as at present, except that short-hand and a modern language might perhaps be encouraged as optional subjects.	The Treasury has not as yet concurred in any modification of the scheme of examination.
3. The scale of salary subject to conditions named in (5) should be as follows :— First stage - 70 *l.* by 5 *l.* (annually) to 100 *l.* Second stage 100 *l.* by 7 *l.* 10 *s.* „ to 190 *l.* Third stage - 190 *l.* by 10 *l.* „ to 350 *l.*	This scale has been adopted with one modification, that of an additional break at 250 *l.* The reasons for this modification are fully stated in the Treasury Minutes of 10th August 1889 and 4th February 1890, presented to Parliament. Power was taken to reward clerks of altogether exceptional personal merit by making occasional promotions to the higher grade, independently of the regular progression of the Second Division scale, and to this extent the number of persons receiving salaries between 250 *l.* and 350 *l.* will be greater, and the provision for the advancement of meritorious clerks more liberal than was contemplated in the scheme of the Royal Commission. The scale recommended by the Royal Commission, slightly modified as described, is laid down by Clauses 3 and 4 of the Order in Council of the 21st March 1890, which are as follows :— “3. The salaries of Clerks in the Second “ Division, for a daily attendance of seven “ hours, shall commence at seventy pounds “ per annum, and shall rise by annual “ increments, as follows, viz. :— “ From seventy pounds to one hundred “ pounds

" pounds by annual increments of five " pounds.

" From one hundred pounds to one " hundred and ninety pounds by annual in- " crements of seven pounds ten shillings.

" From one hundred and ninety pounds " to two hundred and fifty pounds by " annual increments of ten pounds.

" 4. A higher grade of the Second " Division shall be and is hereby estab- " lished, with salaries commencing at two " hundred and fifty pounds per annum, " and rising by annual increments of ten " pounds to three hundred and fifty " pounds."

4. A real probation of one year should be insisted on, and a satisfactory certificate should be required before the first or any subsequent increment is given.

No one should advance beyond 100 *l.* or 190 *l.* without another special report in each case, to be officially recorded, certifying the clerk's competence, character, and diligence.

The special report when the clerk reaches 190 *l.* should declare (by the hand of the head of the particular branch and the permanent head of the Department) his competence to perform efficiently more advanced work for the future.

In default of these respective certificates the clerk should stop at each stage.

This recommendation has been exactly adopted (Clause 5 of the Order in Council of the 21st March 1890) :

" 5. The annual increments of salary " shall not be allowed without an annual " certificate from the immediate superior " of each Clerk, countersigned by the " Head of the Department or such officer " as he may designate for the purpose, to " the effect that such Clerk's conduct has " during the year immediately preceding " the date of such certificate been in all " respects satisfactory.

" When the salary of any Clerk ap- " pointed after the twenty-eighth May, one " thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, " reaches one hundred pounds, a special " Report, to be officially recorded in " writing, on the competence, character, " and diligence of such Clerk, shall be " required from the Head of the room, " and from the Head of the Division in " which, respectively, such Clerk is serving " or has served ; and until this report is " received and countersigned by the Head " of the Department as satisfactory, such " Clerk shall not receive any further " advance in salary.

" When the salary of any Clerk ap- " pointed after the twenty-eighth May, one " thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, " reaches one hundred and ninety pounds, " he shall not receive any further incre- " ment unless he obtain a Report to be " officially recorded in writing from his " immediate superiors, confirmed by the " Head of the Department, that he is " thoroughly competent to perform effi- " ciently work of a superior and more " advanced character in the future."

Clause 10 of the Order in Council of the 12th February 1876 had already prescribed the one year's probation.

5. Duty-pay should be abolished.

This has been done by repealing Clauses 16 and 17 of the Order in Council of the 12th February 1876.

6. A limited number of staff appointments, such *e.g.*, as accountantships, registrarships, as well as certain higher supervision posts, now often assigned to the Upper Division, can be adequately filled up by, and should be reserved for, the best clerks of the Second Division.

There are already a considerable number of staff posts of the Second Division, and the policy recommended by the Royal Commission is being carried out. It may be mentioned with reference to this and the following paragraphs that between the date of the Commissioners' Second Report and the 31st December 1893, the number of appointments of Second Division clerks to Staff Posts and the Higher Division together was 124.

7. Promotion to the Higher Division, and thereby to all the upper posts in the Service, should be open to exceptional fitness, though no right to such promotion should be recognised. The limit of 10 years' service before promotion need not be maintained.

The Treasury gives the most careful consideration to proposals made by Departments for the promotion of exceptionally meritorious Second Division clerks, but it requires a certificate in such terms that it could not be signed by a head of a Department if he were not satisfied of the exceptional fitness of the clerk for promotion.

The Treasury has reduced the minimum qualifying service as a Second Division clerk from 10 years to eight.

V.—UPPER OR FIRST DIVISION.

1. The purely *clerical* work of the service can be, and therefore ought to be done by one class of clerks, namely, those entering upon the present lower examination. The Upper Division should therefore be much reduced in numbers, and in some offices need not exist at all, though it will always be necessary to introduce a very limited number of men, by means of a higher examination, to fill directly some of the more important posts of the public service.

This recommendation has been constantly in the mind of the Treasury and they have spared, and will spare, no effort to carry it out. The difficulties in the way have been great, the principal being the natural tendency of some heads of Departments to rate highly the duties of those Departments and their natural reluctance to be considered to acquiesce in a lower valuation of the functions of the Department than had been held previously. Nevertheless the authorities of some of the largest departments of the State have co-operated most loyally with the Treasury in greatly reducing their Upper Divisions. It may be mentioned in illustration that in six of the largest Departments taken together, while 112 vacancies occurred in their Upper Division between the 21st March 1890 and 18th December 1893, as many as 97 were left unfilled.

2. It is desirable to secure young men of more liberal education for those posts in the service which are not simply clerical, but demand a wider and more cultivated view of public affairs than can, as a rule, be expected from youths entering by the lower examination. The Commissioners agree with the Playfair Commission that the best preparation for the Upper Division is not to be found in the purely clerical routine of the ordinary clerkships, though there may be exceptions.

Open competition is, upon the whole, the best method of selection, and the limits of age should be 20—24, though, as a rule, the older men would be successful; a result for which the Commissioners express a preference.	Open competition (Class I.) is now the rule, and Clause 2 of the Order in Council of the 15th August 1890 fixes 22 to 24 as the limits of age.
3. The Royal Commissioners doubt whether, in the examination for the Upper Division, the present examination does not give too much weight to extensive as distinct from accurate knowledge; and they suggest grouping of subjects, with a limitation of each candidate to two groups at most.	The Treasury is indisposed, on the whole, to disturb at present the scheme of examination which was settled by a Royal Commission, consisting of Mr. (afterwards Lord) Macaulay, Lord Ashburton, Mr. Henry Melvill, Sir John George Shaw Lefevre, and Mr. Jowett (late Master of Balliol College, Oxon).
4. All new appointments to the reduced Upper Division should be on the following scale, and be filled by competition:— Third grade - £.200 by £.20 (annually) to £.500. Second grade £.600 by £.25 „ to £.800. First grade - £.850 by £.50 „ to £.1,000.	The Treasury does not contemplate absolute uniformity of scale, but, in cases where departments have made very large reductions in numbers, has felt justified in improving the scales of salary so as to approximate more closely to the figures recommended by the Royal Commission.
5. There should be a strict probation for two years. If the result is not satisfactory, there should be no hesitation in dismissing.	This has been made the rule by Clause 3 of the Order in Council of the 15th August 1890.
6. Duty-pay should be abolished.	Duty-pay was an essential feature of the New Higher Division of the Playfair Scheme, and has been abolished for this Higher Division by Clause 12 of the Order in Council of the 15th August 1890.
7. The same test of fitness to be applied at each of the steps or grades. All promotions to be strictly by merit, and subject to conditions— (*a.*) That there is a vacancy in the grade above. (*b.*) That the work requires it to be filled up. (*c.*) That the particular clerk has been reported fit for the higher duties.	Clause 5 of the Order in Council of the 15th August 1890 provides for this as follows:— "5. Promotion of officers from one class "to another shall be strictly according to "merit, and shall take place subject to "the following conditions:— "(1.) That there is a vacancy in the "higher class which, under the arrange-"ments sanctioned for the time being by "the Commissioners of the Treasury, it "is competent for the authorities of a "Department to fill up; "(2.) That the work of the Department "requires such vacancy to be filled up: "(3.) That the officer proposed for pro-"motion has been reported by the Head "of the Division or Department in which "he is serving fit to discharge the duties "of the higher office."
7. *Professional* or *technical* places should be scheduled, and the age limits might be fixed at (say) 25–40.	The Treasury has not as yet laid down any general rule on this difficult subject.

VI.—COPYING.

No more men copyists as a class should be employed for the future. Copying work in the future which cannot be done mechanically should be done by the junior clerks of the Second Division on first entrance into the service, and beyond this by boy clerks between 15 and 19, who should be introduced into the service in greater numbers than at present, but under the present Regulations. The Commissioners do not see any necessity for or advantage in continuing the employment of boy copyists as distinct from boy clerks.	The Treasury had already decided, in December 1886, to discontinue the employment of men copyists as a class, and the number of men copyists on the Register of the Civil Service Commission has been reduced from 1,423 (the number at the time of the closing of the Register) to 370 on the 31st December 1893. The Treasury has under consideration the question of substituting one class for the two classes of boy clerks and boy copyists at present existing.

VII.—SUPERANNUATION.

Before setting out the recommendations of the Royal Commission as regards superannuation, it will be convenient to call attention to the fact that several of them require legislation to give effect to them, and that, though most of the points requiring legislation were dealt with in the Superannuation Bill introduced in the Session of 1889, that Bill did not pass into law. It will be seen, however, that so far as the recommendations of the Royal Commission could be carried out without legislation all that it was possible to do has been done.

1. There should be no addition of years to a man's service in respect of professional qualifications.	By Treasury Minute of the 20th December 1888 it was notified to the Departments that the Treasury Minutes granting additional years are suspended in the case of any officer appointed after the 30th November 1888 to a post to which under such Minutes additional years had hitherto been attached, and that if Parliament took away the power to grant additional years, such officer would not receive on retirement the benefit of additional years. Parliament was asked to approve of the cessation of the grant of years for professional qualifications by Clause 1 of the Superannuation Bill of 1889.
2. The clause of the Superannuation Act of 1859 allowing the addition of years for abolition of office should be repealed.	This proposal formed Clause 2 of the Superannuation Bill of 1889, and the Treasury now refuses to allow addition of years for abolition of office.
3. The Treasury should satisfy itself by independent medical testimony that the officer applying for pension "is incapable from infirmity " of mind or body to discharge the " duties of his situation, and that " such infirmity is likely to be per- " manent."	Clause 4 of the Bill of 1889 was intended to carry out this recommendation, but the Treasury has made arrangements, independently of this, whereby the medical certificate of a retiring officer can be tested by independent medical investigation, and for this purpose three medical referees have been appointed, one for each of the three kingdoms.
4. Retirement should be compulsory for every officer at the age of 65. There should be no exception to this rule except in the case of certain scheduled offices, in which	This rule is laid down in Clause 10 of the Order in Council of the 15th August 1890, as follows:— " It shall be competent for the Head of " any Department to call upon any officer " of

the officer, if asked by the Government to do so, might be allowed to extend his services for a further period never exceeding five years. It should be clearly understood that at the age of 60 a man may be required to retire by the head of his Department upon such pension as by his length of service he is qualified to receive.	" of such Department to retire at the age " of 60 on such pension as by the length " of his service he is qualified to receive. " Retirement shall be compulsory for " every officer on attaining 65 years of " age. But in special cases the Com- " missioners of the Treasury may, at the " instance of a Department, extend an " officer's employment for a further " period, in no case exceeding five years, " on being satisfied that such officer's " retirement at 65 would be detrimental " to the interests of the Public Service." The question has been raised whether this provision, applying as it does to " all permanent " officers in the Civil Service drawing salaries or " placed on scales of salary in excess of those " of the Second Division," is applicable to the Legal Departments in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Treasury has agreed to waive its contention that the officers of the Legal Departments in England are included in the definition only on the understanding that the Lord Chancellor will deal with those Departments in the spirit of the regulation laid down for the Civil Service by Clause 10. The Treasury assumes, further, that the Legal Departments in Scotland and Ireland will be dealt with in the same manner.
5. The pension should be fixed in proportion to the average salary of the last ten years of service.	The Treasury did not propose to go so far as the Royal Commission in diminishing pensions, but the Superannuation Bill of 1889 contained a clause providing that the average salary drawn during the last *five* years should be taken as the basis for calculating pension.
6. With the view of levying some contribution from the Civil Servant towards his pension, and of providing a sum available for his representatives or himself in the event of his death or retirement without pension, a deduction of 5 per cent. should be made from all future salaries. An account should be kept in favour of each officer, and, in the event of his dying or leaving the service before becoming entitled to a pension, he or his representatives should, subject only to the Act 33 & 34 Vict. c. 23, receive back all his contributions, with compound interest at the rate allowed by the Post Office Savings Bank. In the event of the death of a pensioner before the amount received in pension has reached the whole of the sum deducted during his service, his representatives should receive the difference between such total deductions and the amount received as pension.	The Treasury has not as yet taken steps to carry out this recommendation.

CIVIL SERVICE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

COPY of Paper showing the manner in which the RECOMMENDATIONS of the ROYAL COMMISSION with respect to the CIVIL SERVICE have been dealt with.

(*Sir John Gorst.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
15 *February* 1893.

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CIVIL SERVANTS (RETIREMFNT AT THE AGE OF SIXTY-FIVE).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 24 April 1893;—*for*,

COPY "of Treasury Minute, dated 17th April 1893, stating the Circumstances under which certain Civil Servants have been retained in the Service after they have attained the Age of 65."

Treasury Chambers,
21 April 1893.

JOHN T. HIBBERT.

(*Sir John Hibbert.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
24 *April* 1893.

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(6371—93.)

COPY of TREASURY MINUTE dated 17th April 1893.

CIVIL SERVANTS.—RETIREMENT AT 65.

MY Lords have before them the Treasury Minute of April 1892, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 12th of that month, showing the manner in which effect has been given in Clause 10 of the Order in Council of the 15th August 1890, regulating the conditions which shall thereafter govern the employment of Civil Servants in the various Departments of the State.

My Lords have also before them their circular Minute of the 12th December 1890, in which they stated that they would lay yearly before Parliament a Return of officers whose service is prolonged beyond the age of 65, with the reasons upon which the Departments have asked for and obtained prolongation.

As stated in their said Minute of April 1892, my Lords, in dealing with applications for prolongation, have considered that there were three main grounds upon which the retirement of an officer at 65 might be detrimental to the interests of the public service.

(1.) When the number of officers in a department above the prescribed age is such that their simultaneous removal would cause grave inconvenience.

(2.) When an officer possesses peculiar qualifications which are essential to the performance of the duties of his office, and which it would be difficult to replace by a fresh appointment.

(3.) Where an officer has been entrusted with the execution of a particular duty which is approaching completion, and it is found that the transfer of the work to another officer who is necessarily less familiar with it would be attended with inconvenience.

The following Return of officers whose service has been temporarily prolonged beyond the date at which they respectively attained the age of 65 has been prepared upon the above principles.

CLASS I.

Nil.

CLASS II.

The following Officers possess peculiar Qualifications which are essential to the performance of their Duties, and which it would be difficult to replace by a fresh Appointment.

NAME.	Department and Office.	Age.	For how long continued.
F. J. Brodie - - -	Stationery Office: Superintendent of Printing - -	67	Further extension to one month after close of Session of 1893.
J. E. Rich - - -	Postmaster - - - - -	67	Further to end of 1894.
W. H. Perrin - -	Valuation Office: First Class Valuer - - - -	65	To 31st December 1892.
J. Clarke - - -	Scotch Board of Supervision: Senior Clerk - - - - -	65	To 31st December 1893.
Professor J. England -	Ireland, Queen's College, Cork: Professor - - - - - -	66	Two years to 31st December 1894.
*Professor Allman - -	Ireland, Queen's College, Galway: Professor - - - - - -	67	Till he is 70.
A. E. Fletcher - -	Local Government Board: Chief Inspector of Alkali Works -	65	To 1st June 1894.
Sir W. H. Melvill - -	Inland Revenue: Solicitor - - - - - -	65	To September 1894.
Sir A. K. Stephenson -	Treasury: Solicitor - - - - - -	65	Two years to 18th October 1894.
Sir J. Stokes - - -	Foreign Office: British Director of Suez Canal Company.	67	To 17th June 1895.
J. Wheeler - - -	Post Office: Superintendent, Sorting Office - -	65	To 9th October 1893.
M. McMahon - - -	Pay Office: First Class Clerk - - - - -	65	To 31st July 1893.
F. H. Whymper - -	Home Office: Chief Factory Inspector - - -	65	To 31st December 1893.

CLASS III.

E. Best - - - -	Science and Art Department: Resident Geologist - - - -	68	Further extension of three months to 31st March 1893.
W. Ellis - - -	Admiralty: Superintendent, Royal Observatory -	65	To 31st December 1893.
Dr. W. Ogle - - -	Registrar General's Department -	65	To completion of census work in 1893.
R. F. Sketchley - -	Science and Art Department - -	66	Further extension to 31st December 1893.
*Rev. H. A Taylor -	Home Office: Prisons Department - - - -	65 in Nov. 1891.	To closing of Chatham Prison, then impending.
*J. J. Wilson - - -	Irish Registrar General's Department.	65	To completion of census work in October 1892.
	Special Circumstances:		
*Sir F. Burton - -	National Gallery: Director - - - - - -	76	To expiration of re-appointment for five years from March 1889.

* The four names thus marked were accidently omitted from the Return to 31st March 1892.

CIVIL SERVANTS (RETIREMENT AT THE AGE OF SIXTY-FIVE).

COPY of Treasury Minute, dated 17 April 1893, stating the Circumstances under which certain Civil Servants have been retained in the Service after they have attained the Age of 65.

(*Sir John Hibbert.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
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COMMON LANDS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 20 July 1893;—*for*,

RETURN "of all inclosure awards deposited with the Board of Agriculture, setting out alphabetically the name of each Common affected by any award, the parish and county in which each Common is situated, and stating the date of the Act of Parliament authorising such inclosure, and the date of the award."

(*Mr. H. L. W. Lawson.*)

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RETURN of all inclosure awards deposited with the Board of Agriculture, setting out alphabetically the name of each Common affected by any award, the parish and county in which each Common is situated, and stating the date of the Act of Parliament authorising such inclosure, and the date of the award.

NAME OF COMMON.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	Date of Authorising Act.	Date of Award.
Abbotside ("Regulation")	Aysgarth (Abbotside Township)	York, N.R.	19 July 1880	14 July 1881
Abbot's Wood	Frensham (Dockingfield Tithing)	Southampton	9 March 1849	9 Nov. 1854
Aberdare	(See Hirwain.)	—	—	—
Abergwilly	Abergwilly	Carmarthen	1 April 1851	10 Oct. 1855
Abernant	Abernant	ditto	9 May 1865	6 Feb. 1868
Ditto	(See Clawdd Coch.)	—	—	—
Acklam Wold	Acklam	York, E.R.	16 Dec. 1852	25 August 1854
Acton	(See Chorley Green.)	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Woodhey.)	—	—	—
Addingham Moors	Addingham	York, W.R.	19 June 1865	12 June 1873
Aikton	(See Gamblesby and Biglands.)	—	—	—
Akeld and Humbleton	Doddington	Northumberland	13 July 1863	10 Sept. 1867
Albury Fields and Upwick Green	Albury	Hertford	13 July 1863	27 May 1869
Alderholt	Cranborne	Dorset	11 April 1856	28 July 1859
Aldershot	Aldershot	Southampton	20 August 1853	27 May 1856
Alderton Common Allotment	Whittlebury	Northampton	21 March 1857	16 May 1861
Aldingham	(See Gleaston.)	—	—	—
Alesmoor	(See Batcombe.)	—	—	—
Alkham	Alkham	Kent	26 August 1846	28 Feb. 1849
Allaston Meend	(See Lydney.)	—	—	—
Allder	(See Greatham.)	—	—	—
Allington Mead	Chippenham and Langley Burrell	Wilts	31 May 1867	5 August 1869
Alltmawr	(See Henallt.)	—	—	—
Alnwick Moor (otherwise Forest of Aydon).	Alnwick	Northumberland	17 May 1850	2 March 1854
Alston	(See Wanwood.)	—	—	—
Alverstoke	(See Ewer.)	—	—	—
Alwinton	Alwinton	Northumberland	29 July 1856	20 August 1862
Amberley Manor	Wisborough Green and Fittleworth.	Sussex	22 March 1861	29 June 1871
Amberswood ("Regulation")	Wigan (Ince-in-Makerfield Township).	Lancaster	24 June 1889	20 Feb. 1890
Ambleside	(See Scandale Fell.)	—	—	—
Amwell Marsh	(See Crane Mead.)	—	—	—
Anderby Outmarsh	Anderby	Lincoln	*	25 Nov. 1850
Andridge	(See Radnage.)	—	—	—
Anthill	Hambledon	Southampton	19 June 1865	7 Sept. 1870
Antrobus	(See Whitley Reed.)	—	—	—
Appleby	(See Colby.)	—	—	—
Areley	Areley Kings	Worcester	14 May 1846	5 Jan. 1849
Arkleside	Coverham	York, N.R.	19 June 1882	27 March 1884
Arley Manor	Arley	Warwick	22 March 1861	9 May 1867
Armscote Field	Newbold, ancient parish of Tredington (Armscote hamlet).	Worcester	22 July 1861	4 August 1865
Arncliffe	(See Fawcett Moor.)	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Kirkgill.)	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Outershaw.)	—	—	—
Asby High Intake	Asby (Asby Winderwath Township).	Westmorland	*	31 Jan. 1849
Asby Low Intake	Ditto ditto	ditto	*	31 Jan. 1849
Asby Mask	Asby (Coatsforth Township)	ditto	22 July 1848	5 July 1855
Asby Scar, Rakes, and Longmoor	Asby (Asby Winderwath Township).	ditto	9 May 1865	15 Oct. 1874
Ascott Common Allotment (part of Boynal Coppice and Woful Green).	Ascott and Whichwood	Oxford	26 March 1858	15 Dec. 1859

* See Note at end.

NAME OF COMMON.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	Date of Authorising Act.	Date of Award.
Ashbrittle	(See Heniton.)	—	—	—
Ashdown Forest ("Regulation")	East Grinstead, Hartfield, Withyham, Buxted, Maresfield, and Fletching.	Sussex	16 July 1885	31 March 1887
Ashley	Milton	Southampton	15 May 1860	6 Dec. 1862
Ashley Heath	Ringwood and Harbridge	ditto	25 July 1864	18 Dec. 1868
Ash Manor	Ash	Surrey	1 April 1851	17 Dec. 1857
Ash Moor	Parkham	Devon	4 Sept. 1848	30 August 1850
Ash Moor (otherwise Great Ash Moor) and Little Ash Moor.	Rose Ash	ditto	25 July 1864	2 Dec. 1869
Ashmore	Ashmore	Dorset	21 March 1857	28 June 1860
Ashmore Green	(See Thatcham.)	—	—	—
Ashreigney	(See Riddlecombe.)	—	—	—
Ash Shade	(See Baddesley.)	—	—	—
Ashwell	Ashwell	Hertford	21 March 1857	22 Jan. 1863
Askerswell Fields and Downs	Askerswell	Dorset	*	9 June 1854
Askham	(See Cruse Pasture.)	—	—	—
Askham High Field	Askham	Westmorland	*	8 Dec. 1853
Aspeden Waste and Commonable Lands.	Aspeden	Hertford	10 August 1866	25 Nov. 1869
Asterton	(See Prolley Moor.)	—	—	—
Asthall	(See Minster Lovell.)	—	—	—
Asthall Common Allotments	Asthall, Whichwood, and Fulbrook.	Oxford	25 March 1859	20 Nov. 1862
Aston and Bennington Commonable Lands.	Aston and Bennington	Hertford	29 July 1856	13 Dec. 1858
Aston	(See Bennington Open Fields.)	—	—	—
Aston Rowant	(See Chalford.)	—	—	—
Aubourn	Aubourn	Lincoln	16 Dec. 1852	10 Feb. 1859
Aushaw Moss	(See Cranberry Moss.)	—	—	—
Avon, Avon Hills, Bransgrove, Little Shirley, and Upper Shirley.	Sopley	Southampton	25 July 1864	22 July 1869
Axminster	(See Smallridge.)	—	—	—
Aydon Forest	(See Alnwick.)	—	—	—
Aylburton	(See Lydney.)	—	—	—
Ayle	Kirkhaugh	Northumberland	18 March 1864	9 July 1868
Aylesford	Aylesford	Kent	1 August 1851	2 Feb. 1854
Aylmarsh and Coughton Marsh	Ross and Walford	Hereford	26 March 1858	26 August 1861
Aysgarth	(See Abbotside.)	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Bainbridge.)	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Cragg.)	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Heckberry Brae.)	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Thornton.)	—	—	—
Baddesley, Ash Shade, Castle Hill, Knightwood, and Rownhams.	North Baddesley	Southampton	21 March 1857	18 July 1867
Badger Fen	(See Darsingham.)	—	—	—
Badgeworth	Badgeworth	Gloucester	13 July 1868	22 May 1873
Ditto	(See Bentham.)	—	—	—
Badshott	(See Farnham.)	—	—	—
Bagley Wood	Bagley Wood Tithing	Berks	22 July 1848	6 Nov. 1856
Bainbridge Pastures	Aysgarth (Bainbridge Township)	York, N.R.	14 August 1850	5 May 1859
Bainbridge	(See Cragg.)	—	—	—
Ballamoor	(See Haldon.)	—	—	—
Bamford Moor	Hathersage (Bamford Township)	Derby	23 July 1855	2 April 1857
Bampton	(See Standlake.)	—	—	—
Bampton and Shilton	Bampton and Shilton	Berks and Oxford	16 Dec. 1852	20 Dec. 1855
Bandels Green	(See Wattesfield.)	—	—	—
Bardfield End Green and Richmond Green.	Thaxted	Essex	15 May 1860	3 Nov. 1863
Barefoot Wood	(See May Hill.)	—	—	—
Barker High and Low Pastures	(See Heckberry Brae.)	—	—	—
Barking Common Allotments	Barking and Dagenham	Essex	29 July 1862	18 Jan. 1866
Barlby	Hemingbrough (Barlby Township).	York, E.R.	12 May 1854	13 Jan. 1858

* See Note at end.

NAME OF COMMON.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	Date of Authorising Act.	Date of Award.
Barmby Marsh	Howden (Barmby-on-the-Marsh Township).	York, E.R.	*	26 July 1853
Barming	(See Ditton.)	—	—	—
Barming Heath	Barming	Kent	25 July 1864	27 Sept. 1866
Barnes (Windmill Field and Spriggs Piece).	Barnes	Surrey	26 April 1855	23 Oct. 1856
Barnham Brook	Barnham	Sussex	*	7 April 1853
Barrow	Barrow	Suffolk	22 July 1848	21 July 1853
Barrowden	Barrowden	Rutland	16 August 1878	16 Nov. 1882
Bartlow	(See Shudy Camps.)	—	—	—
Barton Barn Estate	Okehampton	Devon	*	24 July 1851
Batcombe East and West Hills, and Alesmoor.	Batcombe	Dorset	22 March 1861	25 August 1863
Bathford and Warleigh	Bathford	Somerset	18 May 1866	4 Nov. 1869
Battisford, otherwise Blatchford Heathfield.	Highweek	Devon	11 April 1856	15 April 1858
Battle	Battle	Brecon	15 May 1860	20 August 1862
Baxterley	Baxterley	Warwick	13 July 1863	12 March 1868
Baycombe Green	(See Slindon.)	—	—	—
Beacon Hill	Penkridge (Whiston and Bickford Township.)	Stafford	20 August 1853	20 Oct. 1862
Beacon Hill, otherwise Langstone Down.	Upottery	Devon	13 July 1868	13 March 1874
Beamsley Moor (" Regulation ")	Skipton (Beamsley Township)	York, W.R.	3 June 1881	25 Oct. 1883
Bearce (Forest of Dean)	St. Briavel's	Gloucester	6 August 1866	1 Feb. 1872
Bear Meadow	(See Spencer's Wood-in-Swallowfield.)	—	—	—
Beddington	(See Carshalton.)	—	—	—
Bedfield Long Green	Bedfield	Suffolk	28 July 1849	13 Jan. 1853
Bedingfield and Bucks Greens	Bedingfield	ditto	18 March 1864	28 Oct. 1869
Bedworth Heaths	Bedworth	Warwick	22 July 1861	19 Jan. 1865
Beech Hill Manor	(See Stratfield Turgis.)	—	—	—
Beedon	Beedon	Berks	16 Dec. 1852	25 Oct. 1855
Ditto	(See Stanmore.)	—	—	—
Beeny and Gunwennap, Beeny Cliff and Beeny Cliff Field.	St. Juliott	Cornwall	10 August 1866	8 July 1869
Beguildy	(See Creig Byther.)	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Heyop.)	—	—	—
Bell, Swan, and Silverlace Greens	Cratfield	Suffolk	9 March 1849	9 Feb. 1852
Bellingham	(See Hareshaw.)	—	—	—
Benacre	(See Caldicot Moor.)	—	—	—
Bengeo, Sacomb, and Stapleford Commonable Lands.	Bengeo, Sacomb, and Stapleford	Hertford	*	29 July 1852
Benhill Wood	Sutton	Surrey	24 July 1854	28 May 1857
Bennington	(See Aston and Bennington.)	—	—	—
Bennington Open Fields, Little Brook Field, and Leather Field.	Bennington, Aston and Little Munden.	Hertford	29 July 1856	14 Dec. 1858
Bensington, Berrick Salome, and Ewelme.	Bensington, Berrick Salome, and Ewelme.	Oxford	16 Dec. 1852	29 Jan. 1863
Bentham Manor	Badgeworth	Gloucester	13 July 1868	1 May 1873
Bentley Green, Carter's Green, East Green, and Slade Heath.	Bentley	Southampton	1 August 1851	17 March 1859
Benwick Commonable Lands	Doddington (Benwick Hamlet)	Cambridge	22 July 1848	3 June 1858
Berkhamsted Commonable Lands	Berkhamsted St. Mary	Hertford	7 August 1862	8 Dec. 1864
Berrick Salome	(See Bensington.)	—	—	—
Berrington Heath	Tenbury (Berrington Hamlet)	Worcester	18 March 1864	5 August 1868
Berrins Hill	(See Stokerow.)	—	—	—
Berrow Fields and Meadows	Berrow	Worcester	23 July 1855	26 Jan. 1860
Berry Moor	(See Haresceugh Fell.)	—	—	—
Betchworth	(See Shellwood.)	—	—	—
Bettws Disserth	Bettws Disserth	Radnor	19 June 1882	17 Dec. 1885
Bettws Hills	Bettws y Crewen	Salop	20 April 1852	12 Jan. 1865
Ditto	Bettws Gwerfil Goch	Denbigh	13 July 1863	13 Dec. 1866
Ditto	Ditto	Merioneth	19 June 1865	22 Jan. 1869
Bewcastle	(See Greyfell).	—	—	—

* See Note at end.

NAME OF COMMON.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	Date of Authorising Act.	Date of Award.
Bewerley and Hardcastle Moors	Ripon (Bewerley Township)	York, W. R.	17 May 1850	15 April 1858
Bickerton Hills	Malpas (Brockton and Bickerton Townships).	Chester	9 March 1849	25 April 1854
Biglands	(See Gamblesby.)	—	—	—
Bigmore and Pound	Lewknor-up-Hill	Oxford	10 August 1857	28 July 1859
Billinge Great Moss, Kings Moss, Cob Moor, Brownlow and Longshaw.	Wigan	Lancaster	20 April 1852	4 Jan. 1878
Billingford	Billingford	Norfolk	25 July 1864	10 Sept. 1867
Binegar Plain	(See Stockford.)	—	—	—
Binfield Heath	(See Shiplake.)	—	—	—
Bingley	(See Gilstead.)	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Hainworth.)	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Harden.)	—	—	—
Binsted	Binsted	Southampton	29 July 1849	23 Jan. 1857
Birchanger	(See Bradley.)	—	—	—
Birchwood	Cradley	Hereford	9 March 1849	13 July 1854
Birkby	(See Crosby and Birkby.)	—	—	—
Bishop's Cleeve	(See Cleeve Hill.)	—	—	—
Bishop's Waltham	(See Waltham Chase.)	—	—	—
Bishop's Waltham Manor	Bishop's Waltham (Curdridge Township).	Southampton	12 May 1854	30 Oct. 1856
Ditto ditto	Bursledon	ditto	12 May 1854	8 April 1857
Bishopside	(See High and Low Bishopside.)	—	—	—
Bishopstoke	(See Stroud Wood.)	—	—	—
Bishton	(See Undy.)	—	—	—
Bisley or Nash End, Oakridge (including Bourns' Green), Nottingham Scrubs, Custom Scrubs, and Dunkite Hill.	Bisley	Gloucester	13 July 1863	10 Dec. 1869
Bitterley	(See Clee Hill.)	—	—	—
Bitton and Hanham	Bitton	Gloucester	22 March 1861	4 May 1865
Blackdown, East and West	Loddiswell	Devon	23 July 1855	30 April 1857
Blackmore	(See Cathedine.)	—	—	—
Blacktorrington	(See West Chilla.)	—	—	—
Blackwell Open Fields	Tredington (Blackwell Hamlet)	Worcester	18 March 1864	30 Oct. 1868
Blaenmyherin	(See Rhospiran.)	—	—	—
Blaenpathuog	(See Wauntwich.)	—	—	—
Blaenpenal Mynyddbach	Llanddewi-brefi (Blaenpenal Township).	Cardigan	1 April 1851	10 June 1864
Blagrove Moor	Bratton Clovelly	Devon	19 June 1865	6 June 1867
Blatchford	(See Battisford.)	—	—	—
Blindwell and Worth	Twitchen	Devon	*	31 Jan. 1853
Blythburgh Fen	Blythburgh	Suffolk	7 August 1862	3 Nov. 1863
Bodymore	(See Cliff.)	—	—	—
Bokiddick	Lanivet	Cornwall	11 August 1869	30 Oct. 1873
Bolham Hill	Clayhidon	Devon	17 May 1850	9 Nov. 1854
Bolton	(See Cranberry Moss.)	—	—	—
Bootle and Waberthwaite Commonable Lands.	Bootle and Waberthwaite	Cumberland	19 June 1865	7 April 1870
Bootle Fell	Bootle	ditto	26 April 1855	18 June 1857
Bordley Intake	Burnsall (Bordley Township)	York, W.R.	11 May 1847	20 April 1852
Boroughbridge	Aldborough (Boroughbridge Township).	York, W.R.	*	4 June 1857
Borwick Ground Fell	(See Hawkshead.)	—	—	—
Bosbury	(See Swinmore.)	—	—	—
Bosbury Common Fields	Bosbury	Hereford	*	20 July 1854
Boscombe, West	Boscombe	Wilts	7 August 1862	19 April 1866
Botley	Botley	Southampton	25 March 1859	10 Nov. 1865
Botley Meadow	(See Oatlands.)	—	—	—
Bottendon Hill	Halton and Wendover	Buckingham	23 July 1855	12 Nov. 1857
Boughton Breaks and Wellow Green (part of).	Boughton	Nottingham	31 May 1867	30 Nov. 1871
Boughton Heath and Dee Banks	Aldford (Great Boughton Township).	Chester	26 April 1855	17 June 1859
Bourton Meadow	(See Burroway.)	—	—	—
Bovey Heathfield	Bovey Tracey	Devon	22 March 1861	22 Feb. 1866
Bowerchalke	Bowerchalke	Wilts	26 April 1855	13 Oct. 1860

* See Note at end.

NAME OF COMMON.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	Date of Authorising Act.	Date of Award.
Bowes Moor	Bowes	York, N. R.	21 March 1857	20 Oct. 1859
Bowness	(See Whitrigg Marsh.)	—	—	—
Boxgrove	Boxgrove	Sussex	22 July 1848	7 August 1856
Boynal Coppice (part of)	(See Ascott Common Allotment.)	—	—	—
Boyton	(See Langdon Moor.)	—	—	—
Bradfield St. George Church and Great Greens, Hickett Heath, May Pole Cross, and Small Wood.	Bradfield St. George	Suffolk	28 July 1849	16 March 1854
Bradford	(See Wibsey Slack.)	—	—	—
Bradley, Chipperfield, Park or Stoney, Netherfield, Little, Golden, and Pines Hill Commons, and Spurgate Brooms, and the Malm.	Birchanger	Essex	11 April 1856	28 Sept. 1860
Bradwell	(See Creswell Part.)	—	—	—
Braithwaite Moor	(See Hayshaw.)	—	—	—
Bramcote Moor	Bramcote	Nottingham	*	5 Jan. 1849
Bramerton	Bramerton	Norfolk	9 March 1849	14 Oct. 1852
Bramshott	(See Woolmer Forest.)	—	—	—
Brandiston	(See Swannington.)	—	—	—
Brandsby Dale and Common	Brandsby	York, N. R.	29 July 1856	5 May 1859
Bransgrove	(See Avon.)	—	—	—
Brasted Chart	Brasted	Kent	28 July 1849	30 June 1853
Bratton Clovelly	(See Blagrove.)	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Breckcomb.)	—	—	—
Brattor and Miltor, otherwise Mator and Prator.	Ipplepen	Devon	1 April 1851	23 Dec. 1857
Breach	(See Walkern.)	—	—	—
Brecon Manor	Llandefailogfach (Llanfihangel-fechan Township.)	Brecon	22 July 1861	5 Oct. 1865
Brewood	(See Coven.)	—	—	—
Brick Kiln	(See Kingswood.)	—	—	—
Brigham	(See Mosser.)	—	—	—
Brighthampton	(See Standlake.)	—	—	—
Brights Hill	(See Huntley Hill.)	—	—	—
Brightwalton	Brightwalton	Berks	22 March 1861	1 Oct. 1863
Briston Horse Shoes, Great, and Mill Commons.	Briston	Norfolk	18 March 1864	3 Feb. 1870
Brixham Manor	Brixham	Devon	29 July 1856	1 Oct. 1868
Broadbridge Heath (in Broadbridge Manor).	Horsham, Sullington, and Warnham.	Sussex	21 March 1857	28 Oct. 1858
Broadbridge Heath (in Drungewick Manor).	Warnham, Horsham, and Sullington, and part extra-parochial.	ditto	24 July 1854	28 Oct. 1858
Broadgrass Green	(See Woolpit Green.)	—	—	—
Broadhalfpenny Down	Hambledon	Hants	16 Dec. 1852	22 Jan. 1857
Broad Heath or Hanley Heath	Hanley William and Eastham	Worcester	9 May 1865	22 June 1871
Broadwoodwidger	(See Downcary.)	—	—	—
Brockcomb, or Brocks	Bratton Clovelly	Devon	19 June 1865	20 June 1867
Brockford Green	Wetheringsett with Brockford	Suffolk	26 August 1846	28 Feb. 1849
Brockhampton	(See Cosmore.)	—	—	—
Brockley, Pound, and Gulling Greens.	Brockley	Suffolk	28 July 1849	14 March 1851
Bromsberrow Heath	Bromsberrow	Gloucester	6 August 1860	10 Sept. 1864
Ditto ditto	Dymock	ditto	1 April 1851	20 Dec. 1866
Bromsgrove	(See Woodcote Green.)	—	—	—
Bronllys Fields	Bronllys	Brecon	15 May 1860	11 June 1863
Brookthrop, Harescombe, Haresfield, Whaddon, Quedgeley, and Tuffleigh Open Fields, Huddeknoll Common, Tuffleigh Green, and parts of Lower Markham Field, and Westfield.	Brookthrop, Harescombe, Haresfield, Whaddon, Quedgeley, St. Mary de Lode, Matson, Upton St. Leonards, and Hempstead.	Gloucester	22 March 1861	29 March 1866
Broomstick Hall and Honey Lane	Waltham Holy Cross (Upshire Hamlet).	Essex	22 July 1861	28 Jan. 1864

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* See Note at end.

NAME OF COMMON.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	Date of Authorising Act.	Date of Award.
Brough	(See Capel Rigg.)	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Church Brough.)	—	—	—
Ditto	(See East Stainmore.)	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Hillbeck.)	—	—	—
Brough and Shatton	Hope (Brough and Shatton Township.)	Derby	11 May 1847	23 Jan. 1852
Broughton Town Car, Old Man Car, and Low Car.	Broughton	Lincoln	*	31 Jan. 1849
Brownlow	(See Billinge.)	—	—	—
Brownrigg	(See Rattenraw.)	—	—	—
Browns Green	(See Shinfield Green.)	—	—	—
Broxbourne Lammas Meads	Broxbourne	Hertford	*	26 April 1850
Brumby East and West Commons	Frodingham (Brumby Township)	Lincoln	19 June 1865	15 April 1875
Brumby Moors	ditto	ditto	19 June 1865	20 April 1871
Bryant's Bottom	(See Hughenden.)	—	—	—
Brynpostig Hill	Llangurrig	Montgomery	23 July 1855	28 May 1857
Buckland Brewer	(See Galsworthy.)	—	—	—
Buckland Fields	Buckland	Hertford	*	17 March 1853
Buckland Hill	Buckland St. Mary	Somerset	11 May 1847	11 Oct. 1850
Buckland Newton	(See Cosmore.)	—	—	—
Bucknall Meadow and Cottagers Pasture.	Bucknall	Lincoln	18 March 1864	13 Dec. 1866
Bucks Green	(See Bedingfield.)	—	—	—
Bugwood	(See Westfield.)	—	—	—
Bullingdon Green	(See Cowley.)	—	—	—
Burdens Heath	(See Thatcham.)	—	—	—
Burghfield Green, High Common, Little Green, Trash Green, Horsehill Scrubbs, Sheffield Hatch, Cot and Starch Greens.	Burghfield	Berks	22 July 1848	11 Oct. 1853
Burgh Marsh (from gated to regulated Pasture).	Burgh by Sands	Cumberland	- - -	18 Sept. 1848
Buriton	(See Petersfield Heath.)	—	—	—
Buriton Holt and Head Downs	Buriton	Southampton	24 July 1854	8 Dec. 1864
Burn	Brayton (Burn Township)	York, W. R.	14 August 1850	3 March 1853
Burn Moor (part of)	(See Tatham.)	—	—	—
Burntwood	(See Cannock Chase.)	—	—	—
Burroway, Sharney, Norton and Bourton Meadows, and Nipenham, or Nipnam Pasture.	Kencot, Alvescott, Brizenorton, Black Bourton, Bampton, Clanfield and Weald, and part extra Parochial.	Oxford	*	6 Oct. 1851
Bursledon	(See Bishop's Waltham.)	—	—	—
Burston	(See Shimpling.)	—	—	—
Burstow, Copthorne, Smallfield, Drivers Green, Wasps Green, Weather Hill, and Outwood.	Burstow	Surrey	22 July 1848	23 August 1855
Bushbury	(See Coven.)	—	—	—
Butterhill Field	(See Throcking.)	—	—	—
Buxted	(See Ashdown Forest.)	—	—	—
Bwlchwalter	(See Rhospiran.)	—	—	—
Cadishead Moss	Eccles (Barton Township)	Lancaster	9 March 1849	6 March 1856
Caerhyn	Caerhyn	Carnarvon	17 May 1850	17 August 1858
Caldecot Fields	Caldecot	Cambridge	22 July 1848	10 July 1854
Calder Gills and Gatherigg Bank	Ponsonby (Calder Township)	Cumberland	28 July 1849	16 August 1853
Caldicot Commonable Fields	Caldicot	Monmouth	26 March 1858	28 July 1859
Caldicot Moor, Rogiett Moor, Ben-acre, Common Sea, Earlswood, Mynydd bach, and Cwm Wood.	Caldicot, Undy, Llanfihangel juxta Rogiett, Rogiett, and Shirenewton.	Monmouth	17 May 1850	18 August 1853
Calf Heath	(See Hatherton.)	—	—	—
Callington	Callington	Cornwall	10 August 1857	21 April 1864
Calstock	(See Hingston Down.)	—	—	—
Cam Waste and Commonable Lands.	Cam	Gloucester	18 March 1866	3 Feb. 1870
Came Green	(See Greatham.)	—	—	—
Campsall	(See Sutton.)	—	—	—
Cane End	(See Caversham.)	—	—	—
Cannington and Otterhampton, North and South Moors.	Cannington and Otterhampton	Somerset	13 July 1863	21 Feb. 1867

* See Note at end.

NAME OF COMMON.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	Date of Authorising Act.	Date of Award.
Cannock Chase (part of)	Burntwood	Stafford	21 March 1857	5 Dec. 1861
Ditto ditto	Cannock	ditto	22 March 1861	6 Feb. 1868
Ditto ditto	Hammerwich Chapelry	ditto	20 August 1853	20 Nov. 1856
Ditto ditto	Norton Canes	ditto	7 August 1862	30 June 1870
Ditto ditto	Rugeley	ditto	25 July 1864	30 July 1885
Canon Pion	(See Westhope Hill).	—	—	—
Cantreff	(See Mynyddffernach).	—	—	—
Capel Rigg Intake	Brough (Stainmore Township)	Westmorland	11 April 1856	23 Sept. 1857
Cardigan Commons and Netpool Bank.	Cardigan, St. Mary	Cardigan	12 May 1854	17 Oct. 1855
Carlton	Carlton in Craven	York, W. R.	22 March 1861	9 Sept. 1873
Carnforth Marsh and Wastes	Warton (Carnforth Township)	Lancaster	13 August 1859	3 March 1864
Carshalton and Wallington Fields	Carshalton and Beddington	Surrey	17 May 1850	10 March 1853
Carters Green	(See Bentley).	—	—	—
Castle Camps	(See Shudy Camps).	—	—	—
Castle Hill	(See Baddesley).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Totternhoe).	—	—	—
Castle or Causeway Mead	(See Rye Meads).	—	—	—
Castle Slack	(See Ousby).	—	—	—
Catcroft	(See Walkern).	—	—	—
Caterham, Stanstead and Tupwood, and Platts and Salmons Greens.	Caterham	Surrey	17 May 1850	13 Jan. 1853
Cathedine, or Cefn Mole, Blackmore and Werndiled.	Cathedine	Brecon	25 March 1859	30 May 1861
Causeway	(See Wattesfield).	—	—	—
Caversham and Cane End Manors	Caversham	Oxford	23 July 1855	16 March 1865
Cefn	(See Hyssington).	—	—	—
Cefn Drawen Hill, The Rhiew and Werndridd.	Glascwm	Radnor	19 June 1882	17 Dec. 1885
Cefn Erthan	Llywell (Trayanmawr Hamlet)	Brecon	9 March 1849	1 Jan. 1857
Cefn Erthan, otherwise Cefn Arthen.	Llanfairarybryn (Rhandirisa Hamlet).	Carmarthen	25 March 1859	24 Sept. 1867
Cefn gwar y felin, or Cefncwmache	(See Gaerfach).	—	—	—
Cefn Mole	(See Cathedine).	—	—	—
Cefnllys	(See Hendy Bank).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Swydd Neithon).	—	—	—
Cefnllys Manor	Cefnllys	Radnor	19 June 1865	7 April 1870
Cellan	Cellan	Cardigan	1 April 1851	31 Jan. 1856
Cerrig-y-druidion	Cerrig-y-druidion	Denbigh	20 August 1853	1 Jan. 1863
Ditto	(See Tir Abbot Ucha).	—	—	—
Ceulan-y-Maesmawr and Llancynfelin.	Llanfihangel Geneurglyn and Llancynfelin.	Cardigan	7 August 1862	15 August 1872
Ditto ditto	Llanfihangel Geneurglyn	ditto	7 August 1862	15 August 1872
Chaldon	Chaldon	Surrey	22 July 1861	4 August 1865
Chale	Chale	Southampton	- * -	19 Nov. 1852
Chalford Commonable Lands	Aston Rowant	Oxford	24 July 1854	15 July 1858
Chard Turbary	Chard	Somerset	31 May 1867	9 Oct. 1873
Chardstock Manor	Chardstock	Dorset	20 August 1853	4 Dec. 1857
Charing and Lenham Heaths	Charing and Lenham	Kent	18 May 1866	1 Oct. 1868
Charlbury	(See Chilson).	—	—	—
Charlewood	(See Shellwood).	—	—	—
Charley	(See Chithurst).	—	—	—
Charlton Open Fields	Charlton-on-Otmoor	Oxford	- * -	29 April 1858
Charlton Fields	Wantage	Berks	6 August 1860	16 April 1868
Charlton Fields and Broad Down	Donhead St. Mary	Wilts	9 May 1865	12 August 1867
Chatcul Green	Eccleshall	Stafford	29 July 1856	13 Jan. 1858
Checkendon Common and Common Fields.	Checkendon	Oxford	6 August 1860	11 Feb. 1864
Cheddington and Ivinghoe Waste and Commonable Lands.	Cheddington and Ivinghoe	Buckingham	20 August 1853	6 Oct. 1857
Chelmarsh	Chelmarsh	Salop	11 May 1863	8 Nov. 1866
Chequers	(See Stokenchurch).	—	—	—
Chequers Close	(See Siddals).	—	—	—

* See Note at end.

NAME OF COMMON.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	Date of Authorising Act.	Date of Award.
Cherry Walk	(See Stokerow).	—	—	—
Chich St. Osyth (Row and Chisbon Heaths).	Chich St. Osyth	Essex	13 August 1859	13 July 1865
Chidden Down	Hambledon	Southampton	19 June 1865	14 Dec. 1871
Chigwell (Hainault Forest)	Chigwell	Essex	29 July 1862	11 Oct. 1866
Chillington Down	Chillington	Somerset	18 May 1866	28 May 1874
Chilson and Whichwood	Charlbury and Whichwood	Oxford	26 March 1858	1 June 1860
Chiltington	West Chiltington	Sussex	21 March 1857	7 May 1868
Chilworth	Chilworth	Southampton	21 March 1857	7 Feb. 1867
Chinnor Manor	Chinnor	Oxford	22 July 1848	30 Sept. 1854
Chippenham	(See Allington Mead).	—	—	—
Chipperfield	(See Bradley).	—	—	—
Chipping Norton, Southcomb and Great Commons	Chipping Norton	Oxford	*	7 Jan. 1850
Chipping Wycombe	(See St. John's Wood).	—	—	—
Chirbury	(See Priest Weston).	—	—	—
Chisbon Heath	(See Chich St. Osyth).	—	—	—
Chisenbury Farm	Enford	Wilts	20 August 1853	6 Nov. 1856
Chithurst Common and Marsh, Charley Common and part of Milland Marsh.	Chithurst	Sussex	25 March 1859	10 April 1862
Chitter-lane Moor	(See Hartley, Dummer).	—	—	—
Chobham Manor	Chobham	Surrey	20 August 1853	27 Oct. 1855
Cholsey Field	Cholsey	Berks	*	21 Nov. 1851
Chorley Green	Acton	Chester	9 March 1849	21 Nov. 1851
Christchurch	(See Portfield).	—	—	—
Christmas	(See Stokerow).	—	—	—
Church Brough Intake	Brough	Westmorland	12 May 1854	26 July 1855
Church Knowle and East Creech Hills.	Church Knowle	Dorset	20 August 1853	10 April 1856
Churchstanton Turbary	Churchstanton	Devon	17 March 1850	1 Jan. 1857
Churchstoke Marsh, Todley Hill, Roundtain Bank, Old Churchstoke Hill and Cowton Llanfawr.	Churchstoke (Churchstoke and Hurdley Townships.)	Montgomery	22 July 1848	2 June 1853
Churt	(See Farnham).	—	—	—
Clapham-cum-Newby	Clapham	York, West Riding	*	21 Dec. 1849
Clap Llanerch	(See Wauntwich).	—	—	—
Clas Garmon Manor	St. Harmon	Radnor	28 July 1849	8 March 1860
Clatford	(See Oakcutts Wood.)	—	—	—
Clavering Fields	Clavering	Essex	25 March 1859	13 Oct. 1865
Clawdd-Coch	Abernant	Carmarthen	6 August 1860	26 June 1862
Clayhidon	(See Bolham Hill).	—	—	—
Clay Pit Moor	(See Litcham).	—	—	—
Clayton Manor	Clayton	Sussex	16 Dec. 1852	30 April 1857
Clee Hill	Bitterley (Cleeton Township)	Salop	22 July 1861	1 April 1863
Ditto	Hopton Wafers	ditto	10 August 1866	23 April 1868
Cleeve Hill ("Regulation")	Bishops Cleeve	Gloucester	4 July 1890	16 April 1891
Clent Hill ("Regulation")	Clent	Worcester	2 August 1880	14 April 1891
Cleviston	(See Newton Nottage).	—	—	—
Clewilsey (Manor of Tempsiter in the Lordship of Clun).	Llanfair Waterdine	Salop	20 April 1852	26 May 1859
Cliff and Bodymore Commonable Lands.	Kingsbury (Cliff and Bodymore Heath Hamlets).	Warwick	*	10 April 1856
Cliffe Great Mead and Rye Street	Cliffe	Kent	*	19 Sept. 1853
Clifton	(See Conisbrough).	—	—	—
Clunbury Hill	Clunbury	Salop	25 March 1859	7 May 1863
Coaley Waste and Commonable Lands.	Coaley	Gloucester	18 May 1866	7 Dec. 1876
Cob Moor	(See Billinge).	—	—	—
Cockfield Fell	Cockfield	Durham	13 July 1863	16 April 1868
Coedpenmain	Eglwysilan	Glamorgan	10 August 1857	4 Nov. 1861
Colby Moor	St. Lawrence, Appleby	Westmorland	1 April 1851	16 March 1854
Cold Ash	(See Thatcham).	—	—	—

* See Note at end.

NAME OF COMMON.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	Date of Authorising Act.	Date of Award.
Colden (part of)	(See Owslebury).	—	—	—
Colkirk	Colkirk	Norfolk	31 May 1867	17 March 1870
Colwich	(See Fradswell Heath).	—	—	—
Colwinstone	(See Golden Mile).	—	—	—
Combmartin	(See Holstone).	—	—	—
Compton Abbas	Compton Abbas	Dorset	1 April 1851	8 Dec. 1853
Conisbrough and Clifton	Conisbrough	York, W.R.	11 April 1856	8 July 1858
Conisbrough Fields	ditto	ditto	23 July 1855	16 Sept. 1858
Cookbury Moor	Cookbury	Devon	22 July 1848	15 Feb. 1850
Cooksbury Reeds	(See Farnham, Tilford Tithing).	—	—	—
Cooks Corner	(See Westfield).	—	—	—
Coopers Heath	(See Iping).	—	—	—
Copthorne	(See Burstow).	—	—	—
Corfe	(See Taunton Deane).	—	—	—
Corley Moor	Corley	Warwick	14 May 1846	23 March 1848
Cornbrough Stony Hill	Sheriff Hutton	York, N.R.	2 Aug. 1858	21 Nov. 1872
Cornfanole	(See Gaerfach).	—	—	—
Corpustye	Corpustye	Norfolk	11 May 1863	22 Dec. 1865
Corringham and Springthorpe	Corringham (Great and Little Corringham Townships), and Springthorpe.	Lincoln	22 July 1848	17 July 1852
Corse Lawn	(See Eldersfield).	—	—	—
Cosmore, Tiley, Dunlish, Stockhay, and Brockhampton.	Buckland Newton	Dorset	9 March 1849	21 Dec. 1854
Cossey Manor	Cossey	Norfolk	21 March 1857	7 Sept. 1860
Cot Green	(See Burghfield Green).	—	—	—
Cotherstone Moor	Romaldkirk	York, N.R.	13 July 1863	23 May 1867
Cottam	Langtoft	York, E.R.	- * -	21 Oct. 1851
Cottisford Manor	Cottisford and Hethe	Oxford	4 Sept. 1848	30 Nov. 1854
Coughton Marsh	(See Aylmarsh).	—	—	—
Court Hill	(See Slindon).	—	—	—
Cove Manor	Yateley	Southampton	24 July 1854	12 Jan. 1860
Coven and Slade Heaths	Bushbury and Brewood	Stafford	14 Aug. 1850	26 July 1855
Coventry Lammas Lands	Coventry	Warwick	11 April 1856	2 Nov. 1860
Coventry Manor Waste Lands	ditto	ditto	10 Aug. 1866	22 June 1875
Coventry	(See Stivichall).	—	—	—
Coverham	(See Arkleside).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Gammersgill).	—	—	—
Cowfold	(See Jolesfield).	—	—	—
Cowick Meadow	(See Whitley Wood).	—	—	—
Cowley Open Fields, Cowley Marsh, Bullingdon Green, and Elder Stubbs.	Cowley, Iffley, and St. Clements	Oxford	9 March 1849	30 June 1853
Cowton Llanfawr	(See Churchstoke).	—	—	—
Coxwold	(See Yearsley Moor).	—	—	—
Cradley	(See Birchwood).	—	—	—
Cragg	Aysgarth (Bainbridge Township)	York, N.R.	- * -	7 Jan. 1850
Cranberry Moss and Aushaw Moss.	Bolton (Township of Entwistle)	Lancaster	29 July 1856	19 Jan. 1860
Cranborne	(See Alderholt).	—	—	—
Crane Mead and Amwell Marsh	Great Amwell	Hertford	29 July 1862	7 Oct. 1869
Cratfield	(See Bell, &c., Greens).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Norwood Green).	—	—	—
Crawley Ridings	(See Hailey Heath).	—	—	—
Creech St. Michael	(See Sheepham).	—	—	—
Creig Byther Waste Lands	Beguildy	Radnor	28 July 1849	28 May 1857
Cresswell Part	Hope (Bradwell Township)	Derby	19 June 1865	30 May 1872
Crich	(See Tansley).	—	—	—
Crimscott and Whimpstone Open Fields.	Whitchurch	Warwick	31 May 1867	3 Feb. 1870
Crofton Manor	Titchfield	Southampton	13 Aug. 1859	15 Aug. 1867
Crooksbury	(See Seal).	—	—	—
Crosby and Birkby	Cross Canonby	Cumberland	28 July 1849	17 Mar. 1853

* See Note at end.

Name of Common.	Parish.	County.	Date of Authorising Act.	Date of Award.
Crosby Garrett Stinted Pastures	Crosby Garrett	Westmorland	*	25 Nov. 1850
Crosby Garrett Common ("Regulation").	ditto	ditto	19 June 1882	29 May 1884
Crosby Ravensworth	(See Maulds Meaburn).	—	—	—
Crunwear	(See Llanteague).	—	—	—
Cruse Pasture and Gatelands	Askham (Helton Township)	Westmorland	*	8 Dec. 1853
Crutchenber Fell	(See Halstead).	—	—	—
Cuckfield	(See Hayward's Heath).	—	—	—
Cuddington	Malpas	Chester	10 Aug. 1857	7 June 1860
Curdridge	(See Bishop's Waltham).	—	—	—
Cusop Hill and Scudamore	Cusop	Hereford	24 July 1854	14 Oct. 1858
Custom Scrubs	(See Bisley).	—	—	—
Cutnall Green	(See Elmley Lovett).	—	—	—
Cwmhiraeth	(See Rhos Llangeler).	—	—	—
Cwmllechach	(See Gaerfach).	—	—	—
Cwm Wood	(See Caldicot Moor).	—	—	—
Cwmmins bach	(See Llawrbante).	—	—	—
Cwmmins Penyllwydcoed	(See Mynydd Llanfihangel).	—	—	—
Cyttir Bodwredd and Cyttir Tymawr.	Holyhead	Anglesey	13 Aug. 1859	18 Sept. 1861
Dacre	(See Hayshaw).	—	—	—
Dagenham	(See Barking).	—	—	—
Dagenham Common Allotments	Dagenham	Essex	29 July 1862	18 Jan. 1866
Dagnall, Edlesborough, and Northall Fields.	Edlesborough	Buckingham	11 April 1856	15 June 1865
Dalbury Lees Green	Dalbury	Derby	17 May 1850	31 Jan. 1854
Darsingham Marsh, Little and Rices Commons, and Badger Fen.	Darsingham	Norfolk	21 March 1857	17 Feb. 1859
Datchworth, Oakworth, Pinkers, Slidingdale and Swangleys.	Datchworth and Knebworth	Hertford	7 Aug. 1862	7 March 1867
Dawlish	(See Haldon).	—	—	—
Dean Forest	(See Bearce, and Walmore).	—	—	—
Dean, The	(See Worthy Down).	—	—	—
Dee Banks	(See Boughton Heath).	—	—	—
Dells	(See Stokenchurch).	—	—	—
Denner Hill	(See Hughenden).	—	—	—
Dent Fells	Dent	York, W.R.	9 March 1849	27 Jan. 1859
Derby, St. Alkmund, St. Peter, and Litchurch.	(See Siddals).	—	—	—
Dewsland Manor	St. David's	Pembroke	11 May 1863	2 Dec. 1869
Dibden Purlieu	Dibden	Southampton	25 March 1859	3 April 1862
Dickleburgh Common and Moor, and Seamer Green.	Dickleburgh	Norfolk	20 Aug. 1853	4 Jan. 1856
Diddenham Manor	(See Hartley Dummer).	—	—	—
Dillicar	Kendal (Township of Dillicar).	Westmorland	17 May 1850	28 April 1853
Dilwyn Common and Broad and Rock Meadows.	Dilwyn	Hereford	22 July 1861	29 March 1866
Dinnington	(See Prestwick Car).	—	—	—
Dippenhall Riding, Dorus Green, and Warren Corner Heath.	Crondall (Tithing of Dippenhall)	Southampton	11 May 1847	16 May 1849
Discoyd Hill	Presteigne (Township of Discoyd)	Radnor	4 Sept. 1848	22 May 1851
Ditton	Ditton and Barming	Kent	16 Dec. 1852	12 May 1859
Docker Fell	(See Lambrigg Fell).	—	—	—
Docking	Docking.	Norfolk	25 March 1859	15 Jan. 1863
Dockingfield	(See Abbots Wood).	—	—	—
Dodderhill	(See Elmbridge).	—	—	—
Doddington	(See Akeld).	—	—	—
Doe Green	(See Graystone Heath).	—	—	—
Dogfludd	(See Farnham).	—	—	—
Dolchenog	(See Rhospiran).	—	—	—
Dolcliffe and Mexborough	Mexborough	York, W. R.	25 March 1859	5 Sept. 1861
Doldremont	(See Lampeter).	—	—	—
Donhead, St. Mary	(See Charlton).	—	—	—

* See Note at end.

NAME OF COMMON.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	Date of Authorising Act.	Date of Award.
Dorchester Waste and Commonable Lands.	Dorchester (Dorchester and Overy Tithings).	Oxford - - -	13 Aug. 1859	24 Dec. 1861
Dorstone - - - - -	(See Maerbach Hill).	—	—	—
Dorus Green - - - -	(See Dippenhall).	—	—	—
Downcary Moor - - -	Broadwoodwidger - - -	Devon - - -	- * -	4 April 1849
Draughton Moor - - -	Skipton (Township of Draughton)	York, W.R. - -	2 Aug. 1858	26 Aug. 1868
Drayton, Little - - - -	(See Little Drayton).	—	—	—
Drayton Open Fields and Wastes	Drayton - - - - -	Oxford - - -	25 March 1859	18 Sept. 1861
Drinkstone Great Green - -	Drinkstone - - - -	Suffolk - - -	4 Sept. 1848	6 April 1854
Drivers Green - - - -	(See Burstow).	—	—	—
Droxford Manor - - -	Droxford - - - - -	Southampton - -	1 April 1851	10 May 1855
Drumburgh ("Regulation") -	Bowness (Township of Drumburgh).	Cumberland - -	16 July 1885	11 Dec. 1890
Drungewick Manor - - -	Wisborough Green - - -	Sussex - - -	2 Aug. 1858	22 Dec. 1865
Ditto - - - - -	(See Broadbridge Heath.)	—	—	—
Ducklington - - - -	(See Standlake).	—	—	—
Dulverton, Northmoor, and Streamcoombe.	Dulverton - - - -	Somerset - -	22 July 1848	12 July 1852
Dunham Heath - - - -	(See Manley).	—	—	—
Dunkite Hill - - - -	(See Bisley).	—	—	—
Dunlish - - - - -	(See Cosmore).	—	—	—
Dunstable Down - - -	(See Totternhoe).	—	—	—
Dunster Salt Marsh - - -	Dunster - - - - -	Somerset - -	25 July 1864	22 March 1866
Duram and Ragland - - -	(See Magor).	—	—	—
Durley - - - - -	(See Wintershill).	—	—	—
Dyliw - - - - -	(See Rhospiran).	—	—	—
Dymock - - - - -	Dymock - - - - -	Gloucester - -	26 April 1855	5 March 1862
Ditto - - - - -	(See Bromsberrow).	—	—	—
Eachwick - - - - -	Heddon-on-the-Wall (Township of Eachwick).	Northumberland -	20 April 1852	14 July 1854
Earle and Wooler - - -	Wooler (Townships of Earle and Wooler).	- ditto - - -	18 March 1864	11 Oct. 1867
Earlswood and Shirley Heath -	Tanworth - - - -	Warwick - -	1 April 1851	23 July 1857
Earlswood - - - - -	(See Redhill).	—	—	—
Ditto - - - - -	(See Caldicot Moor).	—	—	—
Easewell Coppice (part of) -	(See Ramsden Heath).	—	—	—
East Anstey - - - -	East Anstey - - - -	Devon - - -	1 Aug. 1851	11 March 1858
Eastbourne Bullock and Sheep Downs.	Eastbourne - - - -	Sussex - - -	- * -	1 Sept. 1853
East Clandon - - - -	East Clandon - - - -	Surrey - - -	11 May 1863	30 April 1868
East Cotham - - - -	Kirkleatham-in-Cleveland - -	York, N.R. - -	11 May 1847	7 Jan. 1850
East Coanwood - - - -	Haltwhistle - - - -	Northumberland -	11 May 1847	12 June 1851
East Creech Hill - - -	(See Church Knowle).	—	—	—
East Ferry - - - -	(See Scotton).	—	—	—
East Grinstead - - - -	(See Ashdown Forest).	—	—	—
East Hall Green - - -	(See Litcham).	—	—	—
East Knoyle Summerleaze - -	East Knoyle - - - -	Wilts - - -	19 June 1865	15 Aug. 1867
East Lavant - - - -	(See Old Broyle).	—	—	—
East Lockinge - - - -	East Lockinge - - - -	Berks - - -	- * -	16 June 1853
East Meon Manor - - -	Steep - - - - -	Southampton - -	11 April 1856	13 Sept. 1860
East Meon Manor (Stroud and Sheets Commons).	East Meon (Ramsdean and Langrish Tithings).	- ditto - - -	29 July 1856	2 Aug. 1860
Easton Fields - - - -	Freshwater (Isle of Wight) (Tithing of Easton).	- ditto - - -	22 March 1861	13 Dec. 1866
East Orchard - - - -	East Orchard - - - -	Dorset - - -	22 July 1861	29 June 1865
East Stainmore (part of) - -	Brough (East Stainmore Township).	Westmorland - -	3 July 1879	27 March 1890
East Stainmore (part of) ("Regulation.")	- ditto - - - - -	- ditto - - -	3 July 1879	27 March 1890
East Stoke - - - - -	(See Stockford).	—	—	—
Eaton Bray - - - -	Eaton Bray - - - -	Bedford - - -	16 Dec. 1852	31 Jan. 1860
Eccles - - - - -	(See Cadishead Moss).	—	—	—
Eccleshall - - - - -	(See Chatcul Green).	—	—	—
Edgware Bury - - - -	Edgware - - - - -	Middlesex - -	1 Aug. 1851	4 May 1854
Edington - - - - -	(See Tinhead).	—	—	—

* See Note at end.

NAME OF COMMON.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	Date of Authorising Act.	Date of Award.
Edlesborough	(See Dagnall).	—	—	—
Edney Woods	(See Writtle).	—	—	—
Eggerton Hill	(See Poorwood).	—	—	—
Egloskerry	(See Tregeare).	—	—	—
Eglwysilan	(See Coedpenmain).	—	—	—
Egton	Egton	York, N.R.	22 July 1848	30 March 1854
Elborough Hill	(See Hutton).	—	—	—
Eldersfield Marsh, Corse Lawn, Rue Green, and Hardwick Green.	Eldersfield	Worcester	22 March 1861	28 Sept. 1865
Elham Rhodes Minnis	Elham	Kent	12 Aug. 1867	18 April 1872
Ellenborough	Dearham (Township of Ellenborough).	Cumberland	26 Aug. 1846	15 March 1849
Ellercar and Feather Close	Holme Cultram	ditto	*	12 June 1851
Ellergill High Cowbound	Orton	Westmorland	18 May 1866	27 June 1867
Ellisfield otherwise Illsfield	Ellisfield otherwise Illsfield	Southampton	22 July 1848	31 March 1852
Elmbridge Broad Common	Dodderhill	Worcester	9 May 1865	29 Jan. 1874
Elmley Lovett Broad Common, Cutnall Green, and Sneads Green.	Elmley Lovett	ditto	9 May 1865	29 Jan. 1874
Elmton	Elmton	Derby	11 May 1847	21 Aug. 1850
Elishaw	Elsdon (Rochester Township)	Northumberland	29 May 1868	20 Oct. 1871
Elsdon	(See Elishaw).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Rattenraw).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Rochester).	—	—	—
Elstead	(See Farnham).	—	—	—
Eltisley Open Field	Eltisley	Cambridge	25 July 1864	30 April 1868
Elton Meadow and Strouds Field	Westbury-on-Severn	Gloucester	25 March 1859	6 June 1861
Ely St. Mary	(See Grunty Fen).	—	—	—
Enford	(See Chisenbury).	—	—	—
Engollan	St. Eval	Cornwall	26 April 1855	26 Jan. 1860
Ennerdale Manor and Forest	St. Bees (Township of Ennerdale).	Cumberland	18 March 1864	9 Jan. 1873
Entwistle	(See Cranberry Moss).	—	—	—
Epsom Common Fields	Epsom	Surrey	9 May 1865	17 Nov. 1869
Ethey	(See Walkern).	—	—	—
Evenjobb Hill	Old Radnor (Township of Evenjobb).	Radnor	11 May 1847	22 Feb. 1850
Eversley	Eversley	Southampton	25 July 1864	14 May 1868
Ewelme	(See Bensington).	—	—	—
Ewer ("Regulation")	Alverstoke	Southampton	5 July 1887	19 July 1888
Ewerby Waith	Ewerby	Lincoln	11 May 1863	2 June 1864
Exfold Wood and Greenhurst Green.	Rudgwick	Sussex	1 Aug. 1851	16 Nov. 1854
Exford South or Munckham Commons.	Exford	Somerset	4 Sept. 1848	29 April 1852
Faddiley	(See Woodhey).	—	—	—
Fairbourn Heath	Harrietsham	Kent	11 Aug. 1869	20 Oct. 1871
Fakenham Heath, Malt Mill, Mill and Backs Commons.	Fakenham	Norfolk	31 May 1867	17 Nov. 1870
Faringdon	(See Wadley).	—	—	—
Farley Hill	(See Spencers Wood in Swallowfield).	—	—	—
Farnham Manor	Elstead	Surrey	24 July 1854	31 March 1859
Ditto	Farnham (Tithings of Badshott, Runfold, Dogfludd, and Wrecclesham).	ditto	20 Aug. 1853	31 Jan. 1861
Ditto	Tithings of Frensham, Churt, and Pitfold.	ditto	14 Aug. 1850	30 Jan. 1857
Ditto (Tancredsford, Cooksbury Reeds, and Lower Common.)	Farnham (Tithing of Tilford)	ditto	17 May 1850	2 June 1853
Fawcett Moor	Arncliffe	York, W.R.	*	5 Jan. 1849
Feather Close	(See Ellercar).	—	—	—
Felsted Manor	Felsted	Essex	22 March 1861	7 Nov. 1867
Feltwell West	Feltwell St. Mary and Feltwell St. Nicholas.	Norfolk	*	22 May 1851
Fencott and Murcott	Charlton-upon-Ottmoor (Hamlets of Fencott and Murcott).	Oxford	*	10 Dec. 1849
Filton Broad and West Meads	Filton	Gloucester	29 July 1856	20 May 1858

* See Note at end.

Name of Common.	Parish.	County.	Date of Authorising Act.	Date of Award.
Findon Tenantry Downs	Findon	Sussex	*	5 July 1856
Finstock Common Allotment	Whichwood	Oxford	26 March 1858	1 Jan. 1863
Firbank Fells	Kirkby Lonsdale	Westmorland	9 March 1849	2 June 1851
Fishers and Wheatley Meadows	Kingsbury, Drayton Bassett, and Middleton.	Stafford and Warwick	*	9 Dec. 1852
Fittleworth	(See Amberley).	—	—	—
Fleete, The	(See Letton).	—	—	—
Fletching	(See Ashdown Forest).	—	—	—
Fobney Meadow	(See Whitley Wood).	—	—	—
Fontmell Magna Tenantry Down	Fontmell Magna	Dorset	*	3 Mar. 1853
Ford	Ford	Northumberland	18 March 1864	13 July 1867
Fordingbridge	(See Sandhill Heath).	—	—	—
Foulk Stapleford	(See Hargrave Stubbs).	—	—	—
Fountains Earth Moor	Kirkby Malzeard	York, W.R.	14 Aug. 1850	3 July 1856
Fowmine or Vowmine Hill	Dorstone (Township of Fowmine)	Hereford	6 Aug. 1860	8 Sept. 1868
Fradswell Heath	Colwich (Township of Fradswell)	Stafford	16 Dec. 1852	4 Jan. 1856
Framfield Manor	Framfield, Buxted, Uckfield, Mayfield, Withyham, and Lindfield.	Sussex	29 July 1856	30 Jan. 1862
Frensham	(See Abbots Wood).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Farnham).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Pitfold).	—	—	—
Freshwater	(See Easton).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Norton).	—	—	—
Frilsham	Frilsham	Berks	23 July 1855	26 Aug. 1857
Froome Bishop	(See Rumney Meadow).	—	—	—
Fulbrook	(See Asthall).	—	—	—
Fulbrook Common Allotment	Fulbrook, Shipton-under-Wychwood, and Taynton.	Oxford	25 March 1859	1 Oct. 1863
Fulmer	Fulmer	Buckingham	9 May 1865	10 Sept. 1867
Fulshaw	Wilmslow (Township of Fulshaw).	Chester	20 April 1852	23 Nov. 1854
Gaerfach, Cornfanole, Cwmllechach, Cefn Gwar y felin or Cefncwmach, and Mynyddbach.	Merthyr Cynog	Brecon	22 July 1861	27 April 1865
Galsworthy Moor	Buckland Brewer	Devon	22 July 1848	27 Aug. 1850
Gamblesby and Biglands	Aikton	Cumberland	24 July 1854	31 Jan. 1856
Gamblesby Fell	Addingham (Gamblesby Township).	ditto	9 May 1865	11 June 1868
Gamblesby Low Fell and Viol Moor.	Addingham (Gamblesby Township).	ditto	21 March 1857	29 March 1860
Gammersgill Spring Wood, otherwise Sata New Close, and Colt Park.	Coverham	York, N.R.	18 March 1864	7 Nov. 1867
Gargrave	(See Winterburn).	—	—	—
Garsdale	Sedbergh	York, W.R.	14 Aug. 1850	27 Jan. 1859
Garthbrengy	Garthbrengy	Brecon	22 July 1861	4 May 1865
Ditto	(See Talwen).	—	—	—
Gatherigg Bank	(See Calder Gills).	—	—	—
Germansweek	Germansweek	Devon	4 Sept. 1848	29 July 1852
Gernhills	(See Undy).	—	—	—
Gessepps Green	(See Ifield).	—	—	—
Gilstead and Romels Moors	Bingley	York, W.R.	2 Aug. 1858	14 Nov. 1861
Girt Down	(See Holstone).	—	—	—
Girton Open and Commonable Lands.	South Searle (Hamlet or Township of Girton).	Nottingham	*	22 May 1851
Givers Green	(See Mottram St. Andrew).	—	—	—
Glanvilles Wootton	(See Osehill).	—	—	—
Glascwm	(See Cefn Drawen).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Llandegley Rhos).	—	—	—
Glassonby Fell, Viol Moor, and Maughanby.	Addingham (Township of Glassonby).	Cumberland	22 March 1861	10 Sept. 1867
Gleaston Deep Meadows	Aldingham	Lancaster	21 March 1857	14 July 1859
Golberdon	(See Redmoor).	—	—	—
Golden	(See Bradley).	—	—	—
Golden Mile	Colwinstone	Glamorgan	29 May 1868	10 Aug. 1871
Goldington	Goldington	Bedford	11 May 1847	21 Sept. 1852

* See Note at end.

NAME OF COMMON.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	Date of Authorising Act.	Date of Award.
Goniting	(See Hyssington).	—	—	—
Grafton Regis Common Allotment	Whittlebury	Northampton	21 March 1857	20 June 1861
Graintborpe	(See Marsh Chapel).	—	—	—
Grange	Llangeler (Grange Hamlet)	Carmarthen	22 July 1848	25 May 1854
Granson Moor	(See Litcham).	—	—	—
Grasmere	(See Scandale Fell).	—	—	—
Graveley Bridge Green	(See Hartley Dummer).	—	—	—
Gravenhunger Moss	Mucclestone or Muxton (Township of Gravenhunger).	Salop	19 June 1865	3 Jan. 1868
Grayrigg Fell	Kendal (Township of Grayrigg)	Westmorland	11 May 1863	14 May 1868
Greasby	West Kirby and Thurstaston (Greasby Township).	Chester	31 May 1867	11 March 1869
Great Amwell	(See Crane Mead).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Hoddesdon).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Ware Marsh).	—	—	—
Great and Little Munden Fields	Great and Little Munden	Hertford	*	10 Feb. 1853
Great Bittoms	(See Lydney).	—	—	—
Great Budworth	(See Whitley Reed).	—	—	—
Great Burstead, Outwood and Tye Commons, and South Green.	Great Burstead	Essex	7 Aug. 1862	14 Feb. 1867
Great Farley Wood	(See Uffmoor).	—	—	—
Great Gidding Waste and Commonable Lands.	Great Gidding	Huntingdon	25 July 1864	26 Aug. 1869
Great Kingshill (part of)	(See Hughenden, otherwise Hitchenden).	—	—	—
Greatham	(See Southey).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Woolmer Forest).	—	—	—
Greatham Moor, Came Green, and Allder and Great Commons.	Greatham	Southampton	4 Sept. 1848	21 Nov. 1851
Great Marlow Fields	Great Marlow	Buckingham	16 Dec. 1852	13 Sept. 1855
Great Missenden	Great Missenden	ditto	22 July 1848	19 July 1855
Great Musgrave	Great Musgrave	Westmorland	10 Aug. 1857	10 Sept. 1859
Great Raveley	Upwood (Hamlet of Great Raveley).	Huntingdon	*	9 Dec. 1850
Greenhurst Green	(See Exfold).	—	—	—
Green Loons	(See Hargrave Stubbs).	—	—	—
Greyfell	Bewcastle	Cumberland	*	7 Jan. 1850
Greshaw Green	St. James and St. Cross South Elmham.	Suffolk	20 Aug. 1853	6 Sept. 1855
Greystone Heath and Doe Green	Prescot (Township of Penketh)	Lancaster	25 July 1864	25 March 1809
Grimstone	Grimstone	Norfolk	13 July 1868	17 Nov, 1870
Grunty Fen	Ely St. Mary, Witchford, Wentworth, Haddenham, Wilburton, and Stretham, and Hamlet of Thetford.	Cambridge	10 Aug. 1857	19 Dec. 1861
Guildenfield	(See Portfield and Guildenfield).	—	—	—
Gulling Green	(See Brockley Green).	—	—	—
Gunwennap	(See Beeny).	—	—	—
Guy Lane	(See Hargrave Stubbs).	—	—	—
Gwyddgryg, Waste Lands in Grange of.	Llanfihangel-ar-arth	Carmarthen	29 May 1868	10 Oct. 1872
Hackness	(See Harwood Dale).	—	—	—
Haddenham	(See Grunty Fen).	—	—	—
Hadleigh	Hadleigh	Essex	1 Aug. 1851	12 Jan. 1854
Hailey Green	(See Stokerow).	—	—	—
Hailey Heath, Hailey Green, White Oak Green, Wood Green, Chase Green, Smalley Green, Crawley Ridings, and Hatfield Pits.	Witney (Tithings of Hailey and Crawley).	Oxford	28 July 1849	10 Nov. 1853
Hailsham, Harebeating Green, and Upper Dicker,	Hailsham, Arlington, and Hellingly.	Sussex	28 July 1849	29 March 1855
Hainworth and Lees	Bingley	York, W.R.	1 Aug. 1851	6 Feb. 1862
Haldon, Little, otherwise Leighwell or Lithwell Down, and Ballamoor.	Dawlish	Devon	31 May 1867	26 May 1870
Halesowen	(See Uffmoor).	—	—	—
Halifax	(See Saltonstall).	—	—	—
Hall Green	(See Wattesfield).	—	—	—

* See Note at end.

NAME OF COMMON.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	Date of Authorising Act.	Date of Award.
Halse (Witmoor and Common Down).	Halse	Somerset	20 Aug. 1853	8 March 1855
Halstead and Crutchenber Fells	Slaidburn (Township of Easington).	York, W. R.	15 May 1860	26 May 1864
Halton	(See Bottendon Hill).	—	—	—
Haltwhistle	(See East Coanwood).	—	—	—
Hambledon	(See Anthill).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Broadhalfpenny).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Chidden).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See West End Down).	—	—	—
Hammerwich	(See Cannock Chase).	—	—	—
Hampden	(See Seal).	—	—	—
Hamsey Green	(See Warlington).	—	—	—
Hanham	(See Bitton).	—	—	—
Hanley Heath	(See Broad Heath).	—	—	—
Harborough Banks	Lapworth	Warwick	6 Aug. 1860	1 Oct. 1863
Harbridge	(See Ashley).	—	—	—
Hardcastle Moor	(See Bewerley).	—	—	—
Harden Moor	Bingley (Harden Hamlet)	York, W. R.	11 May 1847	19 July 1855
Hardwick Green	(See Eldersfield).	—	—	—
Hardwicke	(See Standlake).	—	—	—
Harebeating Green	(See Hailsham).	—	—	—
Haresceugh Fell, Viol Moor, Tod Bank Hill, and Berry Moor.	Kirkoswald	Cumberland	29 July 1862	24 May 1877
Harescombe	(See Brookthrop).	—	—	—
Haresfield	(ditto).	—	—	—
Hareshaw	Bellingham	Northumberland	16 Dec. 1852	16 July 1857
Hargrave Stubbs, Green Loons and Guy Lane.	Tarvin (Township of Stapleford, otherwise Foulk Stapleford).	Chester	12 Aug. 1867	24 Aug. 1870
Harpton and Wolfpits	Old Radnor (Harpton and Wolfpits Township).	Radnor	13 July 1868	7 April 1870
Harras Moor, otherwise Preston Common.	St. Bees (Township of Preston Quarter).	Cumberland	4 Sept. 1848	7 May 1851
Harrietsham	(See Fairbourn Heath).	—	—	—
Hartfield	(See Ashdown Forest).	—	—	—
Harting Combe (including Tyning Wood).	Rogate	Sussex	11 April 1856	12 June 1861
Hartleyburn	Haltwhistle (Township of Hartleyburn).	Northumberland	25 July 1864	5 Aug. 1869
Hartley Dummer, Moor-place and Diddenham, Waste of Manors of, Chitter-lane Moor, Great Lea, Tooveys and Graveley Bridge Greens, and Hartley, Lambwood, and Small Mead Commons.	Shinfield	Berks and Wilts	26 Aug. 1846	9 Dec. 1858
Hartley Row	Hartley Wintney	Southampton	19 June 1865	1 Nov. 1867
Hartlington Moor	Burnsall (Hartlington Township).	York, W. R.	10 Aug. 1857	14 Jan. 1864
Hartsop High and Low Pastures	Barton (Hartsop and Patterdale Townships).	Westmorland	22 July 1861	2 Sept. 1865
Hartwith High Pasture	Kirkby Malzeard (Township of Hartwith-cum-Winsley).	York, W. R.	20 April 1852	13 Jan. 1858
Harwood Dale High Moors	Hackness	York, N. R.	2 Aug. 1858	12 June 1861
Harwood Well Moor	(See Saltonstall).	—	—	—
Hasgill Fell	Slaidburn (Easington Township)	York, W. R.	22 March 1861	2 June 1864
Hatfield Forest	Hatfield Broad Oak	Essex	24 July 1854	5 Feb. 1857
Hatfield Pits	(See Hailey Heath).	—	—	—
Hatherton Calf Heath	Wolverhampton (Hatherton Township).	Stafford	29 July 1856	20 Oct. 1859
Haughley Green	Haughley	Suffolk	14 Aug. 1850	16 Aug. 1853
Haughton Moss, Haughton Hall Green, and Smithy Green.	Bunbury (Haughton Township)	Chester	16 Dec. 1852	3 Feb. 1859
Havant Thicket, Stock Heath, Leigh Green, South Moor, West Marsh, Broad-lane, North and Creek Commons.	Havant and Hayling North	Southampton	25 July 1864	3 Sept. 1870
Haverhill, Little Wratting, Keddington and Sturmer Common Fields and Lammas Meadows.	Haverhill, Little Wratting, Keddington, and Sturmer.	Essex	*	25 Feb. 1853
Haverhill Common Field Land	Haverhill	Suffolk	24 July 1854	30 July 1857
Haverland	(See Swannington).	—	—	—

* See Note at end.

NAME OF COMMON.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	Date of Authorising Act.	Date of Award.
Hawkridge Manor	Hawkridge	Somerset	12 May 1854	6 Oct. 1859
Hawkshead	(See Skelwith).	—	—	—
Hawkshead Moor, Borwick Ground Fell, Holme Fell, Tom Heights, Hill Fell, and Monk Coniston Moor.	Hawkshead	Lancaster	13 Aug. 1859	22 May 1862
Haydon	Lydlinch	Dorset	25 July 1864	10 Jan. 1867
Hayley Hill or School Brow	(See Mottram St. Andrew).	—	—	—
Hayshaw Moor and Braithwaite Moor.	Ripon (Dacre Township).	York, W. R.	13 July 1868	31 Aug. 1876
Haywards Heath	Cuckfield	Sussex	26 March 1858	9 Jan. 1862
Hazel Bank	(See Wadshaw).	—	—	—
Hazles Cross Green	(See Kingsley).	—	—	—
Heacham	Heacham	Norfolk	*	19 Jan. 1854
Heading Croft	(See Shinfield Green).	—	—	—
Headley	(See Woolmer Forest).	—	—	—
Headley, Stanford, Mill Chase, and Lindford Chase.	Headley	Southampton	9 March 1849	24 Feb. 1859
Heady Park	(See North Hey).	—	—	—
Heavers Wood	Horley	Surrey	12 May 1854	23 Sept. 1858
Hebden Moor	Linton (Hebden Township)	York, W. R.	4 Sept. 1848	25 June 1857
Heckberry Brae, or Barker High and Low Pastures.	Aysgarth (Thoralby Township)	York, N. R.	22 July 1861	14 Oct. 1863
Heckfield Heath and Riseley	Heckfield	Southampton	2 Aug. 1858	17 Jan. 1861
Hellifield Moor	Long Preston	York, W. R.	*	12 Jan. 1849
Helmsley	Upper Helmsley	York, N. R.	9 May 1865	18 June 1868
Helton	(See Cruse Pasture).	—	—	—
Henallt	Llanddewir-Cwm, and Alltmawr	Brecon	22 July 1855	23 April 1857
Hendy Bank	Cefnllys	Radnor	2 Aug. 1880	17 Dec. 1885
Henham Commonable Lands	Henham	Essex	*	14 Jan. 1851
Heniton otherwise Hennington Hill.	Ashbrittle	Somerset	29 July 1856	18 Nov. 1858
Hesketh Marsh	Hesketh-with-Beconsall	Lancaster	22 July 1848	13 Jan. 1870
Hessett Hicket Heath	Hessett	Suffolk	22 July 1848	2 June 1851
Hexton Cow Common	Hexton	Hertford	11 April 1856	2 Nov. 1860
Heswall Hills	Heswall	Chester	26 Aug. 1846	8 Nov. 1860
Heyop, Beguildy, and Llangunllo Waste Lands (Manors of Knucklas and South Ugre).	Heyop, Beguildy, and Llangunllo	Radnor	29 May 1868	20 Nov. 1873
Hicket Heath	(See Hessett).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Bradfield St. George).	—	—	—
Higgins Common Field	(See Hughenden, otherwise Hitchenden).	—	—	—
High and Low Bishopside Moor	Ripon (Township of High and Low Bishopside).	York, W. R.	26 March 1858	31 Jan. 1865
Highbray	(See Shrewsborough Castle).	—	—	—
High Callerton	Ponteland (Township of High Callerton).	Northumberland	18 March 1853	10 Dec. 1857
High Oak	Ware	Hertford	16 Dec. 1852	9 Sept. 1863
High Ongar	(See Paslow Wood).	—	—	—
Highside Pasture (from stinted to regulated Pasture).	Kirby Malhamdale (Airton Township).	York, W. R.	*	22 June 1854
Highside Pasture	ditto	ditto	15 May 1860	23 Oct. 1861
Highweek	(See Battisford).	—	—	—
Hildersham Fields and Pastures	Hildersham	Cambridge	16 July 1883	25 April 1889
Hill Fell	(See Hawkshead).	—	—	—
Hill or Hell Green	(See Wattesfield).	—	—	—
Hill, Waste Lands of	Hill	Gloucester	18 May 1866	30 July 1868
Hillbeck Fell	Brough (Township of Hillbeck)	Westmorland	10 Aug. 1857	3 Nov. 1859
Hillbeck Intake	Brough (Hillbeck Township)	ditto	25 July 1864	30 May 1867
Hind Cove	(See Scandale Fell).	—	—	—
Hinderwell Fields	Hinderwell Parish and Township	York, N. R.	*	28 Nov. 1853
Hingston Down	Calstock	Cornwall	29 July 1856	16 Jan. 1862
Hirwain	Aberdare and Ystradyfodwg	Glamorgan	10 Aug. 1857	2 Dec. 1869
Hoddesdon Fields, Marshes, and Meadows.	Broxbourne (Hamlet of Hoddesdon), and Great Amwell.	Hertford	*	16 Aug. 1855
Hodnet Heath	Hodnet	Salop	4 Sept. 1848	17 May 1850
Hollins Green	(See Kingsley).	—	—	—

* See Note at end.

NAME OF COMMON.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	Date of Authorising Act.	Date of Award.
Holme	Holme-juxta-Mare	Norfolk	21 March 1857	23 Feb. 1860
Holme Cultram	(See Ellercar).	—	—	—
Holme Fell	(See Hawkshead).	—	—	—
Holster Yard	Marystow	Devon	9 March 1849	30 Oct. 1850
Holstone Down, Knap Down, Girt Down, and Purwell Down.	Combmartin	ditto	25 July 1864	14 May 1871
Holt Common Wood	Holt	Denbigh	*	16 Nov. 1848
Holt Great and Little Commons, and Ham Green.	Bradford (Tithing or Hamlet of Holt).	Wilts	13 July 1863	9 May 1867
Holyhead	(See Cyttir Bodwredd).	—	—	—
Homanton Fields and Tenantry Down.	Maddington	Wilts	16 Dec. 1852	25 Jan. 1855
Honey Lane	(See Broomstick Hall).	—	—	—
Hopesay	Hopesay	Salop	20 Aug. 1853	26 Aug. 1858
Hopes Wood	(See May Hill).	—	—	—
Hopping Hill Coppice	(See Woodcote Green).	—	—	—
Hopton Wafers	(See Clee Hill).	—	—	—
Horley	(See Heavers Wood).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Redhill).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Shellwood).	—	—	—
Horsehill Scrubbs	(See Burghfield Green).	—	—	—
Horsepath and Rowe Coppice	Horsepath and Liberty of Shotover.	Oxford	26 April 1855	1 Oct. 1858
Horsham	(See Broadbridge Heath).	—	—	—
Horsted Keynes, Broadhurst Manor.	Horsted Keynes and Fletching	Sussex	15 May 1860	5 Jan. 1865
Horton Moor	Horton-in-Ribblesdale	York, W.R.	*	4 Aug. 1847
Howard Field	(See Throcking).	—	—	—
Howletts Green	(See Wattesfield).	—	—	—
Huddeknowle	(See Brookthrop).	—	—	—
Hughenden Green and Chapel Hills, Spring, Willow, and High Coppices, Naphill and Piggots Commons, Denner Hill Common and Coppice, Bryants, Widdington Hill, and North Dean Bottoms and Lingridge Common Fields, and the Slips.	Hughenden	Buckingham	29 July 1856	20 Aug. 1862
Hughenden (otherwise Hitchenden) Green, Street, Great Kingshill, Higgins, Common Field, and parts of Prestwood Common and Wycombe Heath.	ditto	ditto	14 Aug. 1850	30 Aug. 1855
Hulham	Withycombe Raleigh	Devon	21 March 1857	21 Oct. 1858
Humbleton	(See Akeld).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Wooler).	—	—	—
Hunden	(See Walkern).	—	—	—
Hunderthwaite Moor	Romaldkirk (Hunderthwaite Township).	York, N.R.	11 April 1856	31 March 1859
Hunstanton	Hunstanton	Norfolk	21 March 1857	23 Feb. 1860
Hunston Commons and Common Field.	Hunston	Sussex	29 May 1868	6 July 1871
Hunston	ditto	ditto	11 Aug. 1869	20 June 1872
Hunt Hill	(See Walkern).	—	—	—
Huntingfield Manor	Linstead Parva, Cookley, and Huntingfield.	Suffolk	29 July 1862	23 June 1864
Huntley	Huntley	Gloucester	23 July 1855	26 Nov. 1857
Huntley Hill and Brights Hill	ditto	ditto	11 Aug. 1869	4 July 1872
Hurst	(See Liss Green).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Owslebury).	—	—	—
Hurstley	Letton (Hurstley Township)	Hereford	15 May 1860	10 April 1862
Hutton Hill and Elborough Hill	Hutton	Somerset	24 July 1854	1 Jan. 1857
Hyde End Green	(See Shinfield Green).	—	—	—
Hyssington Bank and Marsh, Pwlley Green, Cefn Common, Llan Bank, May Pole Bank, Mucklewick Hill Little Common, Goniting and Bridge Green.	Hyssington (Hyssington and Mucklewick Townships).	Montgomery and Salop.	22 July 1848	2 Oct. 1857
Ifield Green, Lowfield Heath, Soutons Green, Goose Green, and Gesseps Green.	Ifield	Sussex	18 March 1853	20 Nov. 1855
Ilbury Field	(See Shinfield Green).	—	—	—

* See Note at end.

Name of Common.	Parish.	County.	Date of Authorising Act.	Date of Award.
Ilkley	(See Langbar).	—	—	—
Ilkely Cow Pasture	Ilkley	York, W. R.	26 April 1855	25 March 1858
Illsfield	(See Ellisfield).	—	—	—
Ince-in-Makerfield	(See Amberswood).	—	—	—
Ingoldisthorpe	Ingoldisthorpe	Norfolk	11 April 1856	2 Oct. 1857
Instow Marsh	Instow	Devon	14 May 1846	23 March 1848
Inwardleigh Barton and Moor	Inwardleigh	ditto	*	11 Oct. 1850
Iping Marsh, Coopers Heath and parts of Milland and Wardley Marshes.	Iping	Sussex	12 May 1854	23 Dec. 1857
Ipplepen	(See Brattor).	—	—	—
Iscoed Manor	Nantmel and Lanfihangel Helygan.	Radnor	7 Aug. 1862	2 May 1867
Isleham Open Fields	Isleham	Cambridge	*	16 Nov. 1854
Ison	Winsford	Somerset	22 July 1848	22 Feb. 1851
Iron Hill	(See Poorwood).	—	—	—
Itton Moor	South Tawton	Devon	22 July 1848	5 Dec. 1872
Ditto	North Tawton	ditto	*	17 March 1853
Ivinghoe	(See Cheddington).	—	—	—
Jolesfield and Partridge Green	West Grinstead and Cowfold	Sussex	29 May 1868	12 Dec. 1872
Keddington	(See Haverhill).	—	—	—
Keighley	(See Oakworth).	—	—	—
Kelsale East Green	Kelsale	Suffolk	22 July 1848	16 Nov. 1854
Kencot	(See Burroway).	—	—	—
Kendal	(See Dillicar).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Grayrigg).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Kentmere).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Lambrigg).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Over Staveley).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Sadgill).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Sleddale).	—	—	—
Kennington Lees and Walls Green.	Kennington and Boughton Aluph	Kent	15 May 1860	4 Feb. 1864
Kentisbury Down	Kentisbury	Devon	26 Aug. 1846	31 Jan. 1849
Kentmere Green Quarter Pasture	Kendal	Westmorland	18 March 1853	19 Sept. 1854
Kewstoke Hill and Green, Sand Bay or the Backs, Sand Hill, Pond Field Green, Milton Hill, and Milton Batch.	Kewstoke	Somerset	17 May 1850	7 May 1857
Key Meadow, Goose Marsh, and Rodway Meadow.	Rudford	Gloucester	25 July 1864	30 Aug. 1866
Keystone Common Fields	Keystone	Huntingdon	*	7 May 1852
Kildwick East and West Commons and Parkinson Hill.	Kildwick Parish and Township	York, W. R.	4 Sept. 1848	13 Nov. 1850
Kilrhedin	(See Rhos Llangeler).	—	—	—
Kingsbridge Meadow	(See Spencers Wood in Swallowfield).	—	—	—
Kingsbury	(See Fishers, &c., Meadow).	—	—	—
Kingsley	(See Woolmer Forest).	—	—	—
Kingsley Green, Near and Far Banks, Holt Moor, Youngs Green, Church Gorse and Clay Pits, Hollins Green, and Hazles Cross Green.	Kingsley	Stafford	22 July 1848	7 Aug. 1856
Kings Moss	(See Billinge).	—	—	—
Kingston	(See Taunton Deane)	—	—	—
Kingswood, Kingswood and Brick Kiln Commons, and Mosely Meer.	Kington (Chickward, Pembers Oak, and Lilwall Townships)	Hereford	1 April 1851	5 June 1856
Kingsworthy	(See Worthy Down).	—	—	—
Kington	(See Kingswood).	—	—	—
Kirkandrews-on-Eden	Kirkandrews-on-Eden	Cumberland	23 July 1855	26 Nov. 1857
Kirkby Intack	Kirkby Stephen	Westmorland	*	20 Dec. 1850
Kirkby Ireleth	(See Sandside).	—	—	—
Kirkby Lonsdale	(See Firbank).	—	—	—
Kirkby Malhamdale	(See Highside).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Malham).	—	—	—
Kirkby Malzeard	(See Fountains Earth).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Hartwith).	—	—	—

* See Note at end.

NAME OF COMMON.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	Date of Authorising Act.	Date of Award.
Kirkby Stephen	Kirkby Stephen	Westmorland	16 Dec. 1852	24 Sept. 1855
Ditto	(See Kirkby Intack).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Smardale).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Waitby).	—	—	—
Kirkgill Pasture	Arncliffe (Buckden Township)	York, W. R.	*	7 Feb. 1850
Kirk Hammerton Moor	Kirk Hammerton	ditto	10 Aug. 1857	12 June 1862
Kirkhaugh	(See Ayle).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Whitlaw).	—	—	—
Kirkland Fell	Kirkland	Cumberland	18 March 1864	22 March 1866
Kirkland Fell Pasture	ditto	ditto	26 April 1855	12 Nov. 1857
Kirkleatham	(See East Cotham).	—	—	—
Kirkley Ditch	(See Mottram St. Andrew).	—	—	—
Kirknewton	(See West Newton).	—	—	—
Kirkoswald	(See Haresceugh Fell).	—	—	—
Kirton Marsh	Kirton	Lincoln	11 Aug. 1869	29 Jan. 1874
Knap Down	(See Holstone).	—	—	—
Knaresdale	Knaresdale	Northumberland	20 Aug. 1853	26 May 1858
Knebworth	(See Datchworth).	—	—	—
Knighton Manor	Knighton	Radnor	20 Aug. 1853	12 May 1859
Knightwood	(See Baddesley).	—	—	—
Knolton Bryn	(See Lightwood Green).	—	—	—
Knucklas Manor	(See Heyop).	—	—	—
Laindon ("Regulation")	Laindon	Essex	5 July 1887	15 June 1889
Lambley	Lambley	Northumberland	25 July 1864	9 July 1868
Lambourne	Perranzabuloe	Cornwall	7 Aug. 1862	3 Jan. 1867
Lambrigg and Docker Fells	Kendal (Lambrigg and Docker Townships).	Westmorland	11 May 1863	26 April 1866
Lambwood	(See Hartley Dummer).	—	—	—
Lampeter, otherwise Doldremont	Lampeter pont Stephen	Cardigan	12 May 1854	21 Oct. 1858
Lamplugh	Lamplugh (Lamplugh and Murton Townships).	Cumberland	2 Aug. 1858	13 March 1862
Landford	Landford	Wilts	26 March 1858	5 Sept. 1861
Landford Wood	ditto	ditto	26 March 1858	24 Sept. 1860
Langan	(See Peulline).	—	—	—
Langbar Moor ("Regulation")	Ilkley (Nesfield with Langbar Township).	York, W. R.	3 June 1881	25 Oct. 1883
Langdon Moor	Boyton	Cornwall	26 March 1858	29 Sept. 1859
Ditto	North Petherwin	Devon	26 March 1858	6 Oct. 1859
Langley Commonable Lands	Langley	Essex	*	23 Dec. 1851
Langley	ditto	Kent	11 April 1856	29 July 1858
Langley Burrell	(See Allington Mead).	—	—	—
Langley Meadow	(See Shinfield Green).	—	—	—
Langtoft	(See Cottam).	—	—	—
Langstone Down	(See Beacon Hill).	—	—	—
Langwathby Moor	Langwathby	Cumberland	9 March 1849	30 Oct. 1850
Lanivet	(See Bokiddick).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Reperry).	—	—	—
Lapworth	(See Harborough Banks).	—	—	—
Larden Green	(See Woodhey).	—	—	—
Larkton Hill	Malpas (Larkton Township)	Chester	2 Aug. 1858	27 June 1861
Lashbrook Green	(See Shiplake).	—	—	—
Latch-rhos	(See Ugre).	—	—	—
Lavant Marsh (part of)	(See Mid Lavant).	—	—	—
Ditto ditto	(See Old Broyle.)	—	—	—
Layston	(See Little Hormead).	—	—	—
Leafield Forest Common Allotment, and Studley Coppice Common.	Whichwood (Leafield Township)	Oxford	26 March 1858	20 Dec. 1860
Leake Common Lands	Leake, and partly extra-parochial	York, N. R.	25 July 1864	7 July 1870
Leatherhead	Leatherhead	Surrey	13 Aug. 1859	11 May 1865
Leatherhead Fields and Down	ditto	ditto	13 Aug. 1859	1 Jan. 1863
Lee	Lee	Buckingham	23 July 1855	17 July 1856
Leigh	(See Shellwood).	—	—	—

* See Note at end.

NAME OF COMMON.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	Date of Authorising Act.	Date of Award.
Leighwell or Lithwell	(See Haldon).	—	—	—
Lenham	(See Charing).	—	—	—
Letterstone	Letterstone	Pembroke	29 July 1856	31 March 1864
Letton and the Fleete	Letton	Hereford	1 Aug. 1851	23 March 1853
Lewknor	(See Bigmore).	—	—	—
Lightwood Green and Knolton Bryn	Overton	Flint	11 Aug. 1869	11 Jan. 1877
Lillingstone Dayrell Common Allotment.	Lillingstone Dayrell and Passenham.	Buckingham and Northampton.	22 March 1861	2 Feb. 1871
Ditto - ditto	Whittlebury	Northampton	26 March 1858	18 Sept. 1861
Lindford Chase	(See Headley).	—	—	—
Lingridge Fields	(See Hughenden).	—	—	—
Linton	Spofforth (Linton Township)	York, W. R.	22 July 1861	2 June 1864
Liss	(See Woolmer Forest).	—	—	—
Liss Green, Hurst, South, Woolshers and Lower and Upper Commons, and Wild Green, Manor Bounds in Woolmer Forest, and Stodham Brows.	Liss	Southampton	29 July 1856	10 Sept. 1864
Lissinglea Field	Middle Rasen, Friesthorpe, Faldingworth, Lissington, Buslingthorpe, and Linwood.	Lincoln	*	21 Nov. 1851
Litcham, Clay Pit Moor, Granson Moor, and East Hall Green.	Litcham	Norfolk	14 Aug. 1850	10 Aug. 1854
Little Drayton Heath	Drayton-in-Hales	Salop	14 Aug. 1850	23 Jan. 1852
Little Hadham	(See Westfield).	—	—	—
Little Hormead and Layston Fields	Little Hormead and Layston	Hertford	10 Aug. 1857	8 Dec. 1864
Little Missenden Open and Commonable and Waste Lands.	Little Missenden	Buckingham	17 May 1850	29 June 1854
Little Munden	(See Bennington Open Fields).	—	—	—
Little Musgrave	Crosby Garrett (Little Musgrave Township).	Westmorland	14 Aug. 1850	6 Oct. 1853
Little Musgrave Intake	ditto - ditto	ditto	*	6 Oct. 1853
Littleton Fields and Waste Lands	Littleton	Middlesex	4 Sept. 1848	27 Jan 1851
Littleworth	(See Wadley).	—	—	—
Little Wratting	(See Haverhill).	—	—	—
Llanasa	(See Picton Marsh).	—	—	—
Llan Bank	(See Hyssington).	—	—	—
Llanbedr-y-Cenin	(See Waen-y-Gaer).	—	—	—
Llanbadarn-fawr	(See Swydd Neithon).	—	—	—
Llanblethian	(See Talyvan).	—	—	—
Llancynfelin	(See Ceulan-y-Maesmawr).	—	—	—
Llandavenny	(See Magor).	—	—	—
Llanddew	Llanddew	Brecon	22 July 1861	13 Dec. 1865
Llanddewi-brefi Mountain	Llanddewibrefi (Gorwydd, Prisk and Carvan, Garth and Ystrad, Doithie Pysgottwr, Doithie Camddwr, and Gogoyan Townships).	Cardigan	13 July 1863	20 Dec. 1888
Llanddewir	(See Henallt).	—	—	—
Llandegley	(See Swydd Neithon).	—	—	—
Llandegley Rhos	Glascwm	Radnor	2 Aug. 1880	17 Dec. 1885
Llandefailog-fach	(See Brecon Manor).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Sarnau).	—	—	—
Llandefeilog	(See Mynydd Eiddole).	—	—	—
Llandewi Ystradenny	(See Swydd Neithon).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Ugre).	—	—	—
Llandrindod	(See Swydd Neithon).	—	—	—
Llanfair Hills	Llanfair Waterdine (Menethesney, Llanfair, Trebert, and Ffynnon Vair Townships).	Salop	6 Aug. 1880	6 Aug. 1891
Llanfair Mountain	Llanfairclydogan	Cardigan	20 Aug. 1853	6 Oct. 1859
Llanfairarybryn	(See Cefn Erthan).	—	—	—
Llanfairpwllgwyngyll	(See Rhos-y-Gad).	—	—	—
Llanfair Waterdine	(See Clewilsey).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Llanfair Hills).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Skyborrah).	—	—	—
Llanfechell Mountain	Llanfechell	Anglesey	29 July 1862	1 July 1869
Llanfihangel-ar arth	(See Gwyddgryg).	—	—	—
Llanfihangel Geneurglyn	(See Ceulan-y-Maesmawr).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Scyborycoed).	—	—	—

* See Note at end.

NAME OF COMMON.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	Date of Authorising Act.	Date of Award.
Llanfihangel Hills	Llanfihangel Glyn Myfyr	Denbigh and Merioneth.	13 July 1863	30 Sept. 1869
Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn	(See Rhospiran).	—	—	—
Llanfihangel-y-roth	(See Mynydd Llanfihangel).	—	—	—
Llanfihangel Rhydithon	Llanfihangel Rhydithon	Radnor	22 July 1831	16 Dec. 1864
Llanfihangel Tier Beirdd	(See Mynydd Bodafon).	—	—	—
Llanganten	(See Rhydins).	—	—	-
Llangeitho	Llangeitho	Cardigan	29 July 1856	19 Jan. 1860
Llangeler	(See Rhos Llangeler).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Waun Meirios).	—	—	—
Llangunllo	(See Heyop).	—	—	—
Llangurrig	(See Brynpostig Hill).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Wauntwich).	—	—	—
Llangwm Hills	Llangwm and Cerrig-y-Druidion	Denbigh	13 July 1863	14 Oct. 1869
Llanharry	(See Talyvan).	—	—	—
Llanllugan Manor	Llanllugan and Castlecaereinion	Montgomery	16 Dec. 1852	6 Feb. 1862
Llansannor	(See Talyvan).	—	—	—
Llanteague	Crunwear	Pembroke	11 April 1856	26 Nov. 1868
Llanwimp and Llanstephan	Boughrood and Llanstephan	Radnor	15 May 1860	17 April 1867
Llanycrwys	Llanycrwys	Carmarthen	14 Aug. 1850	2 Sept. 1854
Llanybyther	Llanybyther	Carmarthen	16 July 1885	14 July 1892
Llawrbante, otherwise Cwmmins bach.	Trelech ar Bettws	ditto	9 May 1865	6 Feb. 1863
Llysfaen	(See Marian Llysfaen).	—	—	—
Llyswen	Llyswen	Brecon	29 July 1856	25 March 1858
Llyswen Fields	ditto	ditto	29 July 1856	22 April 1858
Llywell	(See Cefn Erthan).	—	—	—
Lockhill Wood	Rickmansworth	Hertford	11 April 1856	21 April 1859
Lockspit	(See Upwood).	—	—	—
Lockton Low Moor and Saltersgate Moor.	Middleton (Lockton Township)	York, N.R.	18 May 1866	5 Sept. 1872
Loddiswell	(See Blackdown).	—	—	—
Longdon Marshes	Longdon	Worcester	22 March 1861	3 Oct. 1872
Longframlington	Longframlington	Northumberland	20 Aug. 1853	11 Aug. 1855
Longhope	(See May Hill).	—	—	—
Longmynd, The	Norbury (Asterton Township)	(See Prolley Moor).	—	—
Ditto	Wentnor	(See Wentnor Green).	—	—
Long Preston	(See Hellifield).	—	—	—
Longshaw	(See Billinge).	—	—	—
Longsleddale	(See Sadgill).	—	—	—
Longville	Wistanstow and Hopesay (Longville and Carwood Townships).	Salop	19 June 1865	10 Nov. 1870
Lower Markham Field	Matson and Upton St. Leonards	(See Brookthrop).	—	—
Loweswater	Loweswater	Cumberland	22 July 1861	4 Jan. 1866
Lowfield Heath	(See Ifield).	—	—	—
Low Moor	(See Wibsey Slack).	—	—	—
Loxton Hill	Loxton	Somerset	28 July 1849	22 Sept. 1853
Ludgershall Spray and No Man's Ball.	Ludgershall	Wilts	1 April 1851	28 April 1853
Lurkenhope	Stowe (Lurkenhope Township)	Salop	1 April 1851	27 Oct. 1854
Lutton Field	Lutton	Northampton	18 March 1864	11 Oct. 1867
Lyde Field	Pipe and Lyde	Hereford	26 March 1858	6 Dec. 1862
Lydlinch	(See Haydon).	—	—	—
Lydney Mead, Ashburton Mead, Rodmore Mead, Cow pastures, Lydney Tufts, Great Bittoms, Aylburton Common, Stockwell Green, Allaston Meend, The Purlieu, and Ned's Top.	Lydney	Gloucester	25 March 1859	23 June 1864
Lynby Wighay	Lynby	Nottingham	18 March 1853	22 Feb 1855
Lyminge High or Stelling Minnis	Lyminge	Kent	22 July 1848	21 June 1855
Lyn Down and Lyn Cleeve	Lynton	Devon	29 July 1856	6 Dec. 1860
Lynn Scoot	(See Swaffham).	—	—	—
Lynton Outer and In Down and Valley of Rocks.	Lynton	Devon	29 July 1856	6 Dec. 1860
Lythe Fell	(See Tatham).	—	—	—

NAME OF COMMON.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	Date of Authorising Act.	Date of Award.
Maddington	(See Homanton).	—	—	—
Maddington Fields, Tenantry Down, and Waste Lands.	Maddington	Wilts	*	28 Nov. 1853
Maerbach or Maerbage Hill, in the Manor of Sidcombe.	Dorstone	Hereford	9 May 1865	23 March 1871
Magor Fields	Magor	Monmouth	16 Dec. 1852	2 Sept. 1854
Magor and Redwick, Magor and Green Moor, Duram and Ragland, Salisbury, Magor le Green Moor, and Redwick, Undy, and Bishton.	Redwick, Willcrick, Magor Undy, Bishton, St. Bride's (Hamlet of Llandavenny), and Green Moor extra-parochial.	ditto	20 April 1852	12 June 1856
Maisemore Ham	Maisemore	Gloucester	18 May 1866	10 Sept. 1867
Malham Pastures, East and West	Kirkby Malhamdale (Malham Township.)	York, W. R.	*	12 July 1850
Malm, The	(See Bradley).	—	—	—
Malpas	(See Bickerton).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Cuddington).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Larkton).	—	—	—
Manley, Simmons Hill, and Dunham Heath.	Frodsham (Manley Township)	Chester	31 May 1867	26 Jan. 1871
Manley Field and Manley Lower Field.	Pembridge	Hereford	25 March 1859	14 May 1863
Mannings Heath and Monks Common.	Nuthurst	Sussex	19 June 1865	20 April 1871
Mansfield Woodhouse Open, Forest, and Waste Lands.	Mansfield Woodhouse	Nottingham	9 March 1849	29 June 1854
Mappledurwell	Mappledurwell	Southampton	11 April 1856	11 June 1863
Mappleton Fields	Mappleton	York, E. R.	*	2 May 1849
Maresfield	(See Ashdown Forest).	—	—	—
Margaret Marsh	Margaret Marsh	Dorset	13 Aug. 1859	27 Nov. 1862
Marian Llysfaen	Llysfaen	Carnarvon	11 May 1863	16 Nov. 1871
Marlingford	Marlingford	Norfolk	22 March 1861	25 Aug. 1863
Marlow Green	(See Shinfield Green).	—	—	—
Marnhull and Moorside	Marnhull	Dorset	13 Aug. 1859	15 Dec. 1862
Marrick Lea Pasture	Marrick	York, N. R.	11 April 1856	31 Jan. 1861
Marsh Chapel and Grainthorpe Out Marsh or Fitty Lands.	Marsh Chapel and Grainthorpe	Lincoln	23 July 1855	12 Aug. 1858
Marshfield	Marshfield	Gloucester	1 April 1851	7 April 1853
Marston Mead	Marston Maisey	Wilts	18 March 1864	25 Jan. 1866
Martyrs Green	(See Ockham).	—	—	—
Marystow	(See Holster Yard).	—	—	—
Mator	(See Brattor).	—	—	—
Matterdale	Greystoke (Township of Matterdale).	Cumberland	3 July 1879	20 July 1882
Ditto (" Regulation ")	ditto ditto	ditto	3 July 1879	20 July 1882
Maughanby	(See Glassonby Fell).	—	—	—
Maulds Meaburn and Wickerslack Moors.	Crosby Ravensworth (Maulds Meaburn Township).	Westmorland	23 July 1855	1 July 1858
May Hill, Hopes Wood, and Barefoot Wood.	Longhope	Gloucester	13 July 1868	5 March 1874
Maypole Cross	(See Bradfield St. George).	—	—	—
Mays Green	(See Ockham).	—	—	—
Mays Hill	(See Spencers Wood in Shinfield).	—	—	—
Melenydd	(See Ugre).	—	—	—
Meliden Hill and Towyn or Marsh, and Prestatyn Hill.	Meliden	Flint	11 May 1863	22 April 1870
Melmerby Moor and Low Fell (part of), Turn Moor, and Mires Moor.	Melmerby	Cumberland	26 April 1855	29 July 1858
Meonstoke Down	Meonstoke	Southampton	11 April 1856	9 July 1863
Mepal	Mepal	Cambridge	14 Aug. 1850	25 Aug. 1854
Meppershall	Meppershall	Hertford and Bedford	1 April 1851	30 June 1853
Merthyr Cynog	(See Gaerfach).	—	—	—
Methwold	(See Queen's Ground).	—	—	—
Methwold and Southery	Methwold	Norfolk	*	18 Oct. 1848
Mexborough	(See Dolcliffe).	—	—	—
Michaelchurch Escley	(See Urishay).	—	—	—
Mich Meadow	(See Woolscott Green).	—	—	—
Middle Moor Mead	(See Wiggenhall Mead).	—	—	—

* See Note at end.

NAME OF COMMON.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	Date of Authorising Act.	Date of Award.
Mid Lavant and part of Lavant Marsh.	Mid Lavant	Sussex	22 July 1848	25 Sept. 1856
Milburn Fell	Kirkby Thore (Milburn Township)	Westmorland	26 April 1855	2 July 1857
Milland Marsh (part of)	(See Chithurst).	—	—	—
Ditto ditto	(See Iping).	—	—	—
Mill Chase	(See Headley).	—	—	—
Mill Field	(See Westfield).	—	—	—
Millworth Moor and Fields	(See Shinfield Green).	—	—	—
Milton	(See Ashley).	—	—	—
Milton Batch and Hill	(See Kewstoke).	—	—	—
Milton Common Fields	Shipton-under-Wychwood	Oxford	14 May 1846	25 April 1849
Miltor	(See Brattor).	—	—	—
Minster Lovell Allotments	Whichwood and Asthall and Lea Field Township.	Oxford	2 Aug 1858	11 April 1861
Minsterworth Fields	Minsterworth	Gloucester	13 July 1863	9 Feb. 1865
Minsterworth Ham and Cornham	ditto	ditto	18 May 1866	20 Oct. 1871
Mires Moor	(See Melmerby).	—	—	—
Mires, The	(See Ousby).	—	—	—
Monk Coniston Moor	(See Hawkshead).	—	—	—
Monks	(See Mannings Heath).	—	—	—
Monksoham Great Green	Monksoham	Suffolk	22 July 1848	23 Jan. 1862
Moorside	(See Marnhull).	—	—	—
Moorhouse	Luxton (Moorhouse Hamlet)	Nottingham	22 July 1848	10 May 1860
Moor Place Manor	(See Hartley Dummer).	—	—	—
Moorsom Low and High Moors (part of).	Skelton (Moorsom Township)	York, N.R.	2 Aug. 1858	23 March 1864
Morestead Down	Morestead	Southampton	16 Dec. 1852	10 Feb. 1859
Moseley	Pembridge	Hereford	25 March 1859	23 April 1863
Moseley Meer	(See Kingswood).	—	—	—
Mosser	Brigham	Cumberland	13 July 1863	2 May 1867
Mosterton Higher and Lower Meadows.	Mosterton	Dorset	*	16 Feb. 1854
Mottram St. Andrew, Withen Lee, Kirkley Ditch, Hayley Hill or School Brow and Turnay Hills Commons, and Lane, Higher House, Givers and Tom Greens.	Prestbury	Chester	22 July 1848	3 April 1851
Mucklewick Hill	(See Hyssington).	—	—	—
Munckham	(See Exford).	—	—	—
Mungrisdale Low Common	Greystoke (Mungrisdale Township).	Cumberland	3 July 1891	9 Oct. 1893
Murcott	(See Fencott).	—	—	—
Musley	Ware	Hertford	16 Dec. 1852	9 Sept. 1863
Myarth Hill	Saint Michael Cwmdû (Tretower and Cilwych Hamlets).	Brecon	23 July 1855	22 Jan. 1857
Mynydd Bach	(See Gaerfach).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Caldicot Moor).	—	—	—
Mynydd Bodafon (part of)	Llanfihangel Trer Beirdd	Anglesey	10 Aug. 1866	7 April 1870
Mynydd Bach Turgwyn and Mynydd Bach Penywch.	Nantcwnlle Upper Division	Cardigan	14 Aug. 1850	2 April 1857
Mynydd Eiddole and Waunllefrith	Llandefeilog	Carmarthen	26 March 1858	2 Nov. 1860
Mynyddfernach (Manor of Brecon).	Cantreff	Brecon	29 July 1856	8 April 1858
Mynydd Llanfihangel	Llanfihangel-y-roth	Carmarthen	20 Aug. 1853	23 July 1857
Nantcwnlle	(See Mynydd Bach Turgwyn).	—	—	—
Nantglyn	Nantglyn	Denbigh	20 April 1852	2 Sept. 1854
Nantmel	(See Iscoed).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Rhysllyn).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Ywchcoed).	—	—	—
Nantrhys	(See Rhospiran).	—	—	—
Nantwich Barony	Nantwich	Chester	18 March 1864	23 Dec. 1869
Nantycai	(See Rhospiran).	—	—	—
Naphill	(See Hughenden).	—	—	—
Nash End	(See Bisley).	—	—	—
Nazing Wood	Nazing	Essex	23 July 1855	20 June 1861

* See Note at end.

Name of Common.	Parish.	County.	Date of Authorising Act.	Date of Award.
Ned's Top	(See Lydney).	—	—	—
Netherfield	(See Bradley).	—	—	—
Netteswell Commonable Lands	Netteswell	Essex	11 May 1847	14 March 1851
Netpool Bank	(See Cardigan).	—	—	—
Newbiggin Moor	Newbiggin	Westmorland	4 Sept. 1848	5 July 1850
Newbold	Stainton (Newbold Township)	Lincoln	*	21 June 1860
Newbold-on-Stour Fields, Pasture and Waste.	Newbold-on-Stour	Worcester	11 May 1847	20 June 1850
Newbury East and West Fields	Newbury	Berks	*	31 Jan. 1849
Newbury Wash Common	ditto	ditto	26 April 1855	25 Feb. 1858
Newdigate	(See Shellwood).	—	—	—
Newland Manor	Titchfield	Southampton	13 Aug. 1859	15 Aug. 1867
Newport Waste and Commonable Lands (except Great Hitch Field).	Newport	Essex	29 July 1856	24 Jan. 1861
Newton	Newton	Cambridge	14 May 1846	2 May 1849
Newton Arable, Meadow, and Lammas Lands and Balks.	ditto	ditto	1 April 1851	9 Nov. 1854
Newton Nottage Down, and Cleviston and Backs Commons.	Newton Nottage	Glamorgan	6 Aug. 1860	7 July 1864
Newton Valence	Newton Valence	Southampton	4 Sept. 1848	20 June 1850
Nipenham or Nipnam Pasture	(See Burroway).	—	—	—
Niton Upper and Lower Fields, and Head Down.	Niton, Isle of Wight	Southampton	11 April 1856	18 May 1859
Norbury	(See Prolley Moor).	—	—	—
Norbury Hill	Norbury	Salop	11 May 1847	17 July 1851
Northall	(See Dagnall).	—	—	—
North Baddesley	(See Baddesley).	—	—	—
North Bierley	(See Wibsey Slack).	—	—	—
Northcotes Commonable Lands and Outmarsh.	Northcotes	Lincoln	26 April 1855	13 Jan. 1858
North Dean Bottom	(See Hughenden).	—	—	—
North Hey, North Radworthy, Heady Park, and Shortcoombe.	North Molton	Devon	*	31 Jan. 1853
North Luffenham Open Fields, Pastures and Meadows.	North Luffenham	Rutland	16 Aug. 1878	6 Oct. 1881
North Molton	(See North Hey, &c).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Span).	—	—	—
North Molton, Eastern and Western Commons.	North Molton	Devon	*	31 Jan. 1853
Northmoor Open Lands	(See Standlake).	—	—	—
North Moreton	North Moreton	Berks	*	29 March 1849
North Nibley	(See Wootton Foreign).	—	—	—
North Petherwin	(See Langdon Moor)	—	—	—
North Radworthy	(See North Hey).	—	—	—
North Tawton	(See Itton).	—	—	—
North Weald Cottage Fen	North Weald	Norfolk	*	13 Jan. 1853
North Weald Bassett	North Weald Bassett	Essex	23 July 1855	17 Jan. 1861
Norton	Freshwater, Isle of Wight	Southampton	18 March 1853	15 Dec. 1859
Ditto	(See Sandhurst).	—	—	—
Norton Canes	(See Cannock Chase).	—	—	—
Norton East Field	Norton juxta Kempsey	Worcester	*	14 July 1854
Norton Manor	Norton	Radnor	18 March 1864	24 Oct. 1867
Norton Meadow	(See Burroway).	—	—	—
Norwood Green	Cratfield	Suffolk	26 Aug. 1846	31 Jan. 1849
Nottingham Scrubs	(See Bisley).	—	—	—
Nutbourne	Pulborough	Sussex	17 May 1850	13 Sept. 1855
Nuthurst	(See Mannings Heath).	—	—	—
Nyetimber	West Chiltington	Sussex	11 April 1856	4 June 1868
Oakcutts Woods	Upper Clatford, and Lower or Goodworth Clatford.	Southampton	12 May 1854	30 Aug. 1855
Oakridge	(See Bisley).	—	—	—
Oakworth	Keighley	York, W.R.	9 March 1849	23 Aug. 1855
Oar	Oare	Somerset	6 Aug. 1860	22 Jan. 1863
Oathall Manor	Wivelsfield	Sussex	25 March 1859	12 June 1861

* See Note at end.

NAME OF COMMON.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	Date of Authorising Act.	Date of Award.
Oatlands, Botley Meadow, and Osney Meadow.	St. Thomas, Oxford	Oxford	9 March 1849	8 Dec. 1853
Obley Black and Lower Hills	Clunbury (Obley Township)	Salop	26 Aug. 1846	10 Aug. 1854
Ockham Common and Heath and Mays and Martyrs Greens.	Ockham	Surrey	11 May 1863	28 Sept. 1871
Okehampton	(See Barton Barn).	—	—	—
Old Broyle, and part of Lavant Marsh.	East Lavant	Sussex	22 July 1848	7 Aug. 1856
Old Storridge	Suckley (Alfrick Hamlet or Township).	Worcester	20 Aug. 1853	11 Feb. 1870
Oreton	Stottesdon (Oreton Township)	Salop	22 July 1848	12 July 1855
Orford Mill Fields, Meres and Wastes.	Orford	Suffolk	4 July 1878	26 Feb. 1880
Orton	(See Ellergill).	—	—	—
Osehill	Glanvilles Wootton	Dorset	16 Dec. 1852	21 June 1855
Osmotherley	Ulverston (Osmotherley Township).	Lancaster	25 March 1859	22 May 1862
Osney Meadow	(See Oatlands).	—	—	—
Otterford	(See Taunton Deane).	—	—	—
Otterhampton	(See Cannington)	—	—	—
Ousby Infell, Low Moor, Star Howes, Fell Green, The Mires, Castle Slack, and School Green.	Ousby	Cumberland	2 Aug. 1858	16 April 1863
Outershaw Stinted Pastures	Arncliffe (Buckden Township)	York, W.R.	- * -	5 July 1849
Over Staveley	Kendal (Over Staveley Township).	Westmorland	14 Aug. 1850	15 Sept. 1854
Overton	(See Lightwood Green).	—	—	—
Oving	(See Portfield and Guildenfield).	—	—	—
Owslebury Down, and Hurst, and part of Colden Common.	Owslebury	Southampton	1 April 1851	16 May 1861
Oxford (St. Thomas)	(See Oatlands).	—	—	—
Oxton	Oxton	Nottingham	9 March 1849	12 July 1852
Paignton	(See Yalberton Tor).	—	—	—
Parkham	(See Ash Moor).	—	—	—
Parkinson Hill	(See Kildwick).	—	—	—
Parracombe Down	Parracombe	Devon	10 Aug. 1857	20 Nov. 1862
Parrs	(See Stokenchurch).	—	—	—
Partridge Green	(See Jolesfield).	—	—	—
Paslow Wood	High Ongar	Essex	26 March 1858	15 Dec. 1859
Passenham	(See Lillingstone Dayrell).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Pottersbury).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Wicken).	—	—	—
Passenham - with - Denshanger Common-Allotment.	Passenham	Northampton	21 March 1857	16 May 1861
Paulerspury Common-Allotment	Whittlebury	ditto	21 May 1857	16 May 1861
Pembridge	(See Manley Field).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Moseley).	—	—	—
Penboyr	(See Rhos Llangeler).	—	—	—
Pencarreg Mountain	Pencarreg	Carmarthen	14 Aug. 1850	21 June 1855
Pendine	Pendine	ditto	26 April 1855	29 Sept. 1864
Pendoylan	(See Talyvan).	—	—	—
Penhergate Down	(See St. Ive Down).	—	—	—
Penherget Wood	St. Ive	Cornwall	11 April 1856	26 Nov. 1857
Penketh	(See Greystone).	—	—	—
Penkridge	(See Beacon Hill).	—	—	—
Penley Hollies and Penley Corner	(See Stokenchurch).	—	—	—
Penlline Gosten and Langan Manor.	Penlline and Langan	Glamorgan	26 April 1855	1 March 1860
Penn	Penn	Buckingham	17 May 1850	23 Aug. 1855
Perranzabuloe	(See Lambourne).	—	—	—
Peterchurch	(See Urishay).	—	—	—
Petersfield Heath (part of)	Petersfield	Southampton	21 March 1857	2 July 1863
Ditto - - - ditto	Buriton	ditto	23 July 1855	2 July 1863
Ditto - - - ditto	(See Sheet).	—	—	—

* See Note at end.

Name of Common.	Parish.	County.	Date of Authorising Act.	Date of Award.
Picton Marsh	Llanasa	Flint	14 Aug. 1850	4 Oct. 1854
Piecombe	(See Woolstanbury Hill).	—	—	—
Piggotts	(See Hughenden).	—	—	—
Pightlesthorne, otherwise Pitstone.	Pightlesthorne, or Pitstone	Buckingham	20 Aug. 1853	15 Sept. 1856
Pikehow or Pika Moor, Infell, and Low Moor or Kirkland Moor.	Ponsonby	Cumberland	28 July 1849	16 Aug. 1853
Pilton Open Field	Pilton	Rutland	*	29 July 1851
Pines Hill	(See Bradley).	—	—	—
Pinkers	(See Datchworth).	—	—	—
Pitfold	(See Farnham).	—	—	—
Pitfold Manor	Frensham	Surrey	1 Aug. 1851	19 May 1853
Pithington, or Pithingdean Marsh	Pulborough	Sussex	23 July 1855	16 July 1857
Pitminster	(See Taunton Deane).	—	—	—
Platts Green	(See Caterham).	—	—	—
Plenmeller	Haltwhistle (Plenmeller Township).	Northumberland	29 July 1862	10 Nov. 1865
Pollards Downs	St. Pinnock	Cornwall	31 May 1867	20 March 1873
Ponsonby	(See Pikehow).	—	—	—
Ponteland	(See Prestwick Car).	—	—	—
Poorwood, Ison Hill, and Eggerton Hill.	Powerstock	Dorset	22 March 1861	25 Aug. 1863
Porlock	Porlock	Somerset	12 May 1854	28 May 1868
Portfield	Christchurch	Southampton	29 May 1868	10 Jan. 1878
Portfield and Guildenfield	Oving	Sussex	*	31 Jan. 1849
Portslade Tenantry Hill, and Fore Down.	Portslade	ditto	13 Aug. 1859	9 May 1861
Postling Leaze	Postling	Kent	*	27 Oct. 1854
Pottersbury-with-Yardley Gobion Common-Allotment.	Passenham	Northampton	21 March 1857	12 June 1861
Powerstock	(See Poorwood).	—	—	—
Prator	(See Brattor).	—	—	—
Prescot	(See Greystone).	—	—	—
Prestatyn Hill	(See Meliden).	—	—	—
Prestbury	(See Mottram).	—	—	—
Preston	(See Harras).	—	—	—
Preston Oakholt	Preston Candover	Southampton	18 May 1866	10 March 1870
Prestwick Car	Dinnington and Ponteland (Hamlets or Townships of Mason, Dinnington, Benkeley, Prestwick, Horton Grange, Ponteland, and Berwick Hill).	Northumberland	18 March 1853	29 March 1860
Prestwood, part of	(See Hughenden, otherwise Hitchenden).	—	—	—
Priest Weston and Rudge Hills	Chirbury	Salop	13 July 1868	25 July 1873
Prolley Moor, and the Longmynd	Norbury (Asterton Township)	ditto	20 April 1852	21 July 1859
Prolley Moor	(See Wentnor).	—	—	—
Pudlicot Common Allotment	Whichwood	Oxford	22 July 1861	22 Jan. 1863
Pulborough	(See Nutbourne).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Pithington).	—	—	—
Purley, Sulham, and Whitchurch Fields.	Purley, Sulham, and Whitchurch	Berks and Oxford	*	10 Jan. 1856
Purlieu, The	(See Lydney).	—	—	—
Purwell Down	(See Holstone).	—	—	—
Pwlley Green	(See Hyssington).	—	—	—
Pwlpiran	(See Rhospiran).	—	—	—
Pyrton	Pyrton	Oxford	9 March 1849	23 Jan. 1852
Quedgeley	(See Brookthrop).	—	—	—
Queenborough Down or Green	Queenborough	Kent	24 July 1854	19 June 1856
Queen's Ground	Methwold	Norfolk	*	31 March 1852
Radnage and Andridge	Radnage	Buckingham	2 Aug. 1858	12 June 1862
Radnor Forest	Extra Parochial	Radnor	22 July 1861	2 May 1867
Ramsden Heath, and Open or Commonable Lands, and part of Easewell Coppice.	Ramsden	Oxford	25 March 1859	3 April 1862
Ramsden Heath and Back Common.	Ramsden Bellhouse	Essex	26 April 1855	6 Oct. 1858

* See Note at end.

NAME OF COMMON.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	Date of Authorising Act.	Date of Award.
Ramsey	(See Upwood).	—	—	—
Rattenraw or Brownrigg	Elsdon (Troughend Township)	Northumberland	12 Aug. 1867	28 Sept. 1870
Rawreth Shot	Wickford and Rawreth	Essex	20 Aug. 1853	19 July 1855
Reading, St. Giles	(See Whitley Wood).	—	—	—
Redd Down	(See Tregeare)	—	—	—
Redhill and Earlswood ("Regulation").	Reigate and Horley	Surrey	23 June 1884	16 July 1886
Redmoor and Golberdon	South Hill	Cornwall	3 July 1879	21 June 1883
Redwick Broad Mead, Ready Mead, Cock's Furlong, and Barelands.	Redwick	Monmouth	*	29 April 1852
Redwick	(See Magor).	—	—	—
Reepham Moor	Reepham	Lincoln	9 May 1865	13 Jan. 1870
Reigate	(See Redhill).	—	—	—
Renwick Fell	Renwick	Cumberland	22 March 1861	12 Jan. 1865
Reperry	Lanivet	Cornwall	18 March 1864	12 July 1866
Rettendon Great and Goose's Commons.	Rettendon	Essex	11 April 1856	5 Dec. 1861
Rhandirisa	(See Cefn Erthan).	—	—	—
Rhiew, The	(See Cefn Drawen).	—	—	—
Rhos Llangeler, Rhos Kilrhedyn, Rhos Penboyr, Cwmhiraeth, and Waun Gilwen.	Llangeler, Penboyr, and Kilrhedyn.	Carmarthen	19 June 1865	4 Dec. 1873
Rhosliswal	(See Ugre).	—	—	—
Rhospiran or Pwlpiran, Tygwyn, Blaenmyherin, Nantrhys Dyliw, Dolchenog, Nantycai, and Bwlchwalter.	Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn and Gwnnws.	Cardigan	15 May 1860	11 Jan. 1866
Rhostie	(See Rhos-y-garth.)	—	—	—
Rhos-y-Gad	Llanfairpwllgwyngyll	Anglesey	15 May 1860	19 May 1864
Rhos-y-garth	Rhostie	Cardigan	2 Aug. 1858	26 Aug. 1861
Rhydins	Llanganten	Brecon	23 July 1855	23 April 1857
Rhysllyn Manor	Nantmel	Radnor	13 July 1863	28 April 1870
Ribbleton Moor	Preston (Ribbleton Township and Brockholes Hamlet).	Lancaster	22 March 1861	24 March 1870
Ribstone Moor or Green	Spofforth (Township of Little Ribstone).	York, W.R.	*	6 Nov. 1856
Riccall	Riccall	York, E.R.	16 Aug. 1878	10 July 1884
Rices	(See Darsingham).	—	—	—
Richmonds Green	(See Bardfield End Green).	—	—	—
Rickmansworth	(See Lockhill Wood).	—	—	—
Riddlecombe Moor	Ashreigney	Devon	25 March 1859	5 Sept. 1861
Ridges Green	(See Southey).	—	—	—
Ringwood	(See Ashley).	—	—	—
Ripon	(See Bewerley).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Hayshaw).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See High and Low Bishopside)	—	—	—
Riseley	(See Heckfield).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Spencer's Wood in Swallowfield).	—	—	—
Rochester	Elsdon (Rochester Township)	Northumberland	25 July 1864	3 Jan 1867
Rockbeare Hill and Marsh Green	Rockbeare	Devon	26 Aug. 1846	10 May 1849
Rodmore	(See Lydney).	—	—	—
Rodway Meadow	(See Key Meadow).	—	—	—
Rogate	(See Harting).	—	—	—
Rogiett and Minutes	Rogiett and Llanfihangel juxta Rogiett.	Monmouth	1 April 1851	2 Aug. 1855
Rogiett Moor	(See Caldicot Moor).	—	—	—
Romaldkirk	(See Cotherstone).	—	—	—
Romels Moor	(See Gilstead).	—	—	—
Romsley	(See Uffmoor).	—	—	—
Rose Ash	(See Ash Moor).	—	—	—
Ross	(See Aylmarsh).	—	—	—
Roswick	St. Keverne	Cornwall	*	15 Sept. 1854
Rotherfield (South Field and Gray's Mead).	Rotherfield Greys and Rotherfield Peppard.	Oxford	10 Aug. 1857	3 May 1860
Rotherwick	Rotherwick	Southampton	28 July 1849	28 July 1859

* See Note at end.

NAME OF COMMON.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	Date of Authorising Act.	Date of Award.
Roughton Heath	Roughton	Norfolk	19 June 1865	26 Aug. 1869
Roundtain Bank	(See Churchstoke).	—	—	—
Rownhams	(See Baddesley).	—	—	—
Roxwell	(See Writtle).	—	—	—
Roydon	Roydon	Essex	23 July 1855	26 July 1860
Rudford	(See Key Meadow).	—	—	—
Rudge Hill	(See Priest Weston).	—	—	—
Rudgwick	(See Exfold).	—	—	—
Ruffside	Edmondbyers (Ruffside Township).	Durham	25 July 1864	7 April 1870
Rugeley	(See Cannock Chase).	—	—	—
Ruishton Cowleaze	Ruishton	Somerset	*	31 Jan. 1849
Rumburgh	Rumburgh and Wissett	Suffolk	28 July 1849	12 June 1851
Rumney Meadow	Froome Bishop and Stanford Bishop.	Hereford	26 March 1858	13 Nov. 1862
Runfold	(See Farnham).	—	—	—
Runhall	Runhall	Norfolk	14 Aug. 1850	5 Jan. 1853
Ruthin Manor	Llanfair Dyffry, Clwyd, Llanelidan, Derwen, Efenchtyd, Clocaenog, and Gyffylliog.	Denbigh	20 April 1853	20 Aug. 1861
Ryeish Great Green and Ryeish Field.	(See Shinfield Green).	—	—	—
Rye Meads, Stanstead Marsh, and Castle Mead otherwise Causeway Mead.	Stanstead Abbott	Hertford	13 July 1863	11 Jan. 1872
Rye Street	(See Cliffe).	—	—	—
Sacomb	(See Bengeo).	—	—	—
Sadgill or High Fell	Kendal (Longsleddale Township).	Westmorland	19 June 1865	4 June 1868
St. Bees	(See Ennerdale).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Harras).	—	—	—
St. Briavels	(See Bearce).	—	—	—
St. Brides	(See Magor).	—	—	—
St. Davids	(See Dewsland).	—	—	—
St. Eval	(See Engollan).	—	—	—
St. Harmon	(See Clas Garmon).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Ywchcoed).	—	—	—
St. Ive	(See Penherget Wood).	—	—	—
St. Ive Down, otherwise Silva, and Penhergate Down.	St. Ive	Cornwall	28 July 1849	20 Nov. 1855
St. John's Wood	Chipping Wycombe	Bucks	19 June 1865	16 Sept. 1869
St. Juliott	(See Beeny).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Tresparrett).	—	—	—
St. Keverne	(See Roswick).	—	—	—
St. Lythan's Down	Wenvoe	Glamorgan	10 Aug. 1857	14 March 1861
St. Michael Cwmdû	(See Myarth Hill).	—	—	—
St. Pinnock	(See Pollards Down).	—	—	—
St. Stephen's Down, otherwise Western or Race Down.	St. Stephen's by Launceston	Cornwall	22 July 1848	30 Nov. 1849
Salcombe and Northern Hill	Salcombe Regis	Devon	14 May 1846	9 Dec. 1850
Salisbury and Magor le Green Moor Manor.	(See Magor).	—	—	—
Salmon's Green	(See Caterham).	—	—	—
Saltersgate Moor	(See Lockton).	—	—	—
Saltford Mead	Saltford	Somerset	*	28 Aug. 1851
Salthouse Broads	Salthouse, Kelling and Cley	Norfolk	14 Aug. 1850	16 Aug. 1854
Saltonstall Moor, Harwood, Well Moor, Sentry Edge, and Tower Hill Camp End.	Halifax (Warley Township)	York, W.R.	4 Sept. 1848	21 Jan. 1858
Sandhill Heath, part of	Fordingbridge	Southampton	11 May 1863	18 May 1865
Sandhurst, Norton, and Wotton	Sandhurst, Norton, and St. Mary de Lode (Wotton Hamlet).	Gloucester	18 March 1864	14 March 1867
Sandside or Head Cragg Marsh	Kirkby Ireleth	Lancaster	25 March 1859	18 June 1868
Sarnau	Llandefailogfach	Brecon	6 Aug. 1860	20 Aug. 1862
Saxlingham	Saxlingham Nethergate and Saxlingham Thorpe.	Norfolk	11 Aug. 1869	20 March 1873
Scaleby Moss	Scaleby	Cumberland	1 April 1851	12 Jan. 1854
Scandale Fell and Hind Cove Pastures.	Grasmere and Windermere (Ambleside Township).	Westmorland	22 July 1861	4 May 1865

* See Note at end.

Name of Common.	Parish.	County.	Date of Authorising Act.	Date of Award.
Scotton and East Ferry	Scotton	Lincoln	3 June 1881	14 May 1885
Scudamore	(See Cusop Hill).	—	—	—
Scyborycoed	Llanfihangel Geneurglyn	Cardigan	7 Aug. 1862	15 Aug. 1872
Seal, Crooksbury, Vagden, and Hampden Commons, and Tongham Moor.	Seal	Surrey	20 April 1852	14 June 1855
Seamer Green	(See Dickleburgh).	—	—	—
Seaton	Seaton	Rutland	23 July 1855	16 Sept. 1858
Sedbergh	(See Garsdale).	—	—	—
Selborne	(See Southey).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Woolmer Forest).	—	—	—
Selston Manor	Selston	Nottingham	19 June 1865	22 May 1879
Sentry Edge	(See Saltonstall).	—	—	—
Shap	(See Wadshaw).	—	—	—
Sharney	(See Burroway).	—	—	—
Sharpenhow	(See Streatley).	—	—	—
Shatton	(See Brough and Shatton).	—	—	—
Sheepham Moor	Creech, St. Michael	Somerset	*	31 Jan. 1849
Sheet, and part of Petersfield Heath.	Sheet	Southampton	23 July 1855	26 July 1860
Sheets	(See East Meon).	—	—	—
Sheffield Hatch Green	(See Burghfield Green).	—	—	—
Shelland	(See Westfield).	—	—	—
Shellwood Manor	Leigh, Charlewood, Horley, Newdigate, and Betchworth.	Surrey	22 July 1848	19 Jan. 1854
Shenfield ("Regulation")	Shenfield	Essex	11 Aug. 1881	20 Dec. 1883
Shenley	Shenley Brook End	Buckingham	*	6 Dec. 1851
Shepperton	Shepperton	Middlesex	2 Aug. 1858	10 April 1862
Sheriff Hutton	(See Cornbrough).	—	—	—
Sherwood Forest	Mansfield	Nottingham	17 May 1850	28 June 1855
Shifford Open Lands	(See Standlake).	—	—	—
Shilton	(See Bampton).	—	—	—
Shimpling and Burston	Shimpling and Burston	Norfolk	12 Aug. 1867	7 Dec. 1871
Shinfield	(See Hartley Dummer).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Spencer's Wood).	—	—	—
Shinfield Green, parts of Spencer's Wood, Whitley Wood, and Gallows Commons, Browns, Hyde End, Pound, Warren Gate, Marlow, Sussex, Clare, and Ryeish Great Greens, Heading Croft and Ilbury, Great and Little Millworth, Ryeish and South Fields, Millworth Moor, and East, Langley, and Lords Meadows.	Shinfield	Berks	1 April 1851	17 Nov. 1856
Shiplake Bottom, Binfield Heath, and Lashbrook Green.	Shiplake	Oxford	25 July 1864	21 March 1867
Shipton-under-Wychwood Waste and Commonable Lands.	Shipton-under-Wychwood	ditto	14 Aug. 1850	19 Nov. 1852
Shipton-under-Wychwood	(See Milton).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Fulbrook).	—	—	—
Shirley and Upper Shirley	(See Avon).	—	—	—
Shirley Heath	(See Earlswood).	—	—	—
Shorncote	(See Todmore).	—	—	—
Shorne Mead	Shorne	Kent	*	19 Sept. 1853
Shortcoombe	(See North Hey).	—	—	—
Shrewsborough Castle	Highbray	Devon	11 Aug. 1869	2 May 1872
Shudy Camps Castle Camps, and Bartlow Open Fields, Waste and Lammas Lands.	Shudy Camps, Castle Camps, and Bartlow.	Cambridge	2 Aug. 1858	8 Jan. 1863
Siddals and Chequers Closes	St. Alkmund, St. Peter, and Litchurch.	Derby	25 July 1864	10 Jan. 1867
Silton, Lower, Furze Hill, and Stroud Commons.	Silton	Dorset	6 Aug. 1860	13 Nov. 1862
Silva Down	(See St. Ive Down).	—	—	—
Silverlace Green	(See Bell Green).	—	—	—
Simmons Hill	(See Manley).	—	—	—
Skelwith	Hawkshead	Lancaster	25 March 1859	13 March 1862

* See Note at end.

Name of Common.	Parish.	County.	Date of Authorising Act.	Date of Award.
Skidbrooke Warren, Saltmarsh, and Hills.	Skidbrooke-cum-Saltfleet	Lincoln	1 Aug. 1851	29 Sept. 1853
Skipton	(See Beamsley).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Draughton).	—	—	—
Skirwith	Kirkland (Shirwith Township)	Cumberland	23 July 1855	4 Feb. 1858
Skyborrah Hill	Llanvair Waterdine (Skyborrah Township).	Salop	11 Aug. 1869	25 July 1873
Slade Heath	(See Bentley).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Coven).	—	—	—
Slaidburn	(See Halstead).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Hasgill).	—	—	—
Sleddale Forest	Kendal	Westmorland	*	16 Nov. 1849
Slidingdale	(See Datchworth).	—	—	—
Slindon Common and Bottom, North Wood, Baycombe, and Court Hill.	Slindon	Sussex	18 March 1864	25 May 1871
Slough Green	(See Burghfield Green).	—	—	—
Smalley Green	(See Hailey Heath).	—	—	—
Smallfield	(See Burstow).	—	—	—
Smallridge Hill and Moor	Axminster	Devon	1 April 1851	2 March 1854
Smardale Fell	Kirkby Stephen (Smardale Township).	Westmorland	22 July 1848	24 May 1849
Snape Church, Wadd, and Street Commons.	Snape	Suffolk	25 March 1859	9 Nov. 1860
Sneads Green	(See Elmley Lovett).	—	—	—
Snetterton	Snetterton	Norfolk	16 Dec. 1852	23 Nov. 1854
Snettisham Warren	Snettisham	ditto	24 July 1854	20 April 1857
Soberton Heath, Great and Little Downs, and South End Plain.	Soberton	Southampton	26 March 1858	26 March 1868
Sopley	(See Avon).	—	—	—
Souldern	Souldern	Oxford	20 Aug. 1853	10 July 1856
South Clifton	(See South Town Marsh).	—	—	—
Southcomb	(See Chipping Norton).	—	—	—
South Creake	South Creake	Norfolk	29 July 1856	24 Sept. 1860
South Elmham	(See Greshaw).	—	—	—
Southery	(See Methwold and Southery).	—	—	—
Southey and Ridges Green	Selborne and Greatham	Southampton	18 May 1866	31 Dec. 1868
South Hill	(See Redmoor).	—	—	—
South Leigh Open Lands	(See Standlake).	—	—	—
South Luffenham Open Fields and Heath.	South Luffenham	Rutland	16 Aug. 1878	2 Feb. 1882
South Rurallt Manor	Whitton	Radnor	25 July 1864	9 June 1870
South Somercotes Hills and Saltmarsh.	South Somercotes	Lincoln	1 Aug. 1851	31 Jan. 1854
Southstoke and Woodcote	Southstoke (Woodcote Hamlet)	Oxford	14 Aug. 1850	30 June 1853
South Tawton	(See Itton).	—	—	—
South Town Marsh	North Clifton (South Clifton Township).	Nottingham	29 May 1868	23 June 1870
South Ugre Manor	(See Heyop).	—	—	—
South Weston Field	South Weston, Wheatfield and Stoke Talmage.	Oxford	24 July 1854	15 Aug. 1856
Southwick Eastern Sheep Down	Southwick	Sussex	11 April 1856	4 Nov. 1858
South Wootton	South Wootton	Norfolk	17 May 1850	29 June 1854
Soutons Green	(See Ifield).	—	—	—
Span	North Molton	Devon	*	31 Jan. 1853
Spencer's Wood, part of	(See Shinfield Green).	—	—	—
Spencer's Wood, White Green, Riseley, and Farley Hill Commons, Bear, Priory, and Kingsbridge Meadows.	Swallowfield	Berks	22 July 1861	13 April 1865
Spencer's Wood and Mays Hill	Shinfield	ditto	22 July 1861	14 Oct. 1863
Splashes, The	(See Swaffham).	—	—	—
Springthorpe	(See Corringham).	—	—	—
Spurgate Brooms	(See Bradley).	—	—	—
Staddon	(See Winsford).	—	—	—
Stamford and Tinwell	All Saints, St. George and St. Michael Stamford, and Tinwell.	Lincoln and Rutland	25 May 1871	8 Sept. 1875

* See Note at end.

NAME OF COMMON.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	Date of Authorising Act.	Date of Award.
Stanbro	(See Walkern).	—	—	—
Standhill Green	(See Stinchcombe).	—	—	—
Standlake, Brighthampton, and Hardwicke Open, Commonable and Waste Lands.	Standlake, Ducklington (Hardwicke Hamlet), Yelford, South Leigh, Stanton Harcourt, North Moor, and Bampton (Shifford Chapelry and Brighthampton Hamlet).	Oxford	4 Sept. 1848	16 June 1853
Stanford	(See Headley).	—	—	—
Stanford Bishop	(See Rumney Meadow).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Wooferwood).	—	—	—
Stanmore	Beedon	Berks	24 July 1854	24 Jan. 1856
Stanstead	(See Caterham).	—	—	—
Stanstead Abbott	(See Rye Meads).	—	—	—
Stanstead Marsh	(ditto.).	—	—	—
Stanton Harcourt Open Lands	(See Standlake).	—	—	—
Stapleford	(See Bengeo).	—	—	—
Stapleford Abbotts	Stapleford Abbotts, Lambourne, and Dagenham.	Essex	7 Aug. 1862	7 Dec. 1865
Staplegrove	(See Taunton Deane).	—	—	—
Star Howes	(See Ousby).	—	—	—
Steep	(See East Meon).	—	—	—
Steeple Langford	Steeple Langford	Wilts	11 May 1863	10 May 1866
Stevenage	Stevenage	Hertford	*	25 Aug. 1854
Steventon	Steventon	Berks	2 Aug. 1880	25 Oct. 1883
Stinchcombe Green, Wastes and Fields, and Standhill Green.	Stinchcombe	Gloucester	19 June 1865	5 Aug. 1869
Stivichall ("Regulation")	Coventry St. Michael	Warwick	19 June 1882	5 July 1883
Stoborough Heath	Holy Trinity, Wareham	Dorset	22 March 1861	10 May 1866
Stockford and Binegar Plains	East Stoke	ditto	29 May 1868	10 Nov. 1870
Stockhay	(See Cosmore).	—	—	—
Stockwell Green	(See Lydney).	—	—	—
Stodham Brows	(See Liss Green).	—	—	—
Stoke ("Regulation")	Stoke and Wyken	Warwick	4 June 1886	5 Dec. 1889
Stokenchurch, Eastwood, Penley Hollies, Parrs, Penley Corner, Chequers, and Dells Commons.	Stokenchurch	Oxford	10 Aug. 1857	5 Sept. 1861
Stoke Prior	(See Volca).	—	—	—
Stoke Ridge	Stoke Pero	Somerset	22 July 1848	29 Nov. 1850
Stoke-row, Berrins Hill, Christmas, Hailey Green, and Cherry Walk.	Ipsden (Stokerow Liberty)	Oxford	15 May 1860	11 Dec. 1863
Storrington	Storrington	Sussex	17 May 1850	3 June 1858
Stotfold	Stotfold	Bedford	*	24 Sept. 1851
Stoughton	(See Walderton Down).	—	—	—
Stourpaine	Stourpaine-with-Hamlet of Ash	Dorset	1 April 1851	29 March 1860
Stratfield Turgis, Stratfield Saye, and Beech Hill Manors, and Silk Meadow, Boar Mead, and Broadfield Mead.	Stratfield Turgis and Stratfield Saye and Beech Hill Tithing.	Southampton	20 Aug. 1853	22 March 1866
Streatley Field and Meadows, and Sharpenhoe Field and Wastes.	Streatley and Hamlet of Sharpenhoe.	Bedford	23 July 1855	31 March 1858
Street	(See Snape).	—	—	—
Stretham	(See Grunty Fen).	—	—	—
Stroud	(See Silton).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See East Meon).	—	—	—
Strouds Field	(See Elton Meadow).	—	—	—
Stroud Wood	Upham	Southampton	20 April 1852	20 Oct. 1862
Stroud Wood and Peat Ponds	Bishopstoke	ditto	20 Aug. 1853	15 Jan. 1857
Studdy Mead	(See Wadley).	—	—	—
Studley Coppice	(See Leafield Forest).	—	—	—
Sturmer	(See Haverhill).	—	—	—
Sturmer Mere	Sturmer and Kedington	Essex	*	29 Jan. 1850
Stuston Fields	Stuston	Suffolk	*	18 Sept. 1848
Suckley	(See Old Storridge).	—	—	—

* See Note at end.

Name of Common.	Parish.	County.	Date of Authorising Act.	Date of Award.
Sulham	(See Purley).	—	—	—
Sullington	(See Broadbridge Heath).	—	—	—
Sussex Green	(See Shinfield Green).	—	—	—
Sutton	(See Benhill Wood).	—	—	—
Sutton Common and Commonable Lands.	Campsall and Burghwallis	York, W. R.	24 July 1854	11 Sept. 1858
Swaffham Heath, Lynn Scoot, The Splashes, and The Half Year Lands.	Swaffham	Norfolk	11 May 1863	8 July 1869
Swallowfield	(See Spencers' Wood).	—	—	—
Swan Green	(See Bell Green).	—	—	—
Swangley	(See Datchworth).	—	—	—
Swannington, Haverland, and Brandiston Open Field Lands.	Swannington, Haverland, and Brandiston.	Norfolk	28 July 1849	14 May 1852
Swanwick	Titchfield	Southampton	13 Aug. 1859	14 June 1866
Swinmore	Bosbury	Hereford	17 May 1850	16 March 1865
Swydd Neithon Manor	Llandrindod, Cefnllys, Llanbadarn fawr, Llandewy, Ystradenny and Llandegley.	Radnor	7 Aug. 1862	10 Oct. 1871
Syleham Greens	Syleham	Suffolk	- * -	12 April 1854
Tadley and West Heath	Tadley	Southampton	11 May 1847	11 Oct. 1850
Talachddu	Talachddu	Brecon	22 July 1861	9 March 1865
Talkin Fell	Hayton (Talkin Township)	Cumberland	14 Aug. 1850	9 March 1854
Talwen	Garthbrengy	Brecon	22 July 1861	13 April 1865
Talyvan Manor	Pendoylan, Welsh St. Donatts, Ystradowen, Llanblethian, Llansannor, and Llanharry.	Glamorgan	11 April 1856	26 March 1863
Tancredsford	(See Farnham. Tilford Tithing).	—	—	—
Tansley	Crich	Derby	22 July 1848	21 April 1855
Tanworth	(See Earlswood).	—	—	—
Taskfield	(See Westfield).	—	—	—
Tatham Bank, part of Burn Moor, and Lythe Fell.	Tatham	Lancaster	18 March 1853	10 June 1858
Tatterford	Tatterford	Norfolk	31 July 1867	13 May 1869
Taunton Deane Manor	Pitminster, Otterford, Corfe, Taunton St. Mary Magdalen, Kingston, Staplegrove, and Trull.	Somerset	26 Aug. 1846	26 March 1851
Taunton, St. Mary	(See Taunton Deane).	—	—	—
Taynton	(See Fulbrook Common Allotment).	—	—	—
Thatcham Moor and Gravel Pit, Wid or Wide Mead, Cold Ash Common, Ashmore Green, Burdens Heath, Goose Green, Wheeler's Green, and Bowling Green.	Thatcham	Berks	4 Sept. 1848	16 Dec. 1852
Thaxted	(See Bardfield, &c.).	—	—	—
Therfield Heath and Greens ("Regulation.")	Therfield	Herts	7 Aug. 1888	21 April 1893
Thetford	(See Grunty Fen).	—	—	—
Thingwall	Woodchurch (Thingwall Township).	Chester	29 July 1862	5 Aug. 1868
Thoralby	(See Heckberry Brae).	—	—	—
Thornton Moor	Aysgarth (Thornton Rust Township).	York, N. R.	22 July 1848	15 March 1855
Thornton Rust Commonable Lands.	Aysgarth	ditto	- * -	15 March 1855
Thorpe-by-Water	Thorpe-by-Water	Rutland	20 April 1852	9 June 1854
Thorpe Low Common	Thorpe-next-Norwich	Norfolk	22 July 1861	3 Dec. 1863
Thrandeston Great Green	Thrandeston	Suffolk	26 April 1855	2 April 1857
Throcking (Howard, Gallow, and Butterhill Fields).	Throcking	Hertford	10 Aug. 1866	11 March 1869
Thrupp	(See Wadley).	—	—	—
Thurstaston	Thurstaston	Chester	18 July 1881	22 Dec. 1883
Tibberton Commonable Lands	Tibberton	Gloucester	- * -	21 Aug. 1851
Tilberthwaite Fell	Ulverston (Church Coniston Township).	Lancaster	11 April 1856	22 April 1858
Tiley	(See Cosmore).	—	—	—
Tilford	(See Farnham).	—	—	—
Tinhead Cow Leaze	Edington	Wilts	12 May 1854	8 June 1865
Tinwell	(See Stamford).	—	—	—

* See Note at end.

NAME OF COMMON.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	Date of Authorising Act.	Date of Award.
Tir Abbot Ucha	Cerrig y druidion	Denbigh	11 Aug. 1869	19 Jan. 1872
Titchfield	(See Crofton).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Newland).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Swanwick).	—	—	—
Ditto	Titchfield	Southampton	13 Aug. 1859	15 Nov. 1866
Tod Bank Hill	(See Haresceugh Fell).	—	—	—
Todley Hill	(See Churchstoke).	—	—	—
Todmore	Shorncote	Wilts	26 March 1858	2 June 1859
Tom Green	(See Mottram St. Andrew).	—	—	—
Tom Heights	(See Hawkshead).	—	—	—
Tongham Moor	(See Seal).	—	—	—
Toovey's Green	(See Hartley Dummer).	—	—	—
Totternhoe Fields, Dunstable Downs, Whipsnade Heath, Cow Common, and Castle Hill ("Regulation" as to part).	Totternhoe	Bedford	4 June 1886	19 Feb. 1891
Towednack	Towednack	Cornwall	1 April 1851	20 Feb. 1862
Tower Hill Camp End	(See Saltonstall).	—	—	—
Trash Green	(See Burghfield).	—	—	—
Tregeare Down and Redd Down	Egloskerry	Cornwall	26 Aug. 1846	18 Sept. 1848
Trelech ar Bettws	(See Llawrbante).	—	—	—
Tresmeer Down	Tresmeer	Cornwall	*	18 May 1848
Tresparrett Down	St. Juliott	ditto	21 March 1857	4 Nov. 1858
Trowle	Bradford (Great Trowle Tithing)	Wilts	29 April 1852	17 Nov. 1853
Trull	(See Taunton Deane).	—	—	—
Trumfleet Marsh and Ings	Kirk Sandall (Trumfleet Township).	York, W. R.	9 May 1865	2 Feb. 1871
Tuffleigh	(See Brookthrop).	—	—	—
Tupwood	(See Caterham).	—	—	—
Turnay Hills	(See Mottram St. Andrew).	—	—	—
Turn Moor	(See Melmerby).	—	—	—
Turwick	Turwick	Sussex	26 March 1858	10 Jan. 1861
Twitchen	Twitchen	Devon	*	31 Jan. 1853
Ditto	(See Blindwell).	—	—	—
Twyford	Twyford	Southampton	1 April 1851	13 Dec. 1855
Tye	(See Great Burstead).	—	—	—
Tygwyn	(See Rhospiran).	—	—	—
Tyning Wood	(See Harting).	—	—	—
Uffmoor and Great Farley Woods, and Winwood Heath.	Halesowen (Romsley Township)	Worcester	11 April 1856	29 Sept. 1859
Ugre Manor, Rhosliswal, Latch rhos, the Little Hill, and Melenydd.	Llandewi Ystradenny	Radnor	6 Aug. 1860	10 April 1862
Ulleskelf Mires	Kirkby Wharf (Ulleskelf Township).	York, W. R.	26 April 1855	1 Jan. 1857
Ullingswick Fields	Ullingswick	Hereford	*	12 June 1856
Ulverston	(See Tilberthwaite).	—	—	—
Undy	(See Magor).	—	—	—
Undy Great Field, West Field, Benches, Little Benches, and Gernhills.	Undy	Monmouth	16 Dec. 1852	29 June 1854
Upham	(See Stroud Wood).	—	—	—
Upottery	(See Beacon Hill).	—	—	—
Upottery South Down	Upottery	Devon	26 Aug. 1846	31 Jan. 1855
Upshire	(See Broomstick Hall).	—	—	—
Upton Commons and Open Fields and Meadows.	Upton-on-Severn and Ripple	Worcester	11 April 1856	28 Aug. 1863
Upton Warren Great and Little Woods.	(See Woodcote Green).	—	—	—
Upwick Green	(See Albury).	—	—	—
Upwood Commons and Open Fields and Lockspit.	Upwood and Ramsey	Huntingdon	22 July 1848	3 Nov. 1853
Urishay	Michaelchurch Escley and Peterchurch.	Hereford	20 April 1852	24 Jan. 1856

* See Note at end.

NAME OF COMMON.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	Date of Authorising Act.	Date of Award.
Vagden	(See Seal).	—	—	—
Valley of Rocks	(See Lynton).	—	—	—
Ven Ottery Hill	Ven Ottery	Devon	15 May 1860	26 Feb. 1863
Viol Moor	(See Gamblesby Low Fell).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Glassonby Fell).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Haresceugh Fell).	—	—	—
Volca Meadow	Stoke Prior	Hereford	23 July 1855	28 Jan. 1858
Vowmine Hill	(See Fowmine).	—	—	—
Waberthwaite	(See Bootle).	—	—	—
Wadd	(See Snape).	—	—	—
Waddingham Cowfold	Waddingham	Lincoln	*	11 Dec. 1848
Wadley Manor (Thrupp and Littleworth Commons, The Dock, and Studdy, Inner and Dry Meads).	Faringdon	Berks	13 Aug. 1859	10 June 1864
Wadshaw and Hazel Bank	Shap (Fawcett Forest Township).	Westmorland	31 May 1867	1 Dec. 1870
Waen y gaer	Llanbedr y Cenin	Carnarvon	17 May 1850	10 March 1859
Wainfleet	Wainfleet All Saints	Lincoln	10 Aug. 1866	24 March 1870
Waitby	Kirkby Stephen (Waitby Township).	Westmorland	16 Dec. 1852	25 Sept. 1855
Waitby Intake	ditto ditto	ditto	*	29 April 1852
Walderton Down	Stoughton	Sussex	22 July 1861	1 Oct. 1863
Walford	(See Aylmarsh).	—	—	—
Walkern Church End, Hunden, Catcroft, Ethey, Hunt Hill, Brook Field, Stanbro, Breach, and Great and Little Woodsale.	Walkern	Hertford	*	23 Sept. 1850
Wallington	(See Carshalton).	—	—	—
Walls Green	(See Kennington Lees).	—	—	—
Walmore (Forest of Dean)	Westbury-on-Severn	Gloucester	6 Aug. 1866	1 Feb. 1872
Walsall Wood	Walsall	Stafford	18 May 1866	9 March 1876
Waltham Chase and Wintershill	Bishop's Waltham	Southampton	11 May 1863	24 Feb. 1870
Waltham Holy Cross	(See Broomstick Hall).	—	—	—
Walthamstow Fields	Walthamstow	Essex	26 Aug. 1846	4 April 1850
Wantage	(See Charlton).	—	—	—
Wanwood Pasture	Alston	Cumberland	24 July 1854	5 July 1856
Warborough Fields and Wastes	Warborough	Oxford	22 July 1848	4 May 1853
Wardley Marsh (part of)	(See Iping).	—	—	—
Ware	(See High Oak).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Musley).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Wengeo).	—	—	—
Ware Marsh	Great Amwell	Hertford	26 March 1858	28 Feb. 1861
Wareham	(See Stoborough).	—	—	—
Warkworth Manor	Warkworth	Northumberland	14 Aug. 1850	3 July 1856
Warleigh	(See Bathford).	—	—	—
Warley	(See Saltonstall).	—	—	—
Warlingham and Hamsey Green	Warlingham	Surrey	7 Aug. 1862	17 Jan. 1867
Warmwell Field and Heath, and Cooks Lands.	Warmwell	Dorset	18 May 1866	11 June 1868
Warnham	(See Broadbridge Heath).	—	—	—
Warren Corner Heath	(See Dippenhall).	—	—	—
Warren Gate Green	(See Shinfield Green).	—	—	—
Warrington	(See Woolston Moss).	—	—	—
Washington Manor	Washington and Ashington	Sussex	11 May 1847	24 July 1851
Wasps Green	(See Burstow).	—	—	—
Watford	(See Wiggenhall).	—	—	—
Watford Field	Watford	Hertford	16 Dec. 1852	18 Jan. 1855
Wattesfield Hall Green, Hill or Hell Green, Bandels, Howletts and Sandy Greens, and Fox and Causeway Commons.	Wattesfield	Suffolk	14 Aug. 1850	19 May 1853
Waun Gilwen	(See Rhos Llangeler).	—	—	—

* See Note at end.

NAME OF COMMON.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	Date of Authorising Act.	Date of Award.
Waunllefrith	(See Mynydd Eiddole).	—	—	—
Waun Meirios	Llangeler	Carmarthen	20 April 1852	19 April 1855
Wauntwich, Blaenpathuog, and Clap Llanerch.	Llangurrig (Townships of Glyngunwidd and Glynbrochan).	Montgomery	29 July 1856	19 Jan. 1860
Weather Hill	(See Burstow).	—	—	—
Welland	Welland	Worcester	11 May 1847	20 April 1852
Welland Fields	ditto	ditto	*	11 Sept. 1852
Wellow Green	(See Boughton Breaks).	—	—	—
Welsh St. Donatts	(See Talyvan).	—	—	—
Wendover	(See Bottendon Hill).	—	—	—
Wengeo	Ware	Hertford	*	25 April 1854
Wentnor Green, and part of Prolley Moor, and Longmynd.	Wentnor	Salop	11 May 1847	16 Nov. 1852
Wentworth	(See Grunty Fen).	—	—	—
Wenvoe	(See St. Lythan's Down).	—	—	—
Werndiled	(See Cathedine).	—	—	—
Werndridd	(See Cefn Drawen).	—	—	—
West Bergholt	West Bergholt	Essex	7 Aug. 1862	8 June 1865
Westbourne	Westbourne	Sussex	21 March 1857	13 Jan. 1859
Westbury-upon-Severn Common Fields and Meadows.	Westbury-upon-Severn (Tithings of Rodley, Chaxhill, Ballow, Ley, Northwood, Adsett, Stanway, and Cleeve).	Gloucester	*	23 Jan. 1852
Westbury-upon-Severn	(See Elton Meadow).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Walmore).	—	—	—
West Chilla	Blacktorrington	Devon	9 March 1849	6 Aug. 1850
West Chiltington	(See Chiltington).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Nyetimber).	—	—	—
West End Down	Hambledon	Southampton	20 April 1852	24 Jan. 1861
Westfield, Taskfield, South and Mill Fields, Shelland, Bugwood, and Cook's Corner Commons.	Little Hadham	Hertford	*	2 June 1859
West Grinstead	(See Jolesfield).	—	—	—
Westhall	Westhall	Suffolk	1 Aug. 1851	31 Jan. 1853
Westhope Hill	Canon Pion	Hereford	13 July 1863	29 July 1878
West Lulworth	West Lulworth	Dorset	26 April 1855	29 Jan. 1857
West Newton	Kirknewton	Northumberland	18 March 1864	22 Nov. 1866
Weston Subedge	Weston Subedge	Gloucester	17 May 1850	21 July 1854
Westwell Leacon	Westwell and Charing	Kent	9 March 1849	11 Sept. 1851
Westwick Fields	Oakington (Westwick Hamlet)	Cambridge	26 April 1855	1 Jan. 1857
Wetheringsett	(See Brockford Green).	—	—	—
Wetheringsett Green	Wetheringsett-with-Brockford	Suffolk	26 Aug. 1846	14 June 1849
Whaddon	(See Brookthrop).	—	—	—
Whalley	(See Worsthorne).	—	—	—
Wheatley Meadow	(See Fisher's Meadow).	—	—	—
Wheeler's Green	(See Thatcham).	—	—	—
Whichwood	(See Ascott).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Asthall).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Chilson).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Finstock).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Leafield).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Minster Lovell).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Pudlicott).	—	—	—
Whimpstone	(See Crimscott).	—	—	—
Whipsnade Heath	(See Totternhoe).	—	—	—
Whiston and Bickford	(See Beacon Hill).	—	—	—
Whitchurch	(See Purley).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Crimscott).	—	—	—
White's Green	(See Spencer's Wood in Swallowfield).	—	—	—
Whitlaw Manor	Kirkhaugh	Northumberland	13 Aug. 1859	8 May 1862
Whitley Reed	Great Budworth (Antrobus Township).	Chester	22 July 1849	9 Nov. 1854
Whitley Wood	(See Shinfield Green).	—	—	—

* See Note at end.

NAME OF COMMON.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	Date of Authorising Act.	Date of Award.
Whitley Wood, Little Lea and Gallows Commons, Fobney, Wivetty, Cowick, and Land Meadows, part of Honey Leaze, and Driftway, and Man Moor.	St. Giles, Reading	Berks	1 April 1851	15 April 1858
Whitnash	Whitnash	Warwick	11 May 1847	22 Feb. 1851
Whitrigg Marsh	Bowness	Cumberland	11 May 1847	30 Aug. 1850
Whitson	Whitson	Monmouth	12 Aug. 1867	13 April 1870
Whittington Marshes and Hurst	Whittington	Stafford	21 July 1879	21 Dec. 1882
Whittlebury	(See Alderton).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Grafton Regis).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Lillingstone Dayrell).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Paulerspury).	—	—	—
Whittlebury Common Allotment	Whittlebury	Northampton	21 March 1857	27 June 1861
Whitton	(See South Rurallt).	—	—	—
Wibsey Slack and Low Moor	Bradford (Township of North Bierley).	York, W. R.	3 June 1881	24 Jan. 1889
Wicken Bonhunt Fields	Wicken Bonhunt	Essex	*	15 Dec. 1853
Wicken Common Allotment	Passenham	Northampton	21 March 1857	12 June 1861
Wickerslack Moor	(See Maulds Meaburn).	—	—	—
Wickford	(See Rawreth).	—	—	—
Widdenton Hill Bottom	(See Hughenden).	—	—	—
Widdington Fields	Widdington	Essex	10 Aug. 1866	16 Nov. 1871
Widford Fields and Meadows	Widford	Hertford	*	5 June 1856
Wigan	(See Amberswood).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Billinge).	—	—	—
Wiggenhall and Middle Moor Meads.	Watford	Hertford	11 April 1856	15 April 1869
Wigginton (including Hill Green)	Wigginton	ditto	16 Dec. 1852	16 Aug. 1854
Wilburton	(See Grunty Fen).	—	—	—
Wilburton Fields	Wilburton	Cambridge	11 May 1847	25 Jan. 1855
Willcrick	(See Magor).	—	—	—
Windermere	(See Scandale Fell).	—	—	—
Winsford	(See Ison).	—	—	—
Winsford, otherwise Staddon	Winsford	Somerset	22 July 1848	18 June 1851
Winterborne Gunner West Field and Down.	Winterborne Gunner	Wilts	20 April 1852	15 Dec. 1853
Winterbourn Dauntsey Field	Winterbourn Dauntsey	ditto	4 Sept. 1848	14 March 1851
Winterbourne Steepleton Fields	Winterbourne Steepleton	Dorset	22 Mar. 1861	25 Aug. 1863
Winterburn Moor	Gargrave	York, W. R.	29 July 1856	11 March 1858
Wintershill	(See Waltham Chase).	—	—	—
Ditto	Durley	Southampton	29 July 1856	25 June 1888
Winwood Heath	(See Uffmoor).	—	—	—
Withen Lee	(See Mottram St. Andrew).	—	—	—
Wisboro' Green	(See Amberley).	—	—	—
Ditto	(See Drungewick).	—	—	—
Wishaw, Upper and Lower Greens	Wishaw	Warwick	11 May 1847	24 Sept. 1851
Witchford	(See Grunty Fen).	—	—	—
Withersfield	Withersfield and Haverhill	Suffolk	*	14 Dec. 1854
Withycombe Raleigh	(See Hulham).	—	—	—
Withyham	(See Ashdown Forest).	—	—	—
Witmoor	(See Halse).	—	—	—
Witney	(See Hailey Heath).	—	—	—
Wivelsfield	(See Oathall).	—	—	—
Wivetty Meadow	(See Whitley Wood).	—	—	—
Woful Green	(See Ascott Common Allotment).	—	—	—
Wolverton	Wolverton	Southampton	10 Aug. 1857	5 Sept. 1861
Woodcote	(See Southstoke).	—	—	—
Woodcote Green, Great Wood, Little Wood, and Hopping Hill Coppice.	Bromsgrove and Upton Warren	Worcester	20 April 1852	12 July 1855
Woodhey and Larden Greens	Acton (Faddiley Township)	Chester	25 July 1864	17 Nov. 1869
Woodmancote Downs	North Cerney (Woodmancote Hamlet).	Gloucester	24 July 1854	23 July 1857

* See Note at end.

NAME OF COMMON.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	Date of Authorising Act.	Date of Award.
Woodsale, Great and Little	(See Walkern).	—	—	—
Wooferwood	Stanford Bishop	Hereford	26 March 1858	6 Dec. 1862
Wooler	(See Earle and Wooler).	—	—	—
Wooler and Humbleton	Wooler	Northumberland	18 March 1864	15 July 1869
Woolmer Forest	Greatham, Liss, Selborne, Kingsley, Headley and Bramshott.	Southampton	2 Aug. 1858	31 Jan. 1866
Woolmer Forest, Manor Bounds in.	(See Liss Green).	—	—	—
Woolpit Green and Heath, and Broadgrass Green.	Woolpit	Suffolk	22 July 1848	27 Jan. 1851
Woolscott Greens and Mich Meadow.	Grandborough (Woolscott Hamlet).	Warwick	11 April 1856	17 June 1859
Woolshers	(See Liss Green).	—	—	—
Woolstanbury Hill, Cow Down and Dale.	Piecombe	Sussex	11 Aug. 1869	5 Dec. 1872
Woolston Moss	Warrington (Township of Woolston-with-Martinscroft).	Lancaster	26 Aug. 1846	7 Jan. 1850
Wootton Courtney Manor	Wootton Courtney	Somerset	12 May 1854	9 Jan. 1873
Wootton Foreign Manor (part of)	North Nibley	Gloucester	13 July 1863	6 June 1867
Wormley	Wormley	Hertford	20 Aug. 1853	10 June 1858
Worsthorne	Whalley (Township of Worsthorne-with-Hurstwood).	Lancaster	14 May 1846	16 Nov. 1848
Worthy Down and The Dean	Kingsworthy	Southampton	- * -	19 Feb. 1852
Wotton	(See Sandhurst).	—	—	—
Wouldham	Wouldham	Kent	29 July 1862	6 Dec. 1866
Wrecclesham	(See Farnham).	—	—	—
Writtle and Roxwell Highwoods, Edney Woods, and Waste Lands.	Writtle and Roxwell	Essex	29 July 1861	21 July 1871
Wycombe Heath (part of)	(See Hughenden, otherwise Hitchenden).	—	—	—
Yalberton Tor	Paignton	Devon	10 Aug. 1857	13 Dec. 1860
Yateley	(See Cove).	—	—	—
Yearsley Moor	Coxwold (Yearsley Township)	York, N. R.	18 Mar. 1864	13 June 1867
Yelford Open Lands	(See Standlake).	—	—	—
Youngs Green	(See Kingsley).	—	—	—
Ystradowen	(See Talyvan).	—	—	—
Ystradyfodwg	(See Hirwain).	—	—	—
Ywchcoed Manor	Nantmel and St. Harmon	Radnor	13 July 1863	21 March 1872

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* *Note.*—The Inclosures marked with an asterisk in the fourth Column were authorised by the Inclosure Commissioners, being such as under the Inclosure Act, 1845, did not require the previous authority of Parliament. It was not until the Inclosure Act, 1852, was passed, that the previous authority of Parliament to each Inclosure was required.

Board of Agriculture,
23 November 1893.

T. H. Elliott, Secretary.

COMMON LANDS.

RETURN of all inclosure awards deposited with the Board of Agriculture, setting out alphabetically the name of each Common affected by any award, the parish and county in which each Common is situated, and stating the date of the Act of Parliament authorising such inclosure, and the date of the award.

(*Mr. H. L. W. Lawson.*)

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CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD
FOR IRELAND.

FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD
FOR IRELAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1893.

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CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD FOR IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT OFFLEY ASHBURTON
BARON HOUGHTON,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

IN submitting to your Excellency the first annual report of our proceedings, we, the Members of the Congested Districts Board for Ireland, desire in the first place to refer briefly to the constitution and powers of the Board.

CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD.

54 & 55 Vict., c. 48, part II.

The Act for the improvement of the Congested Districts in Ireland received the Royal Assent on the 5th of August, 1891, and by the 34th section of the Act the Congested Districts Board for Ireland was constituted. It consists of ten members in all—that is to say, two *ex-officio* members, five other members to be appointed by Her Majesty, and in addition temporary members not exceeding three in number, and they also are appointed by Her Majesty. One of the *ex-officio* members of the Board is the Chief Secretary, or, in his absence, the Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant; and the other *ex-officio* member is a Land Commissioner, who is nominated by the Lord Lieutenant to especially represent Agriculture and Forestry. The Board is to continue in existence for twenty years from the 5th of August, 1891, and thereafter until Parliament shall otherwise determine.

AREA TO BE DEALT WITH.

For the purpose of defining the Congested Districts it is enacted in the 36th section of the Act that—

> "Where at the commencement of this Act more than twenty per cent. of the population of a County, or in the case of the County Cork of either Riding thereof, live in Electoral Divisions of which the total rateable value, when divided by the number of the population, gives a sum of less than one pound ten shillings for each individual, those Divisions . . . . . . shall form a separate County (in this Act referred to as a Congested Districts County.)"

A list of all such Electoral Divisions, and also of those Divisions subsequently added by the Lord Lieutenant, is appended to App. B.

this report, and the following short summary contains some figures of statistical interest in connexion with the Congested Districts.

TABLE OF CONGESTED DISTRICTS COUNTIES.

CONGESTED DISTRICTS COUNTY.	Number of Congested Districts.	Number of Congested Electoral Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1891.	Poor Law Valuation.	Poor Law Valuation per head of Population.
					£	£ s. d.
Donegal, . .	19½	89	824,132	110,220	99,171	0 18 0
Leitrim, . .	4½	38	174,004	35,250	46,952	1 6 8
Sligo, . .	2⅓	21	148,099	32,565	41,382	1 5 5
Roscommon, .	5⅓	18	104,862	26,185	29,838	1 2 9
Mayo, . .	18⅔	92	893,480	143,201	130,864	0 18 3
Galway, , .	14⅓	60	564,958	75,248	67,176	0 17 10
Kerry, . .	13	77	661,042	86,981	93,876	1 1 7
Cork, . . .	6	33	237,992	39,866	46,882	1 3 7
Totals, .	84	428	3,608,569	549.516	556,141	1 0 3*

* Valuation per head on the total population.

App. A The congested districts are situate in the north-west, west, and south-west of Ireland, as roughly shown in the annexed map.

MONEYS FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE BOARD.

(1.) The chief item of the Board's income is the sum of £41,250 a year, being interest at 2¾ per cent. per annum on the sum of £1,500,000, referred to in the Act as "The Church Surplus Grant." The Board is also empowered, subject to certain conditions, to apply part of the principal of this Grant for the purposes of the Act.

(2.) The Irish Reproductive Loan Fund, amounting to about £66,000 in securities, cash, and outstanding loans, was placed at the disposal of the Board, subject to the proviso that the moneys shall be applicable only to any county where the Fund might have been applied before the passing of the Act—that is to say, in the counties of Cork, Galway, Kerry, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, Sligo, *Clare*, *Limerick*, and *Tipperary*. In the last three counties there are not, however, any districts that are congested within the meaning of the Act.

(3.) Portion of the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund amounting to about £18,000, has also been transferred to the Board, and this sum is applicable to districts in the maritime counties of Donegal, Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, Galway, Kerry, and Cork.

(4.) The Board is authorized by the Act to accept any gifts of property, real or personal. Since the passing of the Act, the Board has received as a gift the sum of £2,500, portion of the unexpended balance of the Irish Distress Fund, subscribed in 1891, at the suggestion of the Earl of Zetland, and the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour. This gift has been appropriated by the Board to the completion of the Bealadangan Causeway in Connemara.

POWERS OF THE BOARD.

The Board is empowered to take such steps as it thinks proper for improving congested districts, in connexion with the following subjects or matters, namely:—

1. Agricultural development.
2. Forestry.
3. Breeding of live stock and poultry.
4. Sale of seed potatoes and seed oats.
5. Amalgamation of small holdings.
6. Migration,
7. Emigration.
8. Fishing and matters subservient to fishing.
9. Weaving and spinning.
10. Any other suitable industries.

In short, the Board's efforts are to be directed as regards agriculture, towards increasing the size of small holdings and towards improving live stock and methods of cultivation; and in the second place towards aiding and developing all industries, including fishing. Further, it is enacted that agriculture and industries in their various branches may be aided and developed by indirect as well as by direct means.

It is impossible to mention all the various indirect methods by which agriculture and industries may be assisted in poor and remote parts of the country, but, first, perhaps, in importance comes the establishment of such means of communication (whether by railway, steamship, or otherwise) as will enable goods to be imported and exported at rates sufficiently low to make trade possible and profitable to producers and consumers in remote congested districts.

The Board has received a very large number of Memorials asking that certain roads and boat-slips should be made, partly on the grounds of the *convenience* that would be afforded, and partly owing to the alleged existence of *exceptional distress.* In such cases it seems more fitting that, as a rule, small works of convenience should be executed, if necessary or desirable, by the Grand Jury of the County; while on the latter grounds it is quite clear that our Board was constituted with a view to bringing about a gradual and lasting improvement in the poor districts in the West of Ireland and not for the immediate "*relief*" of exceptional distress. Probably works may be undertaken by the Board at a time when destitution exists in a locality, but the object will be not the providing of "relief works," but the making of an effort to permanently and materially improve the trade and resources of such a district in connection with agriculture and industries. The natural desire for employment and wages, when the food-supply and other resources of a district are scanty or insufficient, causes many applications to be made to us, with respect to undertakings that do not properly come within the province of the Board, and we, therefore, think it right to explain the principle upon which we act in such cases.

OFFICES AND OFFICIAL STAFF.

The house No. 23, Rutland-square, Dublin, was taken and furnished out of moneys voted by Parliament as an office for the Board, and the first formal meeting of the Members was held on the 2nd of November, 1891. Application was then made to the Lord Lieutenant and the Treasury, with reference to the employment of officials for carrying out the projects of the Board, and by the 1st of January, 1892, arrangements were sanctioned for the appointment of a Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and a small staff of Clerks.

Mr. W. L. Micks, Local Government Board Inspector, who had, since the passing of the Act, been acting as Secretary *pro tem.*, was appointed Secretary from the 1st of November, 1891, and soon after Mr. John R. O'Brien, of the Irish Land Commission, became Assistant Secretary and Accountant.

The salaries of officials and the administrative expenses of the Board are payable out of moneys provided by Parliament, and not out of the funds allocated by the Act for the improvement of Congested Districts.

PROCEDURE OF BOARD.

At our meetings in the month of November it was decided that four Committees should be appointed to make inquiries and report to the Board, from time to time, as to all applications and questions connected with the four main departmental subjects of *Land*, *Industries*, *Fisheries*, and *Finance*, or the management of the Board's receipts and expenditure. Subsequently a Committee was appointed to consider and report on all contemplated *Works*, such as piers and roads. All the Members of the Board act on this Committee.

The following Members were appointed on the several Committees :—

* *Industries*, ...	Charles Kennedy. Honorable H. Plunkett. James H. Tuke.
* *Fisheries*, ...	Rev. Charles Davis, P.P. Rev. W. S. Green. James H. Tuke.
Land, ...	Thomas P. Cairnes. Honorable H. Plunkett. James H. Tuke. Frederick Wrench.
Finance, ...	Charles Kennedy. Thomas P. Cairnes. Frederick Wrench.

Between the date of the passing of the Act and the beginning of November, 1891, numerous Memorials and suggestions had been received, and it became necessary to decide upon what general lines the Board should proceed.

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* The Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell has been appointed a Member of the Industries and Fisheries Committees.

One course would have been to inquire into and deal finally with each Memorial or suggestion as it was received, but the Board came to the conclusion that such a practice would be unwise and almost necessarily unjust as regards the relative claims of the numerous districts concerned. The locality most fruitful in Memorials would not always be the locality most deserving of assistance. And, again, the Board would, had this course been adopted, have abandoned, at the outset at all events, its responsibility for the initiation of general and comprehensive plans for the improvement of the districts confided to its charge.

After much consideration it was decided that a careful survey of the condition of the various localities should be undertaken by Members and Inspectors of the Board. A list of districts, or natural areas, was drawn up and with respect to each such district, it was determined that— App. B.

> "A minute examination into the existing condition of the inhabitants should be undertaken, by which their means of livelihood, the quality of the soil, the amount of land (if any) now available for extension of holdings, the fishing accommodation in existence, the possibility of increasing it, the number of migratory labourers, the character and extent of local industries, and other relevant particulars should be carefully recorded."

Numerous other distinctions between one district and another were also mentioned, but the above enumeration of matters for inquiry will suffice to explain the object in view.

Nearly all the area scheduled as congested has now been surveyed with great care, and the Board feel that its practical work could never be systematic and consistent in the absence of such special statistical and descriptive information for its guidance. The time that has been occupied in the preparation of these surveys has not been ill-spent, and our only regret in this respect is that the consequent deferring of local hopes has, to some extent, caused an unfavourable prejudice against the Board in minds where it is important that confidence and good wishes should exist towards such remedial efforts as shall be made. No doubt a more favourable reception would have been accorded to a procedure, as regards works and other local projects, that would have resulted in what might have appeared for the moment to be more business-like, as well as prompt, action. But the Board believes that it has adopted a course that is likely to lead to better and more lasting results.

PRESENT CONDITION OF CONGESTED DISTRICTS.

Another object in undertaking the preparation of such surveys as have been mentioned was that the Board might place on record some precise and general statements as to the present condition of the inhabitants of congested districts, so that progress may in the future be judged and estimated from a "base-line" measured at the starting of the Board's work, and before plans for improvement were put into operation. The making of a full statement as to the present condition of the congested districts cannot yet be attempted, but, pending the giving of further information in a subsequent report, a short description of the districts will be useful.

In the first place, practically all the inhabitants of congested districts in Ireland are in possession of small plots of land, so that the development of agriculture and the improvement of the breeds of live stock and poultry, are of primary and universal importance. Secondary sources of income vary in different districts. In many localities the results of sea-fishing are as valuable as the produce of the land. In other districts wage-earning in England, Scotland, and elsewhere is an indispensable source of livelihood. Weaving, knitting, sewing, kelp-making, sale of seaweed, sale of turf or peat, sale of illicit whiskey, donations from relatives in America, occasional employment at home are sources of income of greater or less importance in different localities. In hardly any of the districts mentioned in Appendix B to this report are the means of livelihood identical. Residents along the seashore have many advantages arising from fishing, from gathering seaweed for kelp and manure, and from cheap carriage by sea for flour, meal, and other commodities; but, on the other hand, peat for fuel has often to be brought from a great distance by those living on the seashore, and rough grazing for cattle and sheep is frequently not available there. People dwelling inland either depend almost altogether on their farms, or else they regularly migrate for some months of the year in search of employment in England and Scotland, or even America in rare instances. In some inland mountain glens where the inhabitants have very small patches of land tilled in primitive and unskilled methods, where their cattle and sheep have deteriorated in breeding and diminished in numbers, where little effort is made by the men to earn money through migratory labour or otherwise—in such mountain glens are to be found those people who endure the most comfortless and cheerless lives of all the inhabitants of congested districts in Ireland. In "a good year," they are little more than free from the dread of hunger, while a complete or partial failure of their crop involves as a consequence proportionately greater or less suffering from insufficient food.

App. C. As circumstances vary greatly in different localities we append Tables showing the income and expenditure of typical families in the most numerous classes of the inhabitants of congested districts.

It appears from the tables in Appendix C. that in some congested districts the value of the produce of the farm, together with the earnings and receipts of a family from every other source, do not exceed a total of £15 a year, while in other congested districts the annual resources of an ordinary family are worth nearly as much as £80. But even in the most prosperous of the congested districts the standard of living is low, the diet being altogether vegetable, with the exception of salt fish at times, which is used more as a *relish* than as an article of food. The houses, furniture, and bedding are too often unhealthy, mean, and comfortless, and the week-day clothing is frequently ragged and scanty. With the exception of shop-keepers, very many families are on the same low level with regard to resources, but some families are so utterly unfortunate as to have either no able-bodied men among them or else too few to provide for their wants.

The farms, or rather holdings, are small in extent, and from 2 to 4 statute acres are planted with potatoes and oats. The rents for these plots vary from a few shillings to £6 a year, but in most cases rights of turbary and rough commonage grazing are appurtenant to the holding without further charge, and frequently the right to cut or gather seaweed for manure and kelp-burning is also enjoyed. The methods of cultivation are usually primitive and bad, there being no rotation of crops: drainage is insufficient: there is an inadequate supply of suitable manure: and the weeding of crops is neglected. The breeds of live stock are worn out and of little value, and the kinds of poultry too are capable of much improvement.

The disposition or inclination of the people as regards industry is of vital importance to the success of our efforts. Suggestions and projects may be wise and good, but nothing can come of them except failure, unless perseverance in hearty work is shown by people who have rarely had an adequate motive for steady hard work. The income at the Board's disposal is only at the rate of a few shillings a year for each family in the Congested Districts, so that prosperity is not to be conferred through money payments by the Board: it must be earned by the people themselves, for the Board's Funds are only sufficient to provide instruction and opportunities for those who are willing to struggle hard to improve their condition.

OPERATIONS OF THE BOARD FROM THE 5TH AUGUST, 1891, TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1892.

Agriculture in its various branches, *Sea Fisheries*, and *Industries* of different sorts are the occupations in connection with which the resources of the inhabitants of the Congested Districts are to be aided and developed by the Board, and under these heads, and also in reference to the construction of some *Works* of utility, we proceed to report to Your Excellency our operations from the passing of the Act in August, 1891, to the 31st of December, 1892.

I. AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture, taken in its limited sense to mean the science and practice of the cultivation of land, and a number of other kindred subjects, are dealt with by the Land Committee of the Board, namely:—

(*a.*) Agriculture.
(*b.*) Forestry.
(*c.*) The improvement of the breed of live stock and poultry
(*d.*) The supplying of suitable farm seeds.
(*e.*) The amalgamation of holdings.
(*f.*) Migration, and
(*g.*) Emigration.

To its "Land Committee" the Board assigned the duty of investigating, supervising and reporting on all projects connected with any of the foregoing subjects, but at one of the very first meetings of the Board it was arranged with the Agricultural Department of the Irish Land Commission that, under the control of Mr. Wrench (the Land Commissioner nominated on the Board to especially represent agriculture and forestry), it should carry out such agricultural and kindred operations as might from time to time be delegated to it by the Board. The Agricultural Department either undertakes the execution of schemes initiated by the Board, or more frequently submits projects for consideration, and carries them out as approved of or varied by the Board.

Since the passing of the Act much has been done by the Board in its agricultural department, considering the difficulty that naturally attends upon the execution of novel work by new official machinery.

Science of Agriculture.

As regards the science and practice of agriculture, although the question of starting "example plots" was discussed by us at a meeting in November, 1891, it was found that by the time that the Board would be ready to begin its work, the season would be too far advanced for the making of a satisfactory attempt to organize any efforts for imparting agricultural instruction.

For the coming year, however, arrangements are being made to try to improve the system of cultivation, which is of the most primitive kind in the districts with which the Board has to deal.

In the Union of Swinford the Royal Dublin Society has, for the last two seasons, employed an instructor, whose duty it has been to teach the people the best system of cultivating portions or plots of their holdings, and to encourage them by gifts of seed and by giving premiums to those who were most successful and attentive in carrying out the directions of the Instructor.

The Board believe that this plan, which so far has succeeded well, under the direction of the Royal Dublin Society, is more likely to be productive of good results than any attempt on the "model farm" lines, and it has, therefore, been arranged that experiments should be made this year in at least two districts. If these experiments prove successful the Board hope to further extend its operations in this direction.

Various other projects for developing the practice of good agriculture have been considered, and the importance of the subject can hardly be over-estimated. We believe we are not exaggerating the fact in saying that throughout the congested districts, as a rule, the produce of farms might be increased from one-third to one-half. The effect of increasing the supply of home-grown food or of farm produce to this or any considerable extent, has caused the Board to determine to make every effort to develop agriculture. The mere possibility of such good results in this direction is most encouraging, but experience at the same time gives warning that all changes in agricultural methods are tardily adopted, no matter how vigorously and constantly they are inculcated.

Forestry

During the period of distress, consequent on the partial failure of the potato crop in 1890, the Irish Government were anxious to acquire land in some of the distressed districts partly as a means for providing relief works, and partly for the purpose of trying an experiment in Forestry under the adverse circumstances that prevail on the western seaboard. With the zealous assistance of the late Father Thomas Flannery, about 960 acres, at Knockboy, on the Connemara coast, in the County Galway, were placed at the disposal of the Government, who purchased the landlord's interest, and thus became owners in fee-simple, as Father Flannery, who was the tenant, surrendered his interest in the lands. These lands were handed over to the Agricultural Department of the Land Commission, under whose superintendence a sum of £1,970 was spent in draining, fencing, and roadmaking, and in planting 90 acres, which gave much useful employment. On the 1st January, 1892, an assignment of the lands was made to the Board, which has, during this year, expended a further sum of £1,427 in carrying on the works. Up to last spring about fifty acres were planted as a main plantation with sycamore, ash, elm, beech, birch, poplar, alder, larch, Scotch fir, spruce, and silver fir, and about forty acres as shelter belts, with sea-buckthorn, alder, elder, Scotch fir, sycamore, poplar, and willow All these trees have thriven remarkably well, with the exception of silver firs, and it is not intended to plant any more of this variety. At present 200 more acres are being planted, and it is estimated that the cost of planting per acre will amount to £4 10*s*. The value of this experiment is not only that if the trees grow in this exposed situation close to the shores of the Atlantic, it will demonstrate that much of the waste lands of Ireland could be turned to profitable account, but it will also afford much useful employment in the locality during the progress of planting; it will train up many to the knowledge of forestry, and its uses; and it will give the Board an opportunity of distributing, either without charge or at a nominal price, such trees as are suitable for shelter planting to be carried out under the directions of a skilled forester employed by the Board. Already a beginning has been made in encouraging the planting of shelter belts of trees. At the suggestion of the parish priest, Father O'Hara, some 350 holdings in the parish of Kiltimagh, in the Union of Swinford, County Mayo, have been planted with small shelter plantations under the supervision of the Board's Assistant Forester, who states that the people seem to take great interest in the operations. The example of the improvements in Kiltimagh caused Father O'Grady, the parish priest of Bohola, to renew a very early petition of his, that the planting of trees should be carried out in his parish, and his request was accordingly complied with. During this year therefore about 650 holdings will be provided with shelter plantations by the Board.

If at some future time successful planting could be carried out over a sufficiently large area in Ireland the establishment of the numerous profitable industries connected with wood might be hoped for. This possible benefit is, however, we fear, very remote, as up to the present the Board has found it almost impossible to learn of any lands in a congested district that, besides being free of grazing or other rights, are suitable as regards extent, aspect, and position.

At Knockboy it is further proposed to plant during the coming season some ten acres of osiers, in the hope that basket and creel making may be introduced as one of the industries of Carna.

Live Stock and Poultry.

App. D.

Since the passing of the Act much has been done under this head, and the steps that have been taken for the improvement of the breed of horses and cattle are fully described in a report by Mr. Wrench of the 10th of June, 1892, extracts from which are appended.

The Board found it desirable, as soon as the service season ended, to bring the stallions from the several districts where they had been located to a central *depot*, both on account of the expense of forage and supervision in remote districts, and also because it is far easier to arrange for the proper treatment of horses when they are all collected together under the charge of one responsible man. By having the stallions in a central place where they can be seen, it was also thought that such an interest would probably be created in horse-breeding in the West of Ireland that a demand for the produce of these horses might be anticipated, greatly to the benefit of the western peasants. With this object the Board have acquired a holding in the neighbourhood of Dublin where buildings for a stud-farm are in process of erection.

The effects of introducing improved breeds of horses and donkeys must be gradual, but the Board has every reason to hope that within a reasonable time the type of animals in the West of Ireland will cease to deteriorate, as has been the case for many years, and that thenceforward a steady improvement will be observed.

It may not be out of place here to quote from the *Live Stock Journal Almanac*, which is just published, a paragraph with respect to one of the stallions that the Board purchased last season

The Earl of Harrington says:—

> "I have for many years tried hunter and pony breeding; and my experience is that it is very much easier to breed, with satisfactory results, in the latter case than it is to do so in the former. The most satisfactory ponies that I have bred are by a Barb, named 'Awfully Jolly,' that I brought to England in 1878. (I may now say what I like about this stallion without fear that anyone should think that I am trying to advertise him for my own benefit. He is no longer my property: for I have sold him to the Government for the purpose of improving the pony blood in Ireland). I have bred (and my neighbours have bred) many ponies from this sire; and although many of the mares sent to him were far from being first-rate, I have never seen or heard of an unsound or bad animal by him. To give an idea of the goodness of his stock, I may say that last year two four-year-olds (that I sold because they were not up to my weight) realised the one £200, and the other £170."

Although the price of £150 which the Board paid for this aged stallion may seem high, it was determined that the experiment of improving the breed of Irish ponies should be given the very best chance of being successful by the acquisition of one of the most celebrated pony stallions that was to be found in England. Equal trouble was also taken in securing Hackney sires of the most famous Yorkshire strains.

For the first year the Board has every reason to be satisfied with its experiments in horse-breeding, as there was a good demand for their stallions in every district except one, and there specially adverse circumstances existed. Several suggestions have already been made that the number of seventeen stallions that stood last season in the several districts should be increased.

The Board desires to express its thanks to Her Majesty the Queen for her gracious gift of the Arabian horse Tirassan, which was stationed at Glenties, County Donegal. To Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., for his cordial co-operation and advice, and to the Inspector-General and several of the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary for their valuable assistance in carrying out arrangements the Board is much indebted.

Cattle.

The regulations under which Bulls are distributed are described in Appendix D., and the distribution will be continued on nearly the same principles as were adopted last season. It is hoped that many districts will be dealt with where the people last year were backward in taking advantage of the Board's offer to sell bulls to suitable persons at about a third of their cost payable in two annual instalments.

Sheep.

Owing to the exceptionally low price of sheep this year, it was considered wise to commence the experiment of improving the native breed. With this object, 151 Blackfaced Scotch rams were purchased by Mr. Wrench for the Board at the sheep sales in Oban in September last. About half of this number have been located in a district in the County Donegal, and the remainder in a district in the County Galway, where they have been placed at the disposal of the people free of charge, upon the condition that the inferior rams should be got rid of, and that only the imported Blackfaced Scotch rams should be used.

The people in each of these districts have shown themselves most willing to carry out the arrangements of the Board and to take advantage of the imported rams.

A further number of twenty Cheviot rams have also been purchased for special localities in the Counties Galway and Donegal, where that breed was considered to be the most useful.

If these experiments prove successful the Board hope to extend them considerably.

Pigs.

Arrangements are now being made for selling young boars of the large Yorkshire breed to suitable persons residing in the congested districts, for three pounds each, payable in annual instalments, on the understanding that the boar's services are to be available for a low fee, and that the boar may not be sold or removed without permission. Great care is being exercised in the selection of boars, of which eleven have been purchased.

Contracts have been entered into for the supply from the herds of well known breeders, at a future date, of suitable boars subject to rejection if disapproved by the Board's Inspector. Numerous applications have been received for boars, from residents in the congested districts. Mr. Thomas Carroll of the Albert Farm, Glasnevin, and Mr. Alexander W. Shaw, President of the Pig Breeding Association of Ireland, have been good enough to assist materially in this matter by giving the Board the benefit of their valuable experience and advice.

Poultry. A scheme was adopted early in the year 1892 for the improvement of poultry by means of distributing, on certain conditions, pure-bred cockerels in substitution of all male birds in the possession of cottagers. Carefully selected cockerels were purchased of the following breeds and numbers, respectively :—Langshans, 50; black minorcas, 115; white Leghorns, 60; and Plymouth rocks, 106; that is 331 in all. Cockerels were distributed in the districts of Carna and Carraroe, in the County Galway, and Aghagower, near Westport, in the County Mayo. As far as practicable cockerels of only one kind were sent to distinct localities. Upon the appearance of a widely-spread fatal disease among poultry in the congested districts, and, as some of the newly-imported cockerels died, the Board requested Mr. Tegetmeier, a celebrated authority on poultry, to visit the localities to which the cockerels had been sent. He reported that the disease was "Fowl *Enteritis*," and that it was practically incurable, while he at the same time indicated how the spread of the disease might be checked. Many of the cockerels, however, in his opinion, died of "*hardship*," the districts being ill adapted to support pure-bred fowl, such as had been supplied. He strongly recommended that in future only farm-bred birds should be purchased, and not those bred by poultry fanciers for show purposes, and he also suggested that in some cases pullets should be supplied with cockerels. In accordance with this advice, 170 cockerels and 80 pullets were distributed last autumn in the counties of Mayo and Donegal, under conditions entitling the Board to purchase eggs and young fowl for distribution. Four poultry farms have also been established in the County Donegal, two in the County Mayo, and one in the County Cork, at Schull, at which place 60 birds have been located, partly at the poultry farm, and partly by distribution. The Board hopes to extend its efforts for improving the breed of poultry, knowing what a high place eggs and poultry occupy in the exports of the country, and how much can be done to improve both the eggs and the conditions under which the trade in eggs is at present carried on.

Amalgamation of holdings. During the present month, after protracted negotiation, an agreement has been almost concluded for the purchase of portion of an estate in the interior of the county Galway for £7,500, in order that some grazing lands might be divided among the occupiers of some neighbouring small holdings. The legal transfer to the Board has not yet been effected, and therefore the difficulties attendant on a re-apportionment of the land have not yet been encountered.

Migration. In many cases negotiations for the purchase of land for migration purposes are in progress, with more or less prospect of purchases by the Board, but unexpected legal difficulties have arisen in respect of which the opinion of the Irish Law Officers of the Crown has been taken, and the position of the Board is now being reconsidered.

Emigration No steps as regards emigration have been taken nor is any action at present contemplated. The Hon. Horace Plunkett, a member of the Board, has, however, during a recent visit to Canada, made some enquiries on the subject, and a report from him will be found in Appendix E. App. E.

II. SEA FISHERIES.

The sea-coast of the congested districts may, in considering how best the fisheries can be developed, be divided with two divisions, in one of which are the counties, from Donegal to Galway, inclusive, along the west coast, where transit for fish and where marketing facilities are defective; while in the other division comprising Kerry and Cork, transit both by rail and by steamship is far better than in the north, and therefore, a much more profitable market already exists in Kerry and Cork than in the northern congested districts. Speaking generally, the Kerry and Cork fishermen need landing accommodation for boats, more than market facilities, while as regards the coast north of Galway the establishment of a market is the chief necessity, though at the same time piers and boat-slips are much wanted at some places.

It should be borne in mind that there are two distinct kinds of fish trade, that in *fresh* fish, and that in *cured* fish. The fresh fish trade requires quick and regular means of carriage to the English markets; and expensive plant—such as ice-hulks, ice, and packing boxes—is also necessary. The cured fish trade on the other hand involves the erection of fish-curing sheds and stores, the hiring of fish-curers, and the purchase of salt; but in the case of cured fish, there is not any necessity for rapid or regular transit to market, as a steamship or even sailing vessel can be chartered occasionally to take pickled or dried fish to market For pickled or salted mackerel and herrings, barrels or boxes have to be used, but dried ling and cod are tied together and shipped in bundles without any covering.

A fresh fish trade on the west of Ireland is only possible where fish can be quickly despatched from a railway station at the water's edge on the west coast, and thence brought without delay to a steamer trading from an eastern Irish port to one of the English or Welsh ports. It is hardly necessary to add that the price, in England of coarse fresh fish, such as cod, ling, and haddock does not warrant an export trade from places in Ireland from which high rates of carriage are inevitable. In such localities, however, it is hoped that a cured-fish trade can be profitably established.

Unfortunately the Irish market is of little value for any large supply of fish, but upon the completion of some of the railways now in process of construction it will, no doubt, be possible to establish with inland districts a trade of some value in fresh fish.

Along the Cork and Kerry coast the despatch of iced mackerel in the spring of the year to the English markets has, for a considerable time, been a most productive industry, but the spring mackerel fishing had not hitherto been attempted north of the mouth of the Shannon, with the exception of some occasional experiments at Carrigaholt on the north side of the Shannon estuary.

The foregoing remarks are a necessary preface to a description of the Board's efforts to aid and develop fishing.

Efforts to aid fresh fish trade

Mackerel.

Having regard to what has been above stated with reference to the necessity for rapid transit in the fresh fish trade, the Board thought that Galway Bay afforded the most suitable field for attempting, on a tolerably large scale, the establishment of a fresh mackerel and fresh herring trade with England. But while the transit facilities were encouraging nothing less than *the creation of the local industry* was the task awaiting the Board, if any benefit were to be conferred upon the inhabitants of the particular district, who, it must be remembered, were unacquainted with the management of large boats and the kinds of nets that are used. It seemed that thewisest course of procedure would be the subsidising of trained crews from other parts of Ireland to prove to the local fishermen what earnings might be theirs, and also to instruct some of the Connemara and Aran people in the management of large boats and nets, for the purchase of which the Board is willing to make loans to suitable persons. Arrangements were accordingly made with the crews of seven Arklow boats, the Board giving each crew a bounty of £40 for undertaking the risk of fishing on untried grounds far from home. An ice-hulk with a cargo of ice was moored in Killeany Bay, Aran Islands, and a steamer was engaged to take boxes of iced fish from the ice-hulk to Galway Dock, whence a special train service to Dublin was organized by the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.

The Board entered into an agreement with Mr. W. W. Harvey, of Cork, to market the mackerel at a fixed rate of commission, it being also arranged that he should pay the fishermen the English market price, less by a deduction of 7*s.* a box to cover the cost of ice packing, carriage, and English salesman's commission. The ice-hulk and boxes were provided by the Board, but Mr. Harvey purchased the ice, and defrayed all the cost of labour except the wages of a Manager.

In addition to the seven Arklow crews, two boats were fitted out by Miss Mansfield, for training crews from the parish of Carna, in Connemara, and Miss Skerritt also placed two English built boats at the Board's disposal for the benefit of crews from Clifden parish, also in Connemara. A "hooker," or large sailing boat, belonging to Aran Island also joined the little fishing fleet, which accordingly consisted of twelve boats. The Reverend W. S. Green, an Inspector of Irish Fisheries, and a member of our

Board, superintended the experiment in the S.S. "Fingal," which was specially chartered for the purpose. The Board also placed at the disposal of Mr. Green some nets to be lent to local fishermen.

The Arklow boats arrived at Aran on the 22nd of March 1892, but, owing to the low temperature of the sea, no mackerel were caught until the 6th of April, on which day, however, 6,000 mackerel were despatched to the English market. The weather during much of the season was stormy and unfavourable, but on the 18th of May, 73,350 mackerel were sent to Galway, and were forwarded thence by two special trains. During the season of ten weeks, the Arklow boats made on an average £316 per boat, and the local inexperienced crew under the charge of trained skippers earned about £70 per boat, although they were not ready to fish at the beginning of the season. The total number of mackerel caught was 299,480.

The result of the experiment, although it was costly, is most encouraging. The fact is proved that mackerel can be caught in Galway Bay in the spring of the year, at a time when they fetch very high prices; and there is reason to hope that it will be profitable to continue to send such fish to the English markets, if satisfactory arrangements can be made for the reduction of the heavy cost of carriage.

We have arranged for the spring mackerel fishing in 1893 at Galway Bay, but it is not proposed to pay any bounties to the Arklow boats this year, the transit and icing facilities being considered sufficient inducements, now that the presence of mackerel there has been proved. Mr. Harvey's commission too is to be reduced considerably; so that the Board's expenses in 1893 will be considerably less, it is estimated, than in 1892.

No other effort in connection with the spring mackerel trade this year is at present contemplated by the Board, it being considered more prudent to await further experience of the undertaking at Galway Bay.

Herrings.

At the termination of the spring mackerel fishing at Galway in 1892, an arrangement was made with Mr. Harvey to carry on the fresh herring fishing on the lines upon which the mackerel fishing was managed, but, owing to unfavourable weather, the herrings kept so close to shore that large boats could not use their nets. But, even allowing for this circumstance, herrings did not appear in large numbers in Galway Bay last summer.

Efforts to aid cured fish trade.

Far more widely-spread and important results are expected at most points on the west and north-west shores of Ireland from a trade in cured fish than in fresh fish. Hitherto pickled mackerel for the American market were the only cured fish exported from the west of Ireland, and the Irish mackerel did not obtain high prices owing to the inferior manner in which they were cured. Ling, cod, glasson or coal-fish, and also herrings, have always been pickled or salted for local consumption, but too roughly and unskilfully to be marketable in England, Scotland, or abroad.

The following places have been selected by the Board on the west and north-west coast of Ireland as sites for fish-curing stations :—

No.	Site for Fish Curing Station.	County.	Observations.
1	Downing's Bay, . .	Donegal, . .	The buildings are erected and are ready for use.
2	Tory Island, . . .	Do., . .	Negotiations are in progress for opening a station.
3	Inishcoo Island, . .	Do., . .	The building has been erected and is ready for use.
4	Malinbeg, ...	Do., . .	The buildings are being erected.
5	Teelin, ...	Do., . .	The buildings are erected and fish are being cured.
6	Porturlin, ...	Mayo, . .	Opened for mackerel curing which was not a success.
7	*Portacloy, . . .	Do., . .	Buildings are erected and are ready for use.
8	*Inver (Broadhaven), . .	Do., . .	Do.
9	*Inishkea Island, . .	Do., . .	Do.
10	Achill Island, . . .	Do., . .	Negotiations are in progress for opening a station.
11	*Inishboffin Island, .	Galway, . .	The buildings are erected and fish are being cured.
12	*Errislannen, . . .	Do., . .	Negotiations are in progress for opening a station.
13	*Bunowen, . . .	Do., . .	Do.
14	* Ardmore, . . .	Do., . .	The buildings are erected and are ready for use.
15	Aran Island, . . .	Do., . .	Do.

* Subsidized station, managed or to be managed by private individual or fish-merchant.

Other places along the coast have also been suggested as suitable sites for fish-curing stations, and it is probable that the operations of the Board in this direction will be extended if their present efforts are successful.

At some of the stations the Board appoints its own agent to purchase and cure fish, and also to make arrangements, subject to approval, for the sale of the cured fish. A price per dozen is fixed for each kind of fish ; the agent is supplied with money to pay the fishermen ; and detailed accounts are rendered by the agent weekly to the Board. The price paid to the fishermen is arrived at by taking an estimate of the average price of cured fish, and by taking therefrom the cost of labour, salt, and freight. The balance remaining after these deductions is the price that, on an average, will be paid by the Board during the coming season for fresh fish. The average prices are as follows :—

	s. *d.*
Ling, of not less than 30 inches in length, at per dozen of 13, ...	6 0
Cod, ,, ,, 21 ,, ,, .	3*s*. to 4*s*.
Haddock, ,, 16 ,, ,, .	2 6
Glasson, ,, 21 ,, ,, .	2 0

Where fish are shorter than the above limits two fish are counted as one. Glasson are only purchased where there is a local demand. Small haddock for smoking are purchased at Teelin for 1*s*. a dozen, but, owing to the necessity for rapid transit and to the heavy cost of freight, it is questionable whether the curing of Findon Haddies can be continued. The Board does not buy mackerel for curing, as this trade is so well established that it does not require any aid except the giving of instruction in the best methods of curing and packing the fish for the American market. At the station of

Inishcoo, the Board, in order to keep up the market to a remunerative price, notified to the fishermen that herrings would be purchased at the rate of two shillings a hundred. As a consequence, perhaps, the local buyers did not let the price run down quite to this limit. Owing to the expense involved in the purchase of barrels or boxes, and also to the necessity for comparatively quick sale, the Board would much prefer not engaging directly in the curing of herrings, but the risk is not very great. if indeed it exist at all, when a low price is fixed, that is merely sufficient to ensure a recompense large enough to induce men to continue to fish. The Board has purchased about 20,000 herrings for curing, as an experiment, in order to ascertain whether it would be possible to offer a higher price than 2*s.* a hundred. The cured herrings have not yet been sold, so the result of the experiment is not yet known. The dried-fish trade in ling, cod, and haddock is the least risky, and therefore the most satisfactory to the Board. Labour, salt, and freight are the only expenses, and, as dried fish keeps in good condition for many months, there is not any necessity for incurring special expenses for rapid or even regular transit to market.

The only station at which dried ling and cod have so far been sold to any considerable extent is Inishboffin, where Mr. Cyril Allies, J.P., the landlord of the island, undertook the management of the fish-curing station upon receiving some facilities and guarantees from the Board. The ling cured by Mr. Allies has been sold, chiefly in the Cork market, for from £18 to £20 a ton. The Board placed at the disposal of Mr. Allies the services of Mr. John Govertson, a skilled Norwegian fish-curer. A small quantity of dried fish was sold at the same prices by Mr. O'Kelly, of Ardmore station, in Carna parish, Connemara. Some English and Scotch fish-curers have been sent to the different stations to give instruction, and Mr. Govertson has visited other stations besides Inishboffin.

So far none of the stations worked directly by the Board have been engaged in the ling and cod fishing, but the season is just about to begin, and we trust to be able in our next report to point to satisfactory results, and to the laying of sound foundations for the establishment of an important and remunerative industry in some of the poorest localities in the congested districts.

The Board cannot however profess to be free from anxiety in the matter, because the management of even fifteen fish-curing stations involves a necessity for most careful supervision, for strict economy, for the keeping and auditing of numerous detailed accounts and statistical returns to check expenditure, and for honest work on the part of all concerned in the undertaking.

Charter of steamer for Board's use.

The S.S. "Fingal" has, during the past year, been chartered for seven months, and a fresh charter has been agreed to for a further period of twelve months, as, in the opinion of the Board, the development of the fisheries would at first be much assisted by having a steamer for inspection duty, and also for affording occasional facilities to fish-curing stations by the carriage of salt for curing purposes or of dried fish.

Net mending, and the barking of nets.

Instruction in net-mending has been arranged for at the Aran Islands, Co. Galway; at Tip, near Belmullet, Co. Mayo; and at

Burtonport, Co. Donegal. Boilers for "barking nets" will be available at the Aran Islands and at Inishcoo. It is intended that instruction in net-mending shall be widely diffused. At Aran the arrangements are under the joint management of this Board and of the Board of National Education. It is also contemplated that the Board should assist in starting a net-mounting factory for supplying nets to the fishermen of the congested districts.

Fishery Loan Funds.

The Irish Reproductive Loan Fund and the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund have not yet been placed at the actual disposal of the Board, and the delay results from the fact that arrangements have not yet been sanctioned for the appointment of two clerks to discharge the routine official duties in connection with the issue of loans. Since the passing of the Act on the 5th August, 1891, the duties in connection with these funds have been discharged in the name of this Board by the Board of Works and the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries. To both of these departments we are very much indebted for their friendly action in continuing to administer the funds.

III. INDUSTRIES.

General Observations.

The aiding and developing of spinning, weaving, knitting, and other industrial handicrafts must be recognised, after even a little reflection, as being the most difficult duty that has been entrusted to the Board, both as regards the selection of fields of work, and the carrying out of schemes for affording assistance.

One principle of a negative kind has been adopted, namely, that the Board will not undertake the ownership or management of any industrial enterprise. The terms and conditions upon which industries may be assisted are numerous, varied, and altogether dependent on the circumstances of the case, and the nature of the co-operation that may be available.

Foxford Spinning Factory.

A woollen factory at which 43 hands are employed has been opened recently at Foxford, Co. Mayo, by the Sisters of Charity, and to this community the Board has advanced a sum of £7,000, at 2½ per cent. interest, repayable in 18 years by fixed half-yearly instalments.

Ballaghadereen Knitting Factory.

Similarly the same religious community has opened a knitting factory at Ballaghadereen, Co. Mayo, at which 92 hands are employed, and the Board has advanced £3,000 on like terms to the same community.

Foxford and Ballaghadereen Factories.

Both these loans are secured by a mortgage on real property possessed by the Sisters of Charity in the County Dublin.

It is also under consideration whether both these factories might not be further assisted by Capitation Grants for boys or girls instructed in the respective industries.

Skibbereen Dairy Co.

Though the matter should not, perhaps, be referred to as an *industrial* enterprise, the Board has agreed to advance to the Skibbereen Co-Operative Dairy Company a sum of £400, at 2½ per cent. on mortgage, repayable by instalments, in order that farmers who are too poor to become shareholders in the usual way may obtain the benefits of the Dairy.

The Carna Industrial Fund.

For the purpose of providing a market for goods manufactured in congested districts, the Board has agreed to make a grant of £400, payable in two annual instalments to the Association formed some years ago for the advancement of industries in Carna and Kilkerrin, in Connemara. An agency for the sale of goods is to be established in Manchester, and it will be arranged as far as possible that the Association shall not restrict its efforts to the sale of articles knitted or made in Carna and Kilkerrin alone.

Instruction in Carpentry.

Reference has already been made to the giving of Technical Education in net-mending. A small grant of £20 has also been voted by the Board for giving Technical instruction in carpentering at Cashel National School, where the circumstances seemed to be exceptionally favourable for such instruction.

Shirt and Underclothing Manufacture.

In the north of the County of Donegal the factory and cottage industry of the making of shirts and underclothing by sewing machines and by hand-sewing, is a most valuable source of employment to women and girls. An effort is now being made by the Board to extend this industry to Ballyshannon, in the extreme south of the County Donegal, for the benefit of the adjacent congested districts in the Counties Donegal and Leitrim. The War Office has greatly contributed to the advancement of the project by placing at the disposal of the Board, for this purpose, the disused military baracks at Ballyshannon. Negotiations in the matter are now in progress.

Yarn spinning and Tweed Weaving

Schemes for improving the supply of woollen yarn, and also for developing the very promising manufacture of home-spun tweeds, are at present under consideration. In these branches of industry the difficulties in the way of giving wise and effective help are very great.

IV. WORKS.

If the Board can obtain command of a sufficient amount of money, the execution of some works, such as the construction of piers or boat-slips, the making of some few important roads, and the opening of some drainage works will be undertaken during the coming year.

Piers, roads, bridges, &c.

The following works are now in progress in South Connemara, namely:—A causeway and swivel bridge at Bealadangan, a small pier at Derrynea, and a short road at Dooleen. A landing stage is also in course of construction at Inver, on Broadhaven, County Mayo. Plans are under consideration for a landing place at Brandon Creek, County Kerry, and for a bridge over the Gweebarra Estuary, County Donegal. The Board has also voted a sum of £250 in aid of the expense of providing the village and pier at Kilronan with a continual water supply.

Miscellaneous improvements in communications.

A tri-weekly steamer service has been subsidised by the Board between Galway, the Aran Islands, and Kilkerrin, on the coast of Connemara, at the rate of £700 a year, for a term of five years. The object of this service is to provide a market for the fish caught in Galway Bay, and also to enable the people of the Aran Islands and Kilkerrin to export eggs and cattle, as well as to receive at a less cost meal, flour, and other commodities.

Telegraphic cable to the Aran Islands.

The Government and the Postal Authorities have, at the recommendation of the Board, laid a telegraphic cable between the Aran Islands and the mainland. The development of the Spring mackerel fishing would have been impossible in the absence of telegraphic communication to ensure the attendance of a steamer for special trips when necessary, and also for ordering special fish-trains from Galway to Dublin.

New Appointments to the Board.

The original Board consisted of the Right Honorable A. J. Balfour as Chief Secretary (or, in his absence, the Right Honorable Sir West Ridgeway, K.C.B., as Under Secretary); Frederick Wrench, Esq., an *ex-officio* Member as a Land Commissioner; the Rev. Charles Davis, P.P.; the Honorable Horace Plunkett; and Thomas P. Cairnes, Charles Kennedy, and James H. Tuke, Esquires.

Temporary Members.

The Rev. W. S. Green, an Inspector of Irish Fisheries, was almost immediately appointed to be a Temporary Member of the Board, and on the appointment of the Right Honorable W. L. Jackson as Chief Secretary (and therefore an *ex-officio* member of the Board), the Right Honorable A. J. Balfour was appointed a Temporary Member. The third Temporary Membership was filled by the appointment of Major William Peacocke, C.M.G., R.E.

Change in *ex–officio* Members.

The next change in the membership of the Board was caused by the appointment of the Right Honorable John Morley to be Chief Secretary in succession to Mr. Jackson.

Change in Members other than *ex-officio*.

In the month of October, 1892, the members of the Board lost the services of a widely-known and energetic colleague by the lamented death of the Rev. Charles Davis, P.P. of Baltimore. In the month of November, 1892, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Father Davis.

Accounts of Board's Receipts and Expenditure.

Apps. F and G.

In Appendices F and G will be found detailed information as to the Board's receipts and expenditure up to the 31st of December, 1892.

We have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's faithful servants,

JOHN MORLEY.
WEST RIDGEWAY.
THOMAS P. CAIRNES.
CHARLES KENNEDY.
✠ PATRICK O'DONNELL.
HORACE PLUNKETT.
JAMES H. TUKE.
FREDERICK WRENCH.
A. J. BALFOUR.
W. S. GREEN.
WILLIAM PEACOCKE.
} *Temporary Members.*

Dated this 31st day of December, 1892.

WILLIAM L. MICKS, *Secretary*,
23, Rutland-square, Dublin.

APPENDICES.

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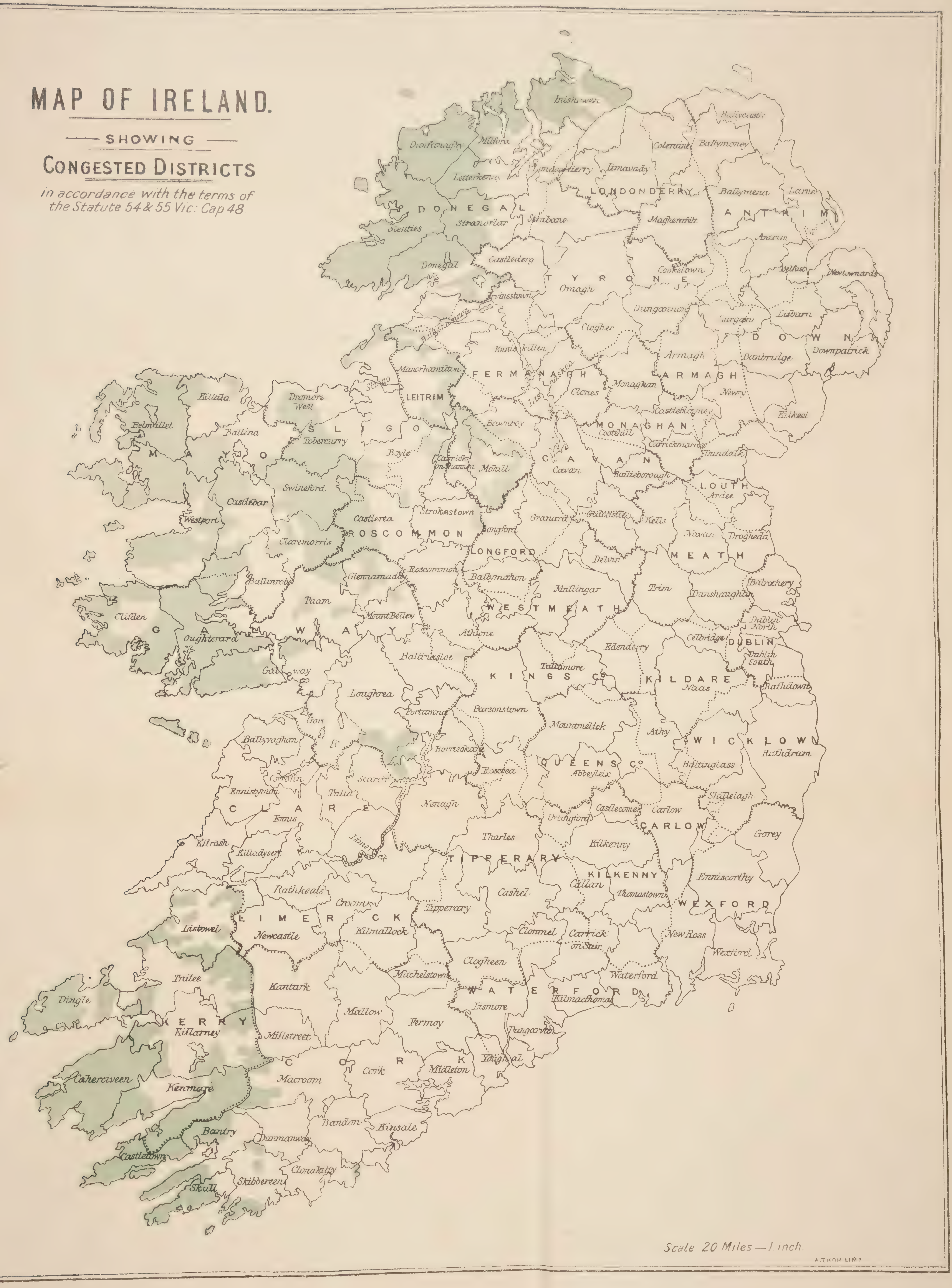
APPENDIX A.



MAP OF IRELAND.

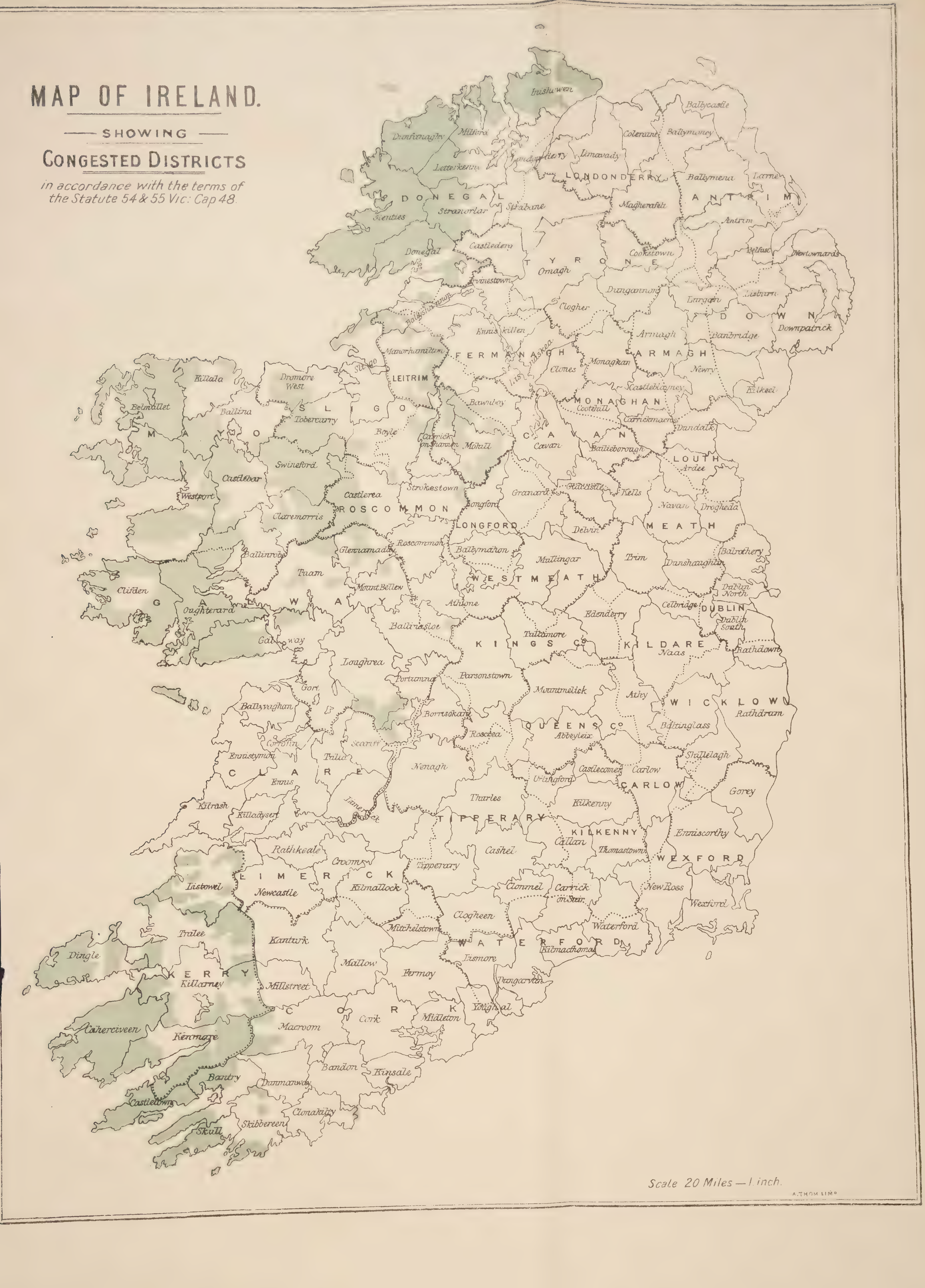
SHOWING

CONGESTED DISTRICTS

in accordance with the terms of the Statute 54 & 55 Vic: Cap 48.

Scale 20 Miles — 1 inch.

A. THOM LITH.



MAP OF IRELAND.

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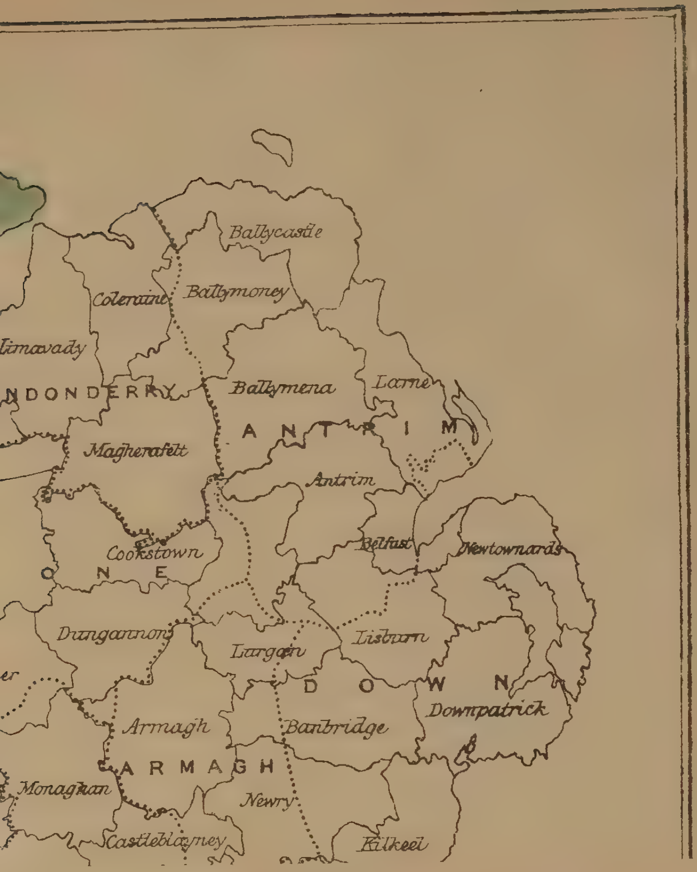
A. THOM LIMD


Ballycastle
Coleraine
Ballymoney
imavady
NDONDERRY
Ballymena
Larne
A N T R I M
Magherafelt
Antrim
Cookstown
O N E
Belfast
Newtownards
Dungannon
Lisburn
Lurgan
er
D O W N
Downpatrick
Armagh
Banbridge
A R M A G H
Monaghan
Newry
Castleblayney
Kilkeel

APPENDIX B.

LIST OF CONGESTED DISTRICTS, AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS COMPRISED THEREIN.

COUNTY DONEGAL.

No.	District.	Electoral Divisions comprised in District.
1	North Inishowen, -	Ardmalin, Carndonagh, Carthage, Culdaff, Glentogher, Greencastle, Redcastle, Tremone.
2	Clonmany, - -	Ballyliffin, Dunaff, Straid.
3	Desertegney, -	Desertegney, Illies, Mintiaghs.
4	Fanad, - -	Carrowkeel, Fanad North, Fanad West, Greenfort, Killygarvan, Knockalla.
5	Rosguill, - -	Carrickart, Cranford, Glen, Loughkeel, Rosguill.
6	Gartan, - -	Church Hill, Gartan, Seacor, Templedouglas, Termon.
7	Brockagh, - -	Altnapaste, Cloghan, Lettermore, Meencargagh, Killymasny, Goland, Dooish.
8	Dunfanaghy, -	Dunfanaghy, Creenasmear, Creeslough, Doe Castle, Ards.
9	Cloghaneely, -	Cross Roads, Dunlewy (part of), Gortahork.
10	Tory Island, -	Meenaclady (part of).
11	Gweedore, - -	Meenaclady (part of), Dunlewy (part of), Magheraclogher.
12	The Rosses, -	Annagary, Rutland (part of), Dunglow Maghery (part of), Crovehy, Letter macaward, Doochary.
13	Aranmore, - -	Aran, Rutland (part of), Maghery (part of).
14	Glenties, - -	Ardara, Dawros, Glengesh (part of), Fintown, Glenleheen, Glenties, Graffy, Maas.
15	Glencolumbkille, -	Glencolumbkille (part of), Glengesh (part of) Inishkeel, Kilgoly, Malinbeg (part of).

COUNTY OF DONEGAL—continued.

No.	District.	Electoral Divisions comprised in District.
16	Teelin, - -	Largymore, Kilcar, Crowkeeragh, Glencolumbkille (part of), Malinbeg (part of).
17	Killybegs, - -	Crownarad, Killybegs, Tieveskeelta, Mulmosog.
18	Inver, - -	Binbane, Bonnyglen, Corkermore, Mountcharles, Eanymore, Inver, Dunkineely.
19	Lough Eask, -	Tawnawully, Lough Eask, Haugh, Clogher, Laghy, Templecarn, Grousehall.
20	Ballyshannon (pt. of)	Cliff.

COUNTY OF LEITRIM.

(20)	Ballyshannon (pt. of)	Aghalateeve, Aghanlish, Gubacreeny, Melvin, Tullaghan.
21	Kiltyclogher, -	Arigna, Clooncläre, Garvagh, Glenaniff, Glenfarn, Killarga, Kiltyclogher, Mahanagh, St. Patrick's.
22	Kiltubbrid, -	Aghacashel, Barnameenagh, Drumreilly East, Drumreilly West, Kiltubbrid, Moher, Yugan, Gortnagullion.
23	Drumreilly, -	Drumreilly North, Drumreilly South, Greaghglass, Oughteragh, Stralongford, Cloverhill.
24	Mohill, - -	Beighy, Breandrum, Cashel, Cattan, Cloone, Corriga, Keeldra, Aghavas, Castlefore, Rowan.

COUNTY OF SLIGO.

25	Grange, - -	Cliffony North, Cliffony South, Lissadill North, Lissadill West.

COUNTY OF SLIGO—continued.

No.	District.	Electoral Divisions comprised in District.
26	Ardnaree (part of) -	Rathmacurkey, Buncrowey, Castleconor East, Mullagheruse, Ardnaree South.
27	Tobercurry (part of)	Glendarragh, Tobercurry, Kilmacteige, Aclare, Banada, Achonry East, Breencorragh, Cloonacool, Achonry West.
28	Ballaghaderreen (part of).	Cuilmore, Kilfree, Coolavin.

COUNTY OF MAYO.

(26)	Ardnaree (part of) -	Kilgarvan, Sallymount, Attymass East, Attymass West.
(27)	Tobercurry (part of)	Cloonmore, Doocastle.
(28)	Ballaghaderreen (part of)	Kilmovee, Ballaghaderreen, Edmondstown.
29	Knockadaff, -	Knockadaff, Knocknalower, Muingnabo, Beldergmore, Lackan North.
30	Belmullet, - -	Belmullet, Binghamstown North, Binghamstown South.
31	Rath Hill - -	Muings, Glencastle, Rath Hill.
32	Bangor Erris, -	Barroosky, Glenamoy, Sheskin, Bangor Goolamore, Glenco.
33	Ballycroy, - -	Ballycroy North, Ballycroy South.
34	Achill, - -	Achill, Corraun Achill, Dooega, Slievemore.
35	Newport, - -	Newport West, Newport East, Glenhest, Srahmore.
36	Pontoon, - -	Addargoole, Ballynagoraher, Pontoon, Croaghmoyle, Burren, Bellavary, Bunaveela, Letterbrick, Derry, Deal.
37	Islandeady, -	Islandeady, Clogher, Cloonkeen.
38	Clare Island, -	Clare Island.

COUNTY OF MAYO—continued.

No.	District.	Electoral Divisions comprised in District.
39	Louisburgh, -	Aillemore, Emlagh, Kilgeever, Kilsallagh, Louisburgh, Croaghpatrick.
40	Aghagower, -	Knappagh, Aghagower South, Slievemahanagh, Drummin.
41	Partry (part of) -	Portroyal, Ballyovey, Cappaghduff, Tawnynagry.
42	Foxford, - -	Sraheen, Toomore, Callow, Cuildoo.
43	Swinford, - -	Tumgesh, Meelick, Swinford, Sonnagh, Kilbeagh, Brackloon, Toocananagh, Killedan, Urlaur, Kilkelly.
44	Kiltimagh, -	Kiltimagh, Knock North, Murneen.
45	Ballyhaunis, -	Aghamore, Coolnaha, Loughanboy, Knock South, Bekan, Ballyhaunis, Course, Culnacleha, Kilvine.
46	Claremorris, -	Claremorris, Cloghermore.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

(41)	Partry (part of) -	Ballinchalla, Owenbrin.
47	Joyce Country, -	Cloonbur, Cong, Cur, Letterbrickaun, Ross.
48	Letterfrack, -	Ballynakill, Cleggan, Cushkillary, Rinvyle.
49	Clifden, - -	Inishbofin, Sillerna, Clifden, Errislannan, Bunowen, Doonloughan, Derrylea, Roundstone.
50	Carna, - -	Knockboy, Owengowla, Skannive, Moyrus, Illion.
51	South Connemara, -	Lettermore, Gorumna, Crumpaun.
52	Rosmuck, - -	Turlough, Camus, Kilcummin (Oughterard Union).
53	Spiddle, - -	Selerna, Kilcummin (Galway Union). Killannin, Spiddle, Furbogh.

COUNTY OF GALWAY—continued.

No.	District.	Electoral Divisions comprised in District.
54	Aran Islands, -	Inishmore.
55	Oughterard, -	Slievaneena, Oughterard, Wormhole, Letterfore, Moycullen.
56	Annaghdown, -	Annaghdown, Liscananaun.
57	Levally, - -	Belclare, Levally.
58	Dunmore (part of) -	Addergoole, Dunmore.
59	Glennamaddy, -	Templetogher, Kilcroan, Ballinastack, Boyounagh, Glennamaddy, Raheen, Cloonkeen.
60	Woodford, - -	Derrylaur, Loughatorick, Woodford, Coos, Mountshannon.
(63)	Castlerea (part of) -	Island.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

(28)	Ballaghaderreen (part of)	Buckill, Artagh North, Kilcolagh, Loughglinn.
(58)	Dunmore (part of) -	Kiltullagh.
61	Boyle, - -	Altagowlan, Ballyformoyle, Crossna, Lough Allen.
62	Tumna, - -	Tumna North, Tumna South.
63	Castlerea (part of) -	Fairymount, Artagh South, Cloonfower Coolougher, Ballinlough.
64	Roosky, - -	Roosky.
65	Moore, - -	Moore.

COUNTY OF KERRY.

66	Listowel, - -	Ballyconry, Duagh, Gullane, Leitrim, Kilfeighny, Kilshenane, Kilflyn.

COUNTY OF KERRY—continued.

No.	District.	Electoral Divisions comprised in District.
67	Causeway, - -	Ardagh, Causeway, Killury, Kiltomey, Ballyheige, Kerryhead.
68	Brosna, - -	Brosna, Derreen, Gneeves, Kilmurry, Knocknagashel, Millbrook, Mount Eagle.
69	Coom, - -	Clydagh, Coom, Doocarrig.
76	Castlegregory, -	Baurtregaun, Kilgarrylander, Deelis, Lack, Ballynacourty, Castlegregory, Ballin voher.
71	Brandon, - -	Brandon, Cloghane.
72	Dingle, - -	Dingle, Dunquin, Kinard, Kilmalkedar, Kilquane, Marhin, Ventry, Dunurlin.
73	Killorglin, - -	Caragh, Curraghmore, Killorglin, Curraghbeg, Glanbehy, Cloon, Lickeen, Maum.
74	Cahersiveen, -	Bahaghs, Caher, Canuig, Castlequin, Ballinskelligs, Emlagh, Derryiana, Killinane, St. Finan's, Teeranearagh, Mastergeehy.
75	Valencia, - -	Portmagee, Valencia.
76	Waterville, -	Ballybrack, Caherdaniel, Darrynane, Loughcurrane.
77	Sneem - -	Castlecove, Sneem, Tahilla.
78	Kenmare, - -	Ardea, Banawn, Dawros, Glanlee, Glanlough, Glanmore, Kenmare, Kilgarvan, Coolies.

COUNTY OF CORK.

79	Castletown Bearhaven.	Adrigole, Bear, Coulagh, Curryglass, Glengarriff, Killaconenagh, Kilcatherine, Kilnamanagh, Kilcaskan.
80	Beelanageary, -	Dromdaleague North, Ahil, Beelanageary, Bredagh, Cleanrath, Slievereagh.

COUNTY OF CORK—continued.

No.	District.	Electoral Divisions comprised in District.
81	Sheepshead, -	Glanlough, Seefin, Sheepshead, Durrus East, Durrus West.
82	Skull, - -	Ballydehob, Coolagh, Crookhaven, Dunbeacon, Dunmanus, Goleen, Skull, Toormore.
83	Baltimore, - -	Cape Clear, Tullagh, Aghadown South, Castlehaven South.
84	Courtmacsherry, -	Courtmacsherry.

APPENDIX C.

TABLES OF ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF TYPICAL FAMILIES LIVING IN DIFFERENT CONGESTED DISTRICTS IN IRELAND.

No. 1.

Receipts and Expenditure of a family *in comparatively good circumstances*, the receipts being derived *from Agriculture and Fishing.*

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Sale of 20 cwt. of oats, at 4*s.* 6*d.*,	4	10	0	Rent,	4	0	0
„ 4 tons of potatoes, at 33*s.* 4*d.*,	6	13	4	County Cess,	0	8	0
„ 2 two-year old cattle,	12	0	0	Clerical charges, etc.,	1	0	0
„ 3 pigs (profit),	4	10	0	Clothes,	12	0	0
„ a foal,	5	0	0	Meal,	3	10	0
„ eggs,	7	10	0	Flour,	4	16	0
„ butter,	1	0	0	Groceries, etc.,	6	11	0
„ ten lambs, at 8*s.* each,	4	0	0	Tobacco,	2	12	0
„ fish,	3	0	0	Spades, etc.,	0	10	0
				Light,	1	0	0
				Household utensils, etc.,	0	15	0
	£48	3	4		£37	2	0

Home produce consumed by the family is valued at about £10.

No. 2.

Receipts and Expenditure of a family *in very poor circumstances*, the receipts being derived *from Agriculture and Fishing.*

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Sale of calf,	2	0	0	Rent,	1	10	0
„ two sheep,	0	16	0	County Cess,	0	2	0
„ pig (profit),	2	0	0	Clerical charges, etc.,	0	6	0
„ fish,	3	0	0	Meal,	2	0	0
„ eggs,	2	0	0	Flour,	1	10	0
				Groceries, etc.,	0	10	0
				Clothing,	3	0	0
				Lights,	0	5	0
				Utensils, tools, etc.,	0	10	0
				Tobacco,	1	6	0
	£9	16	0		£10	19	0

Home produce consumed by the family is valued at from £12 to £17.

No. 3.

Receipts and Expenditure of a family *in ordinary circumstances*, the receipts being derived *from Agriculture, Fishing, and Home Industries*

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Sale of heifer or bullock,	4 10 0	Rent,	2 0 0
„ five sheep,	3 15 0	County Cess,	0 5 8
„ pig,	3 10 0	Tea,	5 17 0
„ eggs,	2 4 4	Sugar,	1 19 0
„ flannel or tweed,	3 10 0	Meal,	7 14 0
„ corn,	0 15 0	Flour,	1 17 6
„ fish,	8 0 0	Clothing,	6 8 6
„ knitting, etc.,	1 0 0	Tobacco,	2 7 8
		One young pig,	0 15 0
		Implements, etc.,	1 4 9
	£27 4 4		£30 9 1

Home produce consumed by the family is valued at from £5 10*s.* to £10.

No. 4.

Receipts and Expenditure of a family *in ordinary circumstances*, the receipts being derived from *Agriculture, Migratory Labour, and Home Industries.*

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Sale of cattle,	6 0 0	Flour or baker's bread,	9 2 0
„ sheep,	2 10 0	Tea,	6 1 4
„ pigs,	3 0 0	Indian meal,	3 18 9
„ eggs,	4 0 0	Sugar,	2 3 4
Migratory earnings of men,	10 0 0	Fish and bacon,	2 0 0
Children's earnings as servants,	6 0 0	Salt and soap,	0 10 0
Knitting, sewing, etc.,	7 10 0	Oil and candles,	0 15 0
Miscellaneous sales of kelp, butter, fish, fowl, etc.,	2 0 0	Clothing (exclusive of purchases by migratory labourers while absent from home),	6 0 0
		Rent,	1 10 0
		County Cess,	0 5 0
		Church dues, etc.,	1 0 0
		Tobacco,	3 0 0
		Furniture, etc.,	1 0 0
		For replacing or exchanging cattle,	2 0 0
		Young pig,	1 0 0
		Bran,	1 0 0
		Carts, implements, etc.,	1 0 0
		Artificial manures,	1 0 0
	£41 0 0		£42 15 0

Home produce consumed by the family is valued at from £12 to £20.

No. 5.

Receipts and Expenditure of a family *in ordinary circumstances*, the receipts being derived from *agriculture* and from *earnings as migratory labourers.*

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Sale of two pigs,	6	0	0	Indian Meal,	4	0	0
„ butter,	3	10	0	Oatmeal,	1	0	0
„ live stock,	7	0	0	Flour,	4	16	0
„ oats,	3	10	0	Shop bread,	1	0	0
„ hay and straw,	0	10	0	Tea and sugar,	3	0	0
„ potatoes,	2	0	0	Bacon,	2	0	0
„ eggs,	3	0	0	Tobacco,	1	10	0
„ chickens,	0	4	0	Clothing,	7	0	0
Migratory labour,	8	0	0	Candles, soap, oil, etc.,	0	15	0
				Salt fish, etc.,	0	10	0
				Purchase of young pigs,	1	5	0
				Artificial manure,	1	10	0
				Rent and County Cess,	4	5	0
	£33	14	0		£32	11	0

Home produce consumed by the family is valued at about £15.

No. 6.

Receipts and Expenditure of a family *in poor circumstances*, the receipts being derived from *agriculture* and from *earnings as migratory labourers.*

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Sale of eggs,	4	0	0	Rent,	1	0	0
„ pigs,	1	10	0	Grazing rent,	0	10	0
„ bullock, *i.e.*, £3 every second year,	1	10	0	County Cess,	0	2	6
Migratory labour,	10	0	0	Clerical charges,	0	5	0
				Meal and flour,	4	4	0
				Groceries,	3	15	0
				Tobacco,	2	12	0
				Clothes (say),	3	10	0
				Household, etc.,	1	10	0
	£17	0	0		£17	8	6

Home produce consumed by the family is valued at about £15.

No. 7.

Receipts and Expenditure of a family *in ordinary circumstances*, the receipts being derived from *Agriculture and Home Industries.*

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Sale of eggs,	3	14	6	Rent,	2	15	0
„ cattle,	10	10	0	Cess and Taxes,	0	10	4
„ sheep,	4	4	0	Meal,	7	0	0
„ wool,	0	12	0	Flour,	6	5	0
„ pig,	3	10	0	Tea,	5	4	0
„ corn,	1	10	0	Sugar,	1	12	6
Knitting,	14	19	0	Tobacco,	2	12	0
				Snuff,	1	19	0
				Soap,	0	6	8
				Oil and candles,	0	8	8
				Implements, etc.,	0	8	3
				Purchase of young live stock,	4	15	0
				Clothing,	7	4	0
	£38	19	6		£41	0	5

Home produce consumed by the family is valued at about £10.

No. 8.

Receipts and Expenditure of a family *in ordinary circumstances*, the receipts being derived from *Agriculture and Home Industries.*

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Sale of eggs,	3	12	6	Rent,	3	0	0
„ fowl,	0	13	4	Cess and Taxes,	0	11	0
„ cattle,	8	0	0	Meal,	4	7	6
„ sheep,	2	10	0	Flour,	6	5	0
„ wool,	0	12	0	Tea,	5	4	0
„ pig,	3	10	0	Sugar,	1	12	6
„ corn,	4	10	0	Tobacco,	2	12	0
Shirt-making by sewing-machine,	15	12	0	Snuff,	1	19	0
				Whiskey etc.,	2	8	0
				Light, soap, salt, etc.,	1	8	7
				Purchase, etc., of young live stock,	3	19	6
				Clothing, etc.,	6	16	9
	£38	19	10		£40	3	10

Home produce consumed by the family is valued at about £10.

No. 9.

Receipts and Expenditure of a family *in ordinary circumstances*, the receipts being derived from *Agriculture and Home Industries*

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Sale of eggs,	2	17	6	Rent,	3	0	0
„ fowl,	0	10	0	Cess and taxes,	0	11	0
„ cattle,	7	0	0	Meal,	6	6	0
„ sheep,	2	16	0	Flour,	6	5	0
„ wool,	0	11	8	Tea,	5	4	0
„ pigs,	7	0	0	Sugar,	1	12	6
„ hay,	3	0	0	Tobacco and snuff,	2	16	4
„ corn,	1	10	0	Light, soap, salt, etc.,	1	3	7
„ butter,	3	6	8	Purchase, etc., of young stock,	4	6	0
„ turf,	1	10	0	Clothing,	6	7	0
Grazing payments,	1	5	0				
Embroidery work or knitting,	5	4	0				
	£36	10	10		£37	11	5

Home-produce consumed by the family is valued at about £15.

No. 10.

Receipts and Expenditure of a family *in ordinary circumstances*, the receipts being derived from *Agriculture and Home Industries.*

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Sale of eggs,	2	1	11	Rent,	2	10	0
„ fowl,	0	13	4	Cess and Taxes,	0	10	0
„ cattle,	5	0	0	Meal,	7	14	0
„ sheep,	3	10	0	Tea,	5	17	0
„ pig,	4	0	0	Sugar,	1	19	0
„ corn,	0	11	8	Light, salt, etc.,	0	11	6
„ butter,	1	5	0	Tobacco and snuff,	3	9	4
Remittances from relatives in America,	2	0	0	Young pig,	0	14	0
Tweed or flannel woven,	4	6	8	Clothing,	5	10	6
	£23	8	7		£28	15	4

Home produce consumed by the family is valued at about £10.

No. 11.

Receipts and Expenditure of a family *in ordinary circumstances*, the receipts being derived *altogether from Agriculture.*

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Sale of butter,	10	0	0	Rent,	7	0	0
" cattle,	10	0	0	Cess and Rates,	1	2	6
" pigs,	5	0	0	Clothing,	6	0	0
" sheep,	4	0	0	Meal and flour,	8	0	0
" eggs, wool, etc.,	3	0	0	Groceries,	4	0	0
				Miscellaneous,	3	0	0
	£32	0	0		£29	2	6

Home produce consumed by the family is valued at about £12.

No. 12.

Receipts and Expenditure of a family *in the poorest possible circumstances*, the receipts being derived from *Agriculture and Labour in the locality.*

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Eggs,	1	3	0	Rent,	1	0	0
Sixty days' labour, at 1s.,	3	0	0	County cess,	0	2	0
Herding cattle,	4	0	0	Meal,	5	17	0
				Clothing,	0	10	0
				Groceries,	4	0	0
	£8	3	0		£11	9	0

Home produce consumed by the family is valued at about £6.

[Note.—*The foregoing twelve tables, all of which relate to different districts, were not compiled by the same person, and consequently differences are apparent in the manner in which the items of receipt and expenditure are presented.*]

APPENDIX D.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF MR. WRENCH ON LIVE STOCK, DATED 10TH JUNE, 1892.

HORSE-BREEDING.

"The diminutive horses and ponies of the West of Ireland, said by tradition to be descended from Andalusian horses, which were on board some of the ships of the Armada wrecked in 1588, have sadly deteriorated, and, save where on rare occasions an Arab or Thoroughbred horse was here and there introduced at long intervals, no improvement has been attempted; while in the Milford and Carndonagh and other districts in Donegal, they have unfortunately been crossed with Clydesdales, which cross, although at the time it produces a big rough colt that can be sold at from £12 to £14 as a two-year old, has filled the country with soft, sluggish, ungainly animals, and done much to deteriorate the breed, and to make it very hard in future to come back to a class of mares that ought to be bred from. It is nearly impossible in any of the districts to find a sire which would not do more harm than good.

"The question before us was, therefore, what sires to introduce?

"Such authorities on horse-breeding as the Lord Lieutenant, Mr. Chaplin, Lord Harrington, Mr. Burdett-Coutts, Mr. Walter Gilbey, Sir George Wombwell, and many others, both in this country and England and abroad, were consulted, and finally it was decided that to produce saleable cobs with action, the introduction of the small Yorkshire Hackney would be the best, and for the production of polo ponies, for which in some localities a special demand exists, the introduction of the Arab or the Barb.

"Small thoroughbred sires are not recommended by the best authorities; it is only by an accident that a thoroughbred is small, and although occasionally a good Polo Pony is the result, he is too apt to produce from these little mares a nondescript animal about fifteen hands high, which is suitable for no particular purpose and for which there is no certain demand, and it is therefore much safer to breed from a sire that possesses by heredity the tendency to produce stock of its own size and character.

"Also, thoroughbreds are not remarkable for that hardiness and inherent soundness possessed by the other breeds which we have decided to use, and which are so essential if our experiment is to be a success.

"The type of horse having been decided on, the next thing was to procure enough horses to enable us to start the experiment this year.

"All the horses, with one exception, are stationed in different selected centres under the charge of the District Inspectors of the R. I. Constabulary, which was found to be the only possible means by which we could have our arrangements carried out, and it is difficult to return to the Inspector-General and the officers under him sufficient thanks for the hearty manner in which they have joined with us in trying to make the scheme a success.

"For this year the horses are stationed as follows:—

Place.	County.	Breed.	Name.
At Carndonagh, .	Donegal, .	Hackney Stallion, .	"Lord Tennyson."
" Dunfanaghy, .	do., .	do. do., . .	"Real Gentleman."
" Glenties, . .	do., .	Arab do., . .	"Tarassan."
" Dungloe, . .	do., .	Hackney do., . .	"Zeus."
" Swinford, . .	Mayo, .	do. do., . .	"Fireaway 2nd."
" Belmullet, . .	do., . .	do. do., . .	"Lord Derwent 2nd."
" Do., . .	do., . .	Arab do., . .	"Ali Baba."
" Achill Sound, .	do., . .	do. do., . .	"Desert Born."
" Do., .	do., . .	Hackney do., . .	"Callis Fireaway."
" Newport, . .	do., . .	do. do., . .	"Beau."
" Clonbur, . .	Galway, .	do. do., . .	"Fashion 3rd."
" Letterfrack, . .	do., .	do. do., . .	"Lord Go Bang."
" Cashel, . . .	do., .	Barb do., . .	"Awfully Jolly."
" Oughterard, . .	do., .	Hackney do., . .	"King Fireaway."
" Schull, . . .	Cork, . .	do. do., . .	"North Riding."
" Kilmorna, . .	Kerry, . .	Cleveland Bay Stallion, .	"Bay Benedict."
" Ballinamore, .	Leitrim, . .	Hackney do., .	"Rokeby."

"In order to have the stallions properly looked after during the service season, which is of great importance, and also on account of the difficulty that the District Inspectors experienced in engaging really good grooms, we found it necessary to appoint a first-class stud groom whose duty is, in the service season, to constantly visit the different stations, and see that the horses have been properly looked after, and to give any advice to the groom in charge, or to the people, with regard to breeding, that may be required.

"After the service season it is proposed that all the stallions shall be located in a central depot under his charge; and inquiry is now being made for a suitable site.

"In some districts, notably in Swinford, we found that a considerable demand for donkeys existed, and we have already purchased three Spanish Jacks, and hired one for this season; while through the instrumentality of the War Office we are now importing six other Spanish Jacks direct from Spain.

"Two Jacks are located at Swinford, one at Ballinamore, and one at Dungloe.

"Our idea in introducing these animals is not so much to breed mules as to improve the breeding of the donkeys themselves. For the services of these Jacks there is a great demand.

"Both with regard to the horses and donkeys I think that in another year the Board should follow up the system it has introduced by offering premiums for foals produced from our several stallions.

"This would do much to develop an interest in the subject in the districts, and would also make the people take rather more care of their foals than they do at present, which it is evident would be to their advantage; also at such an exhibition of foals it would give us an opportunity of seeing the mares, and seeing the people, and giving them advice and suggestions which might help them in future.

"The general opinion is that highly-bred Yorkshire Hackneys, with plenty of quality, such as we have purchased, are the right sires to introduce in order to produce the most saleable animal, for the ordinary market, from the mares with which we have to deal; and we certainly could not have introduced any more popular type of horse.

CATTLE.

"With regard to cattle, we have adopted a somewhat different system, and the following are the conditions under which 65 bulls have been sold at £12 each, and distributed in the districts as given below:—

"(1.) Shorthorn, Polled Angus, Galloway, Red Polled, and Ayrshire bulls will be sold at cost price, the purchase money being payable in two equal instalments, due on 1st October, 1892, and 1st October, 1893, each instalment being reducible to Six Pounds provided that the purchaser has, in all respects, complied with the conditions subject to which the bull has been sold: special terms and conditions will apply to Kerry bulls.

"(2.) Each bull will be sold subject to the condition that it shall be maintained in proper condition by the purchaser at a place approved of by the Congested Districts Board, from the time of delivery to the 1st day of October, 1893, during which period the purchaser shall be bound to give the service of the bull to the cows of qualified persons at a fee not exceeding Two Shillings and Sixpence per cow, except in the case of Kerry Bulls, when the fee charged shall not exceed One Shilling and Sixpence.

"(3.) Every inhabitant occupier in the Congested Districts, the aggregate tenement valuation of whose holding or holdings does not exceed £20 per annum, shall be entitled to the service of the bull for his or her cows at the fees laid down in regulation No. 2.

For this year bulls have been distributed as shown in the ccompanying table.

TABLE.

COUNTY.	UNION.	Shorthorn.	Aberdeen Angus.	Galloway.	Red Polled.	Total for Union.	Total for County.
Donegal,	Ballyshannon,	1	–	–	–	1	18
Do.,	Dunfanaghy,	–	3	–	–	3	
Do.,	Glenties,	2	5	1	–	8	
Do.,	Innishowen,	–	1	2	–	3	
Do.,	Letterkenny,	–	1	–	–	1	
Do.,	Milford,	1	1	–	–	2	
Leitrim,	Carrick-on-Shan.,	1	–	–	–	1	5
Do.,	Manorhamilton,	2	1	–	–	3	
Do.,	Mohill,	1	–	–	–	1	
Roscommon,	Castlerea,	2	–	–	–	2	2
Mayo,	Belmullet,	–	2	–	–	2	25
Do.,	Castlebar,	3	–	–	–	3	
Do.,	Claremorris,	3	2	–	–	5	
Do.,	Swinford,	12	1	–	–	13	
Do.,	Westport,	–	2	–	–	2	
Galway,	Clifden,	–	1	1	–	2	5
Do.,	Oughterard,	–	1	2	–	3	
Kerry,	Dingle,	2	1	–	–	3	5
Do.,	Killarney,	–	–	–	1	1	
Do.,	Tralee,	–	–	–	1	1	
Cork (West),	Bantry,	2	–	–	–	2	5
Do.,	Schull,	3	–	–	–	3	
	Total,	35	22	6	2	65	65
	Unallotted,	–	–	3	–	–	3

"In Kerry an altogether different plan was followed.

"The greater part of the Cahirciveen peninsula, together with parts of the Unions of Kenmare and Killarney, being mainly devoted to the breeding of Kerry cattle, it was decided to supply only Kerry bulls to these districts. At the request of the Board, Mr. James Butler, of Waterville, County Kerry, and Mr. James Robertson, of La Mancha, Malahide, both of whom are well known in connection with the improvement of Kerry cattle, kindly consented to select and purchase a number of Kerry bulls for distribution in the districts named; twenty-nine bulls have been purchased, of these twenty-one have been located with farmers, and the remainder will be placed with suitable persons as soon as possible. These bulls are the property of the Board, but are placed with selected persons in suitable districts, who are obliged to maintain them until October 1st, 1892, on the following conditions :—

"(1.) The bull's services are available, free of charge, to owners of Kerry cows resident in the district.
"(2.) The contractor who obtains the bull is obliged to keep a record of the cows served, and to maintain the bull in good health and condition.
"(3.) Subject to the above regulations being carried out, the contractor will be paid three pounds on the 1st October.

"These conditions are no doubt liberal, but it was found after much consideration impossible to start the scheme in Kerry on other lines with any chance of success.

"It is proposed to use every effort to induce owners of badly-bred Kerry bulls to dispose of them ; the introduction of so many well-bred bulls should soon produce a marked improvement in the breeding of Kerry cattle, now so highly prized in England for Dairy purposes.

"It is anticipated that many more applications will be received from persons in the district requiring Kerry bulls, and it will be seen that we have, in all, distributed nearly a hundred bulls, which is a fair beginning.

"I could wish that with regard to the bulls, we had found it possible to locate more of them with actual farmers, and to distribute them more evenly, but of course we were obliged to send them to those people who came forward and were willing to accept our conditions, and I have no doubt that our bulls are located where they will be of the utmost service to the small farmers in the neighbourhood.

"Personally, I should also have been glad if the number of Shorthorns in these poor districts had not been quite so large, but owing to the foot and mouth disease, all importation from Scotland was stopped, which made it hard for us to obtain a sufficient number of Polled bulls : and, of course, when selling, although at a very low price, we were bound to supply the particular breed of bull for which the purchaser asked, having in the first instance advised him as to what we considered most suitable."

APPENDIX E.

REPORT UPON EMIGRATION TO CANADA, BY THE HON. HORACE PLUNKETT.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD.

GENTLEMEN,—At the informal meeting of the Congested Districts Board held at the Irish Office, London, on the 30th July last, it was agreed that the time which was to elapse before the Board held its first formal meeting should be utilized by individual members for investigations into the various conditions with which we should have to deal, and into the feasibility of the alternative remedies indicated in the 39th Section of the Land Purchase Act of 1891. The study of Irish emigration, which would naturally fall to the lot of Mr. J. H. Tuke, the highest authority on the subject, but which seemed to require an extended tour in the United States and Canada, was entrusted to myself, as being available for the journey, and so, as soon as I could make the necessary arrangements, I sailed for Canada, and landed at Montreal on the 7th of September. Lord Fingall accompanied me throughout and rendered valuable assistance to me in my inquiries.

As I was obliged, from the necessity of the case, to act without definite instructions it is well that I should state briefly the nature and scope of the inquiry which I had undertaken. The Board, I was aware, might or might not at some future time see fit to assist emigration. Other remedies so far as practicable would be preferred. At the same time in some districts the chief remedy would be "amalgamation of holdings," and this would involve migration or emigration. Some families would surely choose the latter alternative, and it would in those cases be the duty of the Board at least to furnish them with such information as would lead to their going to places where their condition would be improved. Quite apart, too, from any influence which the Board may exert, it is not to be expected that the human stream from Ireland to America will altogether cease to flow, and much good might be done by discouraging promiscuous uninformed emigration, such as has hitherto prevailed. I set myself, therefore, in the light of recent immigration and the laws relating thereto, to consider what opportunities the New World offered to the West of Ireland immigrant, whether as a field for labour or settlement on the land. The necessary visits to public men prompted the ubiquitous interviewer to magnify a tour of investigation into the elaboration of schemes which would materially affect the distribution of people on the surface of the globe. I need hardly say that I confined myself to ascertaining facts to lay before the Board.

I will only add, by way of introduction, that the field of inquiry was so enormous that it could not be covered in the time at my command. We had only six weeks and two days ashore. One week was lost through sickness. My inquiries in Canada were fairly satisfactory to me. But I had intended to take four more weeks in the States, when I heard that the Board was to meet on October the 29th, and had to hasten my return. I, therefore, hold over my report as to the United States for the present, hoping that I may get further information when my own business takes me to America in the autumn of 1892. It should be borne in mind that any information obtained or suggestions offered with regard to emigration, apply solely to such emigrants as would start from the Congested Districts of Ireland or of Scotland.

CANADA.

The Census of the present year shows an abnormally small increase in the population of Canada, especially in rural districts. This is a matter of bitter disappointment to the Canadians, but it has brought immigration into high favour.* It is true that the Government had been in recent years forced by pressure from the Labour organizations to abandon the payment of steamship fares. But the opposition to this policy related only to skilled labour, of which the supply is quite equal to the demand. Hence, the Government has been able to substitute, for assisted passages, cash payments to actual settlers on the free grants of Manitoba and the North West Territories.†

It was soon evident that such opportunities as might be found for successful immigration must almost exclusively exist to the west of Winnipeg. In Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto we made inquiries into the possibility of settling poor families on farms in the old settled districts of Upper and Lower Canada, and as to the demand for unskilled labour in the towns.

Many instances were laid before us of farms being offered for sale by growing families needing more room and moving west. But in no case could we learn, as had been suggested, that the circumstances under which these farms had been abandoned indicated their availability for colonization in small holdings. Where clearing of the forest was required, land was cheap enough, but the backwoods offered no such inducements as the western prairies. Where the land was cleared the price was prohibitive, and the capital required for working it for the Eastern market comparatively high.

In the province of Ontario, and some parts of Quebec, there seemed to be a definite though limited demand for farm labour, and unquestionably a certain number of fairly "strong" families could be provided for.

In the ports of Quebec, Montreal, and in the large inland towns there are "Dominion Government Agents," who constitute the staff of what is practically an immigration bureau, charged with the duty of giving information to newcomers as to the demand for labour, rate of wages, cost of transportation, board and lodging, &c. From these agents, who all seemed to be men of large experience, we gathered that we could count on their organization, which is especially efficient by virtue of the co-operation existing between them, to assist in looking after any immigrants on landing. With a month's notice they all felt confident that a limited number of families could be provided with employment if they came out in the early spring. In Toronto, the Dominion agent, Mr. J. A. Donaldson, who has some fifty years' experience, said, "I can place any number of 'strong' families in Ontario. A good workman, with a grown son, could be placed with any amount of family, and a good workman, with a wife, could be placed with a young family, the latter not to exceed four or five children." He thought the want of labour was being severely felt by the Ontario farmers, and that many of the large ones could be induced to build houses to shelter labourers and their families. The other Dominion agents we saw spoke in the same sense and left no doubt on our minds that, through this agency, selected families preferring farm labour to the responsibilities of colonization on farm lands, could be provided for. If fifty families were to offer themselves as an experimental consignment, they would be given a fair chance of improving their condition, and might open the way for many followers.

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* Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., Secretary to the High Commissioner for Canada in London, has pointed out in an article in the *Fortnightly Review*, October, 1891, that, in the recent Canadian Census, changes in the method of enumeration were adopted which accounted to some extent for the disappointing results.

† The scale of these bonuses is as follows :—

"To settlers from the United Kingdom taking up such land within six months of their arrival in the country:—Fifteen dollars (£3 1*s.* 8*d.*) to the head of a family, seven dollars fifty cents (£1 10*s.* 10*d.*) for the wife and each adult member of the family over twelve years of age, and a further sum of seven dollars fifty cents (£1 10*s.* 10*d.*) to any adult member of the family over eighteen years taking up land."

Wages for farm-hands would probably be £2 15*s.* to £3 10*s.* per month, with board. It would greatly improve the condition of the labouring emigrant if he could be taught to milk before he left home, and if he could also handle a plough he would qualify as a skilled hand. These accomplishments ought to form a part of our scheme of technical education in the Congested Districts.

We could hear of no large works, such as the construction of the Rideau Canal or the Canadian Pacific Railway, which formerly provided employment for, and gave a start to, many Irishmen in past years, though it was suggested to us that the enlargement of existing canals and the dock works at Sault St. Marie would require a large amount of labour for some time to come.

We only found one other employment outlet worth mentioning, and that applies to nearly the whole of the North American Continent, namely, domestic service for women. For this there is an almost unlimited demand. Wages for absolutely untrained girls would be in Canada from 20*s.* to 30*s.* a month in the Eastern provinces, and double these figures in the West. Washing would add 3*s.* to 5*s.* a month to their earnings, and plain cooking would command from £3 to £4 a month in the East, £5 to £6 in the West. In the United States (except, perhaps, some of the Southern States) the scale would maintain a higher average. It has always been a puzzle why the Irish emigrant in America is so little tempted by the high wages and comparatively enviable position attaching to domestic service. It may be largely explained by want of tact on the part of mistresses unaccustomed to the employment of domestic servants. Some knowledge of their business on the part of the latter would enormously reduce this friction and popularise a splendid opening for poor Irish girls.

I venture here to suggest that the Congested Districts Board would do well to encourage and assist any conventual or other institution which undertook to instruct young women and female children in common housework, laundry work, and cooking. Such an education would brighten their prospects, whether they sought employment in Ireland or elsewhere, and if they never sought employment at all, would exercise a most civilising influence on the lives of the poor at home. The profitable tourist traffic in the Congested Districts is restricted more by the difficulty of finding local help for the housemaiding in first-class hotels than for any other reason.

It is now time to consider that part of the Dominion which lies west of Winnipeg as a field for emigration, namely—Manitoba, the North-West Territories, and British Columbia.

The last named we did not visit, because it would have taken more time than we had at our disposal. There is undoubtedly much to be said for the climate of British Columbia which resembles, but is in many ways an improvement on that of our own Atlantic coast. An agent from the Government of that Province is known to have entered into negotiations with Her Majesty's Treasury for a loan towards a scheme for the transference of from 1,000 to 1,250 Crofter fishermen's families from the Western Islands and Highlands of Scotland, to British Columbia.* The emigrants were to be established on grants of free land on the coast and Islands of British Columbia, and to be provided with dwellings and means of livelihood.

Thus settled, it was expected that they would develop both the fishing and agricultural resources of the country. Nothing, so far as I am aware, has come of the negotiations, and I believe that members of Parliament and others interested in the scheme have, after a local investigation, expressed a doubt as to its probable success. In any case, before anything is done in the matter, the Treasury will be in possession of the fullest information. The opportunity may be worth watching in view of the exceptional conditions of climate and proposed pursuits. In the meantime, the growth and progress of British Columbia which is, generally speaking, too remote for direct emigration, has an indirect relation thereto by virtue of the market which it is creating for the live stock and agricultural products of certain districts in Alberta, which will be referred to hereafter.

The suitability of Manitoba and the North West territories for immigration from Irish and Scotch Congested Districts has been very warmly debated. In further examination of this question, it was quite unnecessary for us to make any lengthened inquiry into the agricultural resources of the country. The widely-published report of "The Visit of the Tenant Farmer Delegates to Canada in 1890" has been accepted as the best authority on this point. The terms upon which the land can be acquired, the cost of transportation to the lands, the capital required to support a family in the various districts, and other similar details can be found in the Canadian Government's publications and Parliamentary reports. The most useful inquiry that we could make seemed to be such local investigations as would illustrate in the light of past settlements the conditions of successful immigration. As we were only concerned with the class of immigrant that would have, in some form or other, to be assisted, and as deportation of families to such a country, without further provision for their welfare, is out of the question, the feasibility of colonisation was our chief head of inquiry.

This naturally led us to an examination of the Crofter settlements, upon which we determined to form an independent opinion. Until the contrary has been proved by experiment, it may be assumed that the population of the West Coast of Ireland being of the same race, and living in similar climate and under similar circumstances, has much the same physical and moral characteristics as these Crofter immigrants, though, perhaps, the latter have a little the advantage of the former in the point of education. It is true that the Western Irish would be almost entirely Roman Catholic, but from all that we learnt the Catholic Crofter families had shown at least as much ability to cope with the difficulties of their new environments as those of any other denomination.

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* Since the above was written the whole of the United Kingdom has been included in the scheme which has been sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament.

It is not necessary to give any detailed report of our visit to the Crofter colonies of Killarney in Southern Manitoba and Saltcoats in Assiniboia. The fullest detail as to their foundation and subsequent progress can be found in the Crofter Colonisation Report of 1890 and 1891—(Blue Books C–6067 and C–6287.) Our notes refer to a period twelve months later, and we may say generally that in both the colonies the progress reported in the Government Returns above mentioned has been fully maintained.*

In Killarney, the older settlement of the two, consisting of thirty-three families which emigrated in 1885, the prosperity of the emigrants was most satisfactory. Many of them were crying out for more land, which the growing willingness to exchange labour between neighbours has fitted them to manage. The story they told us was briefly as follows: They expected before the end of the year to have commenced their repayments under the Scheme. Nothing would induce them to go back to their old houses unless they were rich enough to live without labour. Their children were well educated in school and were in the best of health. The work was continuous but not hard. At first they had to rely upon outside work, but now their farms took all the labour they could devote to them. The women had at first been oppressed by a sense of loneliness, but now were reconciled to the life as they knew it was best for their husbands and children. A man who knew them well told us that the only reason he had to fear for the future of these people was their willingness to incur debt. They were regular attendants and liberal buyers at "credit sales." It must be admitted that the selection of the land for the location of the Killarney crofters was exceptionally favourable, and it is doubtful whether such good land could now be obtained.

The Saltcoats Settlement, consisting originally of forty-nine families, of which eighteen left the colony the first year, was located on the Manitoba and North-West Railway in 1889. The district was newer and the soil apparently not quite so good as at Killarney. In this colony we especially sought out the known malcontents with the object of getting to understand the personal difficulty of colonising this class of immigrant. I will quote from notes taken during an interview with the most hopeless case that we came across—a man whose face indicated a discontented ne'er-do-weal.

> "I was sent out with four young children and given two dry cows, pork and flour unfit for human food. It made my daughter sick. Whatever hardships a man has to suffer elsewhere he will suffer worse here. My oats is done—can't get it cut. My wheat is no use. I owe 100 dollars, besides what I owe to the Government. I won't be able to pay anything back to them. I paid taxes all my life to the Government and they must pay my passage back."

The others we saw were fairly prosperous and likely to succeed. Their wives were pleased with the prospect, and those children who were old enough to form any judgment on the matter especially delighted in the change. The whole colony had suffered from the frost (frozen wheat), and all the more intelligent seemed to see their salvation in mixed farming. They had heard dreadful accounts of the climate, but they said it was not too bad, and that they and their families were generally in the best of health.

On the whole the Saltcoats experiment bids fair to show a high percentage of success with those families which gave the colony a fair trial.

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* Since above was written the 1891-92 report of the Colonisation Board has been published showing further progress in detail. See Blue Book C. 6693. (1892.)

The country was evidently better adapted to mixed farming than to dependence on wheat, and what is true of the country in this respect is equally true of the Crofters and West-coast Irish.

There is another Crofter Colony on the Line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, near the Eastern boundary of Assiniboia, at Moosomin, which was established in 1883 and 1884. I have not with me a record of the exact number of families in this colony. They appear to have been sent out by private enterprise, and so far as we could see were doing very well. There has been a great deal of trouble in getting them to meet their obligations. In the years of their settlement almost everything that was supplied to them cost nearly double the present prices, and consequently their outfits had been so curtailed that their progress had been very much delayed. But the best opinion seemed to be that they would ultimately discharge their liabilities and become prosperous owners of their farms.

In our travels we did not confine our attention to the Crofters, who are still too few to illustrate the capabilities of the country, but learned all we could about bodies of immigrants who were prospering in their new homes. We found almost every European nationality represented, and doing well. Two instances we thought especially instructive. Some 1,100 families of Mennonites from Southern Russia settled in 1884 and 1885 on the Red River. They had on an average under £15 in cash per family, when they began to farm. The Dominion Government set apart a tract of country for their use, and advanced to them about £17 to carry them over. Although in their first year they were visited by a plague of grasshoppers, they are now almost out of debt—mostly owning their farms, and own a large quantity of stock besides. They are looked upon as model settlers, and the following extract from a letter which I have received from an informant who knows them well, gives an insight into the cause of their prosperity :—

> "They had a system of living in villages when they first arrived, but this is gradually breaking up, and they are working out on their farms. This system, while perhaps objectionable in some ways in leaving so much of the country unoccupied by buildings, and giving it an unsettled look, was perhaps, for them the best thing they could have done, and was a great saving. For instance, one well would serve the village at the beginning, while the cattle for the whole village would be herded by one herd boy, and no fences were required. The land for cultivation was alloted in proportion to the quantity of good land fit for cropping on each one's particular homestead. Their buildings have been very much improved, and most of them are very comfortable log buildings, and log stables with thatched roofs. Some of them have got frame buildings. They have a large amount of stock, and it has been remarked that their horses are always in splendid condition, and of a very good class."

The persecution which this strange sect suffered equally at the hands of Protestants and Catholics in the Reformation times seems to have bred in them the same attributes of success which the Jews display when seeking a refuge from oppression in a new country.

A far more instructive instance is that of 113 Icelandic families which settled, in the years 1881 to 1890, in Argyle County, Southern Manitoba, as the circumstances of the immigrants are strangely analogous to those of people in the poor districts of Ireland and Scotland. The population of Iceland was, when these people first came in 1881, in the truest sense "congested," and as we heard the country described by one of the emigrants, it reminded us strangely of the worst districts we had visited in the West of Ireland. We were told of a country with hardly any agriculture, except a little spade cultivation, and which therefore has to import all its bread stuffs ; with no subsidiary industries except fishing and the feather trade ; whose commerce is conducted almost entirely by barter; a country without wheeled vehicles; a population with an abnormal proportion of paupers, but displaying dangerous liberality in providing demoralising relief: a people quick-witted, of high moral character, but living in a climate that precludes continuous labour—all these conditions make it particularly interesting for us to watch their progress when they are forced by circumstances to seek a new country where continuous exertion is absolutely essential to success.

I have been fortunate enough to obtain in the utmost detail, which I have condensed below, a correct statement both of the material condition on arrival, and in 1891, of these 113 Icelandic families.

Date of Settlement.	Number of Families.	Number in Families.	Acres Broken.	Acres under Cereals.	Roots, &c.	Neat Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Poultry.	Value of Land and Buildings.	Value of Implements.	Starting Capital.	Present Debts.	Total Resources.	Present Nett Worth.
1881,	7	46	745	496	4	240	25	77	15	282	$28,920	3,480	1,185	5,050	39,063	34,013
1882,	17	72	1,832	1,378	8	508	63	65	27	620	$53,700	7,914	2,935	17,455	78,287	60,832
1883,	14	67	967	710	6½	440	37	140	18	525	$32,700	4,770	1,990	12,385	50.172	37,787
1884,	18	95	1,152	858	9	588	41	103	41	557	$36,200	7,573	1,305	14,460	57,357	42,897
1885,	10	41	500	426	5	260	18	81	16	325	$15,300	3,519	1,136	8,150	25,259	17,109
1886,	10	53	493	393	5	288	19	86	15	218	$13,600	3,079	940	5,725	23,144	17,419
1887,	11	49	418	275	5½	254	14	24	11	240	$18,300	2,119	1,730	3,660	25.472	21,812
1888,	9	36	352	237	5½	144	2	11	13	146	$11,800	927	1,188	3,705	14,187	10,482
1889,	15	57	504	340	7½	160	15	3	4	170	$17,550	2,577	2,040	7,340	25,017	17,677
1890,	2	10	23	14	1	14	-	-	1	10	$1,100	-	100	-	1,265	1,265
-	113	526	6,986	5,127	57	2,896	234	590	161	3,093	$229,170	35,958	14,549	77,930	339,223	261,293

The figures speak not only for the material resources of the country, but also for its effect upon the people who settle in it. It is noticeable that while in the earlier years the emigrants were mostly men of enterprise, in later years they were in many cases "assisted" by the community on which they had been a burden. They were now all independent. They at first tried to subsist on a small green crop and a few sheep and ponies, as a means of making a livelihood. But they had now adopted the wheat-growing of the country. Their children are bilingual, and go to the English schools. In the rising generation all clannishness bids fair to disappear. The only advantage they have over Scottish and Irish emigrants is the greater ease with which they endure the cold.

In all the districts in this country which we had hitherto seen the farmers mainly depended on wheat for their profit. This crop grown upon the virgin soil and in favourable seasons pays well enough; but unhappily in these latitudes its repeated partial destruction by frost shows it to be a very speculative one. Early sowing and the introduction of a new variety of wheat has greatly lessened the risk. Nevertheless, the tendency of the country is towards mixed farming, and, as above suggested, the class of immigrants in whom we were interested would be far better adapted to the care of stock than to cultivation which has to be conducted, in order to be profitable, in a rough and ready but very expeditious manner.

We therefore determined to look over a district much farther west, with which I happened to have been acquainted as manager of a ranching company a few years ago, namely the portion of the Alberta Territory lying along the "foot-hills" of the Rocky Mountains between Calgary and Edmonton. The locality to which we went was about sixty miles north of Calgary, and is known as the Red Deer Country, being situated on the river of that name. It was a fair sample of a considerable area open for settlement. We found an excellent soil for cultivation, and many conditions which would be of the utmost advantage to poor settlers. There was an ample supply of running water, and well-water could be obtained at a moderate depth. The country was well wooded, and the pasturage was far finer than anything we had seen in the districts further east. Timber was much more plentiful for both building purposes and fuel. The climate, although quite as severe in its extremes and less suitable for growing wheat, was far better adapted for handling stock because a greater rain and snow-fall produced luxuriant pasturage which gave both better and more abundant hay for use in the winter time.

At the same time the snow did not lie as long in the winter owing to the well known "Chinook" wind which periodically crosses the mountains from the Pacific Coast, sometimes sweeping away six to ten inches of snow in a single night. Cattle here would do without hay for ten months in the year, whereas in Manitoba they would probably have to be fed for six months.

The chief disadvantage would be the extra cost of some provisions, and a considerably higher freight on agricultural machinery, implements, &c., from, and all products to, the eastern markets. But a market is likely to develop in British Columbia where the area of agricultural land is disproportionately small in comparison with the mining, fishing, timber, and other industries. Calgary, many people think, will develop into a large city. Its market already absorbs, at good prices, the products of the surrounding country. While we were there two companies were establishing extensive cold storage plants for beef, mutton, and pork. It would also cost more to get the emigrants to this country, the railway journey being from 300 to 500 miles further than to the districts already colonised. But the cost of maintenance would be greatly reduced where cows could be cheaply kept. I might add that the early settlers, at any rate, would be able to avail themselves of such an abundance of game (prairie chicken, willow grouse, ducks, geese, &c.), as we had never before witnessed. I must not go into further detail; but I may say that we thought this country more suitable for emigration purposes than any of those already mentioned.

From Alberta we hurried back to Winnipeg, having made arrangements before leaving Canada for the United States to confer with the representative men of the Provincial and Dominion Governments, and with prominent officials of the Railways, the Hudson Bay Company, and the various Land and Financial Agencies. Among the many who showed us the utmost courtesy, and gave us most valuable information, I may mention Mr. H. H. Smith, the Dominion Land Commissioner, Mr. A. F. Eden, Land Commissioner of the Manitoba and North Western Railway Company, and W. B. Scarth, of the Canada North West Land Company.

What has been said above tends to show that the free lands of Manitoba, and the North West Territories can be successfully availed of for the purposes of colonisation. When the emigrants are industrious they can undoubtedly repay borrowed capital, and quickly secure independence. I have not gone into the resources which the country affords for assisted emigration without subsequent provision for the emigrant, as no action in this direction could be undertaken by the Congested Districts Board. But it is worth while to note that the country absorbs all its immigrants, and even those who leave these settlements to seek their fortunes independently manage to subsist without being supported by the community. Probably the most unsuitable emigrants ever sent out to Canada were a certain twenty families who were sent from the East end of London in 1884, to farm lands in Assiniboia. They were utterly unacquainted with country life and to-day only five of them remain upon their farms. Eight have settled in the little town of Moossomin, in a quarter nick-named Whitechapel, and are profitably following various trades. The seven others are scattered about in various parts of the West of Canada, and are believed to be doing well.

The difficulties of the climate are, I believe, greatly exaggerated. Looked at only from a thermometric point of view it is unquestionably severe. But all classes of immigrants seem to become quickly acclimatised, and we could hear of no cases in which any considerable number of people, not previously affected by disease, had suffered in health from the change. It must, however, be admitted that the newness of all conditions, the bleak inhospitable prairie, the absolute necessity for energetic and continuous effort, and the many necessary hardships incidental to the settler's life, to say nothing of grievances fostered by visitors who had politically disapproved of the scheme, exercise a most discouraging effect upon emigrants from poverty-stricken districts, and render it extremely difficult to conduct them through the early period of dependence and indebtedness to a state of independence and ownership. This can only be accomplished through the elaboration of a financial and administrative plan based on a thorough knowledge of the personal characteristics of the emigrant, and of the various conditions of the localities selected.

It should always be borne in mind that there are others interested in the success of the emigrants than the Government of the country assisting them to emigrate. A scheme of colonisation should rely upon the co-operation of all parties benefited, as far as possible in proportion to the amount of the benefit. The Dominion Government could hardly be expected to go beyond their grant of 160 acres of free land and their bonus to settlers. The land available for settlement being quarters of alternate sections (square miles), the owners of the other sections have a direct interest in seeing the Government lands occupied as it increases the value of their own lands.*

In many districts the Hudson Bay Company are largely interested in this way. The Railway Companies are also interested in the settlement of the lands along their lines, and I have no doubt that they could be induced to carry immigrants and their goods at a rate which would cover the actual cost of transportation. Generally also the Railway Companies are owners of enormous tracts of land and are therefore interested in a double capacity.

By the co-operation of these Companies can the problem of colonisation best be solved. This has been recognised by the Colonisation Board who have had charge of the Killarney and Saltcoats Settlements, for they have appointed an advisory Board in Winnipeg which includes representatives of the Agencies above mentioned. The difficulties with which they have had to contend are enormous, and the ability with which they have been surmounted is beyond praise, especially when it is considered that the services of these gentlemen have been gratuitous. I am quite convinced that, by using the experience which they have gained in past experiments, they will be able to devise a scheme under which the same class of emigrants with which they have hitherto dealt could become independent and repay the cost of the outlay on their removal and settlement.

I shall, I presume, be expected to suggest in what way the Congested Districts Board, if forced to apply the emigration remedy, could do so in Canada. Single labouring families could be dealt with as suggested at the beginning of this Report. For any large scheme of colonisation I should strongly urge the Board to confine itself to the reception of applications for families desiring to emigrate, to starting arrangements, and to a limited financial responsibility. The further administration of the scheme could not possibly be in better hands than those of the Colonisation Board. This Board has recently been reorganized for the purpose of including in its operations the Congested Districts of Ireland, and of utilising therefor a certain fund alloted for emigration purposes under the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, sec. 32. It seems to have been overlooked that clause 4, sec. 35, of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, Part II., repeals the above section, and there are, therefore, no funds available, but it would be within the power of the Congested Districts Board to obtain funds for the purpose on the security of its income.

It is essential that the emigrants should understand that they do not deal directly with the Government at home, or with any body whom they looked upon as equivalent to the Government, and that they will be made to meet their obligations. It would be well if one of the agencies I have mentioned, or a joint agency, including representatives from them, could be induced to undertake the work. A loan to such a body, at a low rate of interest, and with easy terms of re-payment, with possibly a small capital rebate, provided the colonisation were carried out on some such lines as those laid down by the Colonisation Board, and under their control, would, probably, be the most feasible plan for starting a new colony.

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* Ordinary settlers are in many ways a great acquisition to a new district. All classes of commodities cheapen as the population increases. In thinly inhabited districts it is extremely hard to start and maintain schools. Neighbours are essential, not only for the sake of company, but also on account of the necessity for the exchange of labour, implements, etc.

With regard to the financial risk the matter stands thus:—The settlement of the *right kind of settler* and of his family, without capital of his own, is a sound investment for parties interested in the settlement of the land advancing the money. If, on the other hand, as might be the case with settlers from the Congested Districts of Ireland, the material were not quite suitable for the experiment, some risk would be incurred, and it is the amount of this risk that the Congested Districts Board would have, in some way or other, to bear. For example, the Manitoba and North-Western Railway, who assisted the Saltcoats Colony, is now itself advancing large sums to settlers who have been forced to leave their farms in Dakota, United States, and are coming, in large numbers, into Manitoba and Assiniboia. The Railway Company does not expect to lose any money, but to reap considerable profit by its advances, but it is not willing to take the same risk with settlers of the Crofter type. No doubt a sum could be named that would compensate it for limitation in the selection of the settlers, but such sum would have to be provided by the Congested Districts Board in the case of Irish immigrants, if the Colonisation Board, acting for the Congested Districts Board, were to make terms with the Manitoba and North-Western Railway, which, chiefly through Mr. Eden's exertions, have the best scheme of colonisation I have seen.

To sum up the foregoing, a limited emigration to the older settled parts of Canada might be assisted, if encouraged by the Dominion Government. In Manitoba and the North-West Territories a position may be earned by the West of Ireland emigrant far beyond the possibilities of life at home, but this can only be obtained by an elaborate system of colonisation which I believe the Colonisation Board could render successful.

It is only right to mention that the many Ministers and Government Officials whom we met, and the officers of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Hudson's Bay Company, did all in their power to assist us to obtain information. Their courtesy and hospitality was unremitting.

HORACE PLUNKETT.

May 15, 1892.

Since the above was written, Mr. Davitt has published an article in the *Nineteenth Century* of April, 1892, which appears to substantiate the facts, and to differ little from the conclusions of this Report.

APPENDIX F.

Account of actual Receipts and Payments from the 5th of August, 1891, to the 31st of March, 1892, as furnished to the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.			PAYMENTS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Interest on Church Surplus Grant,	16,589	13	5	Agriculture—Grants and other Expenditure,	2,095	14	2
Fisheries—Miscellaneous Receipts,	0	12	0	Fisheries— " "	1,264	18	11
				Piers, Roads, Bridges, &c.—Grants and other Expenditure	300	0	0
				Balance *on* 31st March, 1892,	12,929	12	4
£	16,590	5	5	£	16,590	5	5

WILLIAM L. MICKS,

Accounting Officer.

APPENDIX G.

Return showing approximately the Receipts and Payments in detail from the passing of the Act, 54 and 55 Vic., c. 48, on the 5th of August, 1891, to the 31st December, 1892.

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT. £	s.	d.
Interest on Church Surplus Grant	57,840	0	0
Fees received under the Scheme for Improving the Breed of Horses	365	0	0
Repayments under the Scheme for Improving the Breed of Horned Cattle	286	0	0
Donation from Irish Distress Fund	2,500	0	0
Miscellaneous Receipts	523	0	0
£	61,514	0	0

PAYMENTS.	AMOUNT. £	s.	d.
AGRICULTURE—			
Scheme for Improving the Breed of Horses	5,097	0	0
Do. Horned Cattle	2,440	0	0
Do. Poultry	355	0	0
Do. Sheep	679	0	0
Do. Swine	8	0	0
Forestry works at Knockboy, Co. Galway	1,427	0	0
Stud Farm Buildings	21	0	0
Planting of Trees and Quicks at Kiltimagh	126	0	0
FISHERIES—			
Development of Spring Mackerel Fishery in Galway Bay	1,469	0	0
" Herring " "	202	0	0
Purchase of Smack for giving Instruction in Fishing	223	0	0
Curing of Cod, Ling, Haddies, &c.	1,556	0	0
Purchase of Nets and Gear to be lent to local Fishermen	988	0	0
Subsidy to Galway Bay Steamboat Co.	762	0	0
Hire of Steamer to superintend the Board's Fishing operations	1,449	0	0
Scheme for giving instruction in Net mending	117	0	0
Fitting out and manning two Fishing Boats lent to Board	397	0	0
Storage Expenses for Board's Property at Galway	37	0	0
Fitting out Connemara Boats	50	0	0
" Aran "	40	0	0
Charter of s.s. "Evelyn" to attend on Fish Curing Stations	166	0	0
Purchase of Greencastle Yawl as Model Fishing Boat	16	0	0
Grant to Committee for supplying Woollen Clothing at cost price to Fishermen	10	0	0
Miscellaneous—Purchase of Huts, Maintenance of Ice Hulk, &c.	327	0	0
INDUSTRIES—			
For development of Weaving at Foxford and Ballaghadereen, viz.:— Loan, £10,000; Grant, 6	10,006	0	0
PIERS, ROADS, BRIDGES, &c.			
Bridge and Causeway at Bealadangan	1,305	0	0
Landing Stage at Inver, Broadhaven	15	0	0
Local Inquiries and Inspection Duties	3,398	0	0
£	32,686	0	0

N.B.—Although a sum of only £32,686 *was actually expended up to the* 31st *December,* 1892, *yet projects involving a very large further expenditure have been approved of, and in many cases entered upon.*

DUBLIN CASTLE,

3rd January, 1893.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ult. forwarding for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant copy of the First Annual Report of the Congested Districts Board for Ireland.

I am,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

W. S B. KAYE

The Secretary,
Congested Districts Board for Ireland,
23, Rutland Square, Dublin.

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CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD
FOR IRELAND.

SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD FOR IRELAND,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1893.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1893.

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CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD FOR IRELAND.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE ROBERT OFFLEY ASHBURTON, BARON HOUGHTON,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In obedience to the requirements of the 41st section of the Act of Parliament passed on the 5th of August, 1891, "*to provide for the improvement of Congested Districts in Ireland*," we, the Congested Districts Board for Ireland, hereby make this report of our proceedings during the year 1893. It appears desirable that our future annual reports should deal with official *financial* years ending the 31st of March rather than with years ending the 31st of December, because the accounts of our receipts and expenditure are kept and audited according to financial years. We therefore propose to present in the month of April next a further report of our proceedings from the 1st of January to the 31st of March, 1894, and thenceforth to submit our annual reports for years ending the 31st of March, in order that the reports of our proceedings and the accounts of our actual receipts and payments may be presented for the same period.

Change of periods for future Reports.

MONEYS FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE BOARD.

It was stated in our first annual report that the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund and the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund were placed at our disposal on the passing of the Act of Parliament by which the Board was constituted. On the 1st of June, 1893, the actual transfer of these funds was made to us as follows:—

Fishery Loan Funds.

Irish Reproductive Loan Fund.

	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Securities, ...	43,524	4	7			
Cash, ...	2,746	8	8			
Estimated value of outstanding loans, .	22,734	0	0			
				69,004	13	3

Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund.

	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Securities, ...	2,189	19	3			
Cash, ...	4,115	1	8			
Estimated value of outstanding loans, .	11,958	0	0			
				18,263	0	11
Total, ...				£87,267	14	2

It may here be stated that these two Loan Funds were placed at our disposal for the purposes of our Act generally, and not merely for the purpose of making loans, as formerly, under certain specified conditions. Having regard to the great need for certain piers and roads to develop industries and trade in Congested Districts, we determined to expend a sum of £50,000 out of these Loan Funds in constructing useful works, which will subsequently be referred to in detail. The expenditure of this large sum in engineering works must not be regarded as indicating an intention on the part of the Board that loans to fishermen shall in future be either fewer or less in amount. On the contrary, the Board are prepared to lend out of their ordinary income, so far as their means permit, such amounts as can be judiciously applied in purchasing fishing boats and gear. If, therefore, the unexpended balance of the two Loan Funds should at any time be temporarily exhausted by the amount of loans made, the ordinary income of the Board will be available to supplement it.

Donations.

The donation of £2,500, given by the Trustees of the Irish Distress Fund, as mentioned in our first report, has been applied to the construction of the Bealadangan Causeway and Bridge, which involved a further expenditure of about £970 by the Board.

Early in the year 1893, Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., offered to raise a sum of £250, and to hand it over to the Board, provided they would set apart an equal amount, and, with the assistance of a local committee, administer the whole as a reproductive loan fund for the benefit of fishermen and others in the neighbourhood of the village of Murrisk in the County Mayo. The Board accepted the gift on these terms, and most heartily welcomed co-operation from donors, who declared by the most effective means in their power a belief in the possibility of improving a locality with which they were well acquainted, while at the same time they showed in this Board a confidence that wise measures would be adopted for carrying out the objects of the subscribers and of the local committee. Details as to the administration of this fund are given in that portion of our report dealing with the development of sea fisheries.

POWERS OF THE BOARD.

Additional powers by recent legislation.

Additional powers were conferred upon the Board by two recent Acts of Parliament. By the Public Works Loan Act, 1892, summary powers were given for the recovery of moneys due on foot of loans made out of the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund or out of the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund; and by the Congested Districts Board (Ireland) Act, 1893, the Board were empowered to acquire land, and to appoint two of their number as "Trustees of the Congested Districts Board for Ireland," for the purpose of holding and dealing with land, securities, and other property acquired by or given to the Board. Before the passing of this Act, as the Board was not a corporate body, the Legislature had imposed upon the Irish Land Commission the duty of holding land and other property for the Board, with the result that undesirable delays inevitably arose in the transaction of formal business between the two departments. Land previously acquired by the Land Commission for the Board was vested in the Trustees by the Act without any conveyance, and it was also enacted that the Board should be *landlords*, within the meaning of the Land Purchase (Ireland) Acts, of all lands acquired by them. The Board appointed as their Trustees Mr. Frederick Wrench and Mr. Charles Kennedy, and their names have been duly enrolled in the High Court in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

OFFICIAL STAFF OF THE BOARD.

Increase of Official Staff.

Section 40, sub-section 3, of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, directs that—

> "The salaries or remuneration of the officers (if any) employed by the Board, and the administrative expenses of the Board, shall be fixed by the Treasury and paid out of moneys provided by Parliament."

When the increase of the Board's work required the engagement of additional officials, a question arose between the Treasury and the Board as to the meaning of the Legislature in this sub-section, and it is hoped that an arrangement on this subject may soon be arrived at.

EXPENDITURE OF BOARD'S INCOME.

Expenditure of Income.

For each financial year beginning the 1st of April, the Board, in conformity with the provisions of section 40, sub-section 6 of the Act, submit to the Treasury an estimate of the proposed expenditure or apportionment of their income for the coming year; and during the year a revised estimate or re-apportionment may be submitted according as greater or less expenditure from time to time appears desirable under the several heads. The Board's estimate for the year 1893–94 is appended to show the form that has been fixed by the Treasury. No other approval or ratification on the part of the Treasury is necessary for the expenditure of our income, but the accounts of the receipts and payments are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General. The account which is appended is for the financial year ended the 31st of March, 1893, and we therefore submit, as a separate appendix, an approximate statement of our receipts and payments to the 31st of December, 1893. As is mentioned in the first paragraph of this report, it is intended that our future annual reports shall be submitted in respect of *financial* years in order that each Report and Account may be for the same period.

Appendix C., page 36.

Appendix A., page 34.

Appendix B., page 35.

With reference to our approximate receipts and expenditure it will be seen, upon referring to Appendix B., that from the 5th of August, 1891, the date on which the Board was formed, to the 31st of December, 1893, we have had at our disposal a sum of £109,588, of which amount about £88,400 have been expended, leaving an unexpended balance of about £21,000; but projects involving an estimated expenditure of this apparent surplus have been either actually undertaken or else approved of

Page 35.

Details of our approximate expenditure are given in the same Appendix; and we shall now describe our procedure with respect to undertakings completed, in progress, or provisionally approved of, during the year 1893.

OPERATIONS OF THE BOARD DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1893.

In this our second, as in our first report, we shall describe our proceedings under the heads into which our work naturally divides itself, namely:—

I. Agriculture and matters relating to land;
II. Sea Fisheries;
III. Industries; and
IV. Engineering Works.

Four Committees of the Board have charge of these subjects respectively, sometimes obtaining the advice of the Finance Committee, and our practice is that the several Committees should make recommendations for the consideration and decision of the Board.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The Land Committee of the Board dealt with the following subjects during the year:—

1. Agricultural Example holdings;
2. Forestry;
3. Improvement of breed of live stock and poultry;
4. Bee-keeping; and
5. Enlargement of holdings under the "Migration" sections of the Act.

The Agricultural Department of the Irish Land Commission, of which Mr. Thomas Porter is the Superintendent, continued to act for the Land Committee in connection with the first four of the above-mentioned subjects; and the Board desire to acknowledge their great indebtedness to that Department for the manner in which the duties delegated to it were discharged.

Agricultural example holdings.

In order to induce the occupiers of land in the congested districts of Kiltimagh, Clifden, and Achill to adopt better systems of cultivation, an agricultural instructor was sent to each of those places, and arrangements were made with the occupiers of nine holdings at Kiltimagh, nine at Clifden, and ten at Achill, to work portions of their holdings in accordance with advice given by the Instructors, on condition that the Board supplied the necessary seed and artificial manure for the land if properly worked.

The main objects aimed at were:—

(*a.*) To encourage the adoption of, and point out the advantages of, a regular system of rotation, a portion of the land being laid down annually with grass seeds, to be kept in grass for two, three, or more years when circumstances so permit.

(*b.*) By supplying good seeds, to enable the people to appreciate their value.

(*c.*) To induce the people to adopt better methods of cultivation.

It was not to be expected that much improvement could be effected in the first season, as it is always difficult to make a satisfactory beginning in such undertakings, but the results have been on the whole fairly satisfactory; and sufficiently so to justify the continuance of the system adopted. In a few instances, the occupiers of the selected holdings did little or nothing towards carrying out the instructions given, and it is not intended to continue to work those holdings: in other instances, the results were satisfactory, in some cases very much so.

A few of the crops of Swede and Aberdeen turnips and mangolds were as good as could be wished for, though in many instances, owing to previous exhaustion of the soil, to want of proper tillage, to insufficient reclamation, or other such causes, the crops were very bad, but it is hoped that from the experience gained, and the more intimate knowledge which the Instructors now possess as to their respective districts, better results will ensue.

In Kiltimagh and Clifden districts, £56 worth of potato, oat, and turnip seed was sold at cost price to farmers. The introduction of a change of seed in this manner cannot fail to prove advantageous, and efforts will be made to extend the system.

Certain agricultural implements, such as ploughs, harrows, and rollers, have been lent or sold to the people, and it is believed that they will be much appreciated, and that some of the small occupiers may thereby be induced to cultivate their holdings more thoroughly than heretofore.

Encouragement is also given to drainage and fencing, by granting small contributions towards draining if properly carried out, and giving *quicks* for fences when proper preparations have been made.

In advising as to the better management and cultivation of the holdings, due regard must be had to the conditions under which the work will be performed. In Achill and Kiltimagh Districts almost every able-bodied working man or lad is absent from June till October. In many instances the fencing is utterly inadequate to protect the crops from trespass by neighbouring stock, and sometimes the several portions of a holding are so intermixed with those of other holdings, that the cost of providing efficient and suitable fencing would be too great for the occupier's means.

Frequently the occupier having worked for years on well-managed English farms, thoroughly understands how things ought to be done, but at home he is averse from adopting any method different to that practised by his predecessors. Sometimes this may arise from want of means, but often it appears to result from apathy, or want of local initiative.

It is thus apparent that there are many difficulties to be coped with, but it is hoped that the results of the ensuing year's work will show that by perseverance the obstacles may to some extent be surmounted.

Forestry.

About 200 acres of land at Knockboy, in Connemara, were planted during the winter of 1892–3, and it is proposed to plant a further area of 200 acres during the months of January, February, and March, 1894, so that in April, 1894, about 490 acres in all will have been planted. There will then remain about 200 acres to be planted of the land which has been fenced on the west side of the public road.

It has been thought desirable not to commence planting operations until after the 1st of January, 1894, as experience has shown that trees planted so close to the sea in the early winter are liable to suffer very greatly from the heavy westerly gales, during the prevalence of which the air is laden with salt spray that produces a very injurious and withering effect on newly-planted trees.

The trees planted during the winters of 1891–2 and 1892–3 have done remarkably well, and there have been very few misses, but it would be as yet premature to come to any decision as to the most suitable varieties.

Many of the earliest planted larch have lost their leaders, and it is feared that they are hardly suitable even for the hill land at Knockboy, as the position is so exposed.

That portion of the shelter belt which has already been planted appears to be too thin, and it is intended during this winter to thicken it for a width of ten yards by introducing an extra quantity of elder, willow, and buckthorn..

The whole of the land, amounting to about 700 acres, on the west side of the public road has been drained. All further draining expenditure with regard to that portion of the land will consist only of such work as is necessary for the proper maintenance of the drains.

The drainage of the remainder of the land on the east side of the public road has been commenced, and about two-thirds of the work may be said to have been completed These drains have not yet been sunk to their full depth, as owing to the *water-logged* state of the ground it is deemed advisable to allow the drains to work for some time before the final sinking is made.

It is anticipated that all the necessary drainage will be completed next summer.

The fencing has proved satisfactory and has been maintained in very good order.

During the season of 1892–3 about two acres of the land which was considered most suitable for the purpose, was prepared for osiers, the whole being trenched over. Osier sets of the following varieties, viz.:—Black Mauls, Spaniards, and Longskins, were purchased in England and set in the first week of April, 1893. All three kinds did tolerably well during the summer, but in the autumn it was found that only the Longskin variety had proved satisfactory. It is feared that osiers suitable for basket-making and similar industries cannot be profitably grown on peaty soil similar to that of Knockboy. This view is in accordance with the information supplied by the Board of Agriculture in a pamphlet on the "Cultivation of Osiers" which they have issued.

The Forester reports that many of the men and boys who have been employed draining and planting at Knockboy, during the past two years, have become very expert. Having a good knowledge of the proper way in which such work should be done, their services would be of value to any persons engaged in the draining or planting of similar land.

The drains originally constructed have been working satisfactorily, and the expense incurred in clearing them out during the past season has been trivial.

The Forester's house has now been completed and furnished, the original dwelling-house having been re-modelled, fitted up, and furnished suitably as his residence.

A range of offices built of stone and roofed with slate has been erected close to the Forester's house, supplying accommodation for a stallion, horse, bull, cows, pigs, and poultry.

One Galloway bull and two Yorkshire boars have been stationed with the Forester, and their services are now being availed of by occupiers in the neighbourhood.

A flock of pure-bred Minorca poultry has also been supplied with a view to distributing eggs for hatching in spring, 1894.

Two in-calf pure-bred Galloway heifers have been purchased and sent to Knockboy, and it is proposed to retain them there for breeding purposes, allowing them to graze on part of the Knockboy land. Opportunity will thus be afforded for ascertaining whether the Galloway cow is suited for the district and would be appreciated by the small occupiers in the locality.

Horse-breeding.

In their report of last year the Board were unable to give more than a general outline as to their scheme for the improvement of horse-breeding in the congested districts It may not therefore be considered out of place now to give a fuller statement of what has been done under that scheme.

During the last year suitable buildings for a stud farm have been erected at Chantilly, Shankill, in the neighbourhood of Dublin, where all the horses belonging to the Board are located under the charge of the stud groom, and where they may be seen at any time except during the service season, on presentation of an order. The taking of a central farm was found necessary on the ground of economy and also because the horses, which have many hardships to go through when stationed in the congested districts, must be carefully looked after during the winter in order that they may be in good condition for service in the ensuing year.

In the past season of 1893 the Board's stallions were stationed at the places mentioned in the Appendix. **Appendix D. Page 37.**

Several of the horses, being young, were only allowed to serve a limited number of mares; but notwithstanding this restriction and the custom that prevails in several districts of only allowing mares to have a foal once in two years, the average number of service orders issued for each horse was over 57, or 1,440 in all.

To encourage the farmers to keep their best mares and some of the filly foals got by the Board's stallions, the Board determined to try the experiment of offering small prizes and other inducements to owners of mares for which service orders had been given. Shows were accordingly held at Swinford, Belmullet, Achill, Newport, Letterfrack, Cashel, and Oughterard, at which, in addition to awarding prizes and certificates of merit for the best mares and foals, certain filly foals selected on account of special merit, were branded and a small annual premium was promised to their owners on the understanding that the foals should remain the property of small occupiers in the congested districts until three years old, with the further privilege of free service by the Board's stallion for five consecutive years from the time the filly is two or three years old. A certain number of approved mares were also selected and branded for free service by the Board's stallions for five years—a register being kept of all the branded mares and fillies.

Appendix H., page 40.

Full particulars as to the conditions under which the shows were held will be found in the Appendix. These shows create the greatest interest among the people, and it is believed that they will do much to help farmers to see what kind of animal they should aim at producing, and to stimulate a desire to show good foals. Shows also afford an opportunity of estimating the result of the Board's efforts as to the improvement of horse-breeding, and of deciding what changes it may be necessary to make in order that each station may be supplied with the stallion best suited to the requirements of the locality.

In the selection of stallions and in adopting their scheme for the improvement of horse-breeding, the Board have been influenced by the following considerations:—

Firstly—In many, if not most, instances, the foals got by the Board's stallions will, in accordance with the prevailing custom, be sold as *foals* soon after being weaned, and breeders will naturally look for better markets and for more remunerative prices than they were accustomed to obtain for their foals bred from local stallions.

Secondly—That the foals which are retained by the breeders, shall be capable of doing the work required of them having regard to local conditions of feeding and maintenance; that when kept to maturity they shall find a ready market at fairly remunerative prices; and that the mares so bred shall be suitable to be retained for breeding purposes in the district.

Thirdly—The advantage of altering the general custom, which has been to sell all the most valuable mares and foals, and to keep the worst for breeding purposes.

To effect an improvement in the conditions described, the plan of operations adopted, briefly, is as follows:—

(1.) To keep a stud of stallions consisting of those most suited to the mares belonging to the small occupiers in the several districts respectively to be dealt with under the scheme.

(2.) To locate the stallions at places in the congested districts where their services are most required, at such low fees as to place them within reach of the poorest occupiers of land.

(3.) To require cash payment of service fees.

(4.) To offer inducements to those who can do so, to retain their best mares and the best of their filly foals got by the Board's stallions so that in time the local breed of mares may be improved.

(5.) To place it in the power of the people to breed horses for which there will always be a steady demand at fairly remunerative prices, either as foals, or when older, and to endeavour to obtain a better and more certain market for the stock.

In spite of the bad sale there has been for all horses this year, many foals from the Board's stallions have been sold at higher prices than the people ever realized before, and in most cases at prices considerably above those paid for foals by ordinary local stallions.

When the full value of the foals already bred has been ascertained by those who have purchased them, and when the Board's schemes have become better known, it is believed that there will be a continually increasing demand for cobs and ponies bred in the congested districts.

In carrying out all these arrangements, it would be impossible for the Board to have succeeded without the valuable assistance which has been afforded to them by the Royal Irish Constabulary in the several districts in which stallions were stationed. This specially applies to the District Inspectors, by whom, in the first instance, mares are inspected, and who afterwards distribute the service orders to the owners of those mares which have been approved. The District Inspectors are also responsible for the proper care of the stallions during the service season. From the first, Sir Andrew Reed, the Inspector-General, has co-operated in the heartiest manner with the Board, not alone in this, but also in the other schemes referred to subsequently.

Appendix E., page 38.

Spanish Stallion Asses were located during the summer of 1893, at the places mentioned in the Appendix: they have been very much appreciated, and so far as has been ascertained, their stock from both ass and horse mares has given considerable satisfaction. Eight of the stallion asses have been located with farmers, each of whom takes charge of an ass for one year, reserving it for stud purposes during the summer, and working it at other times. This system permits of the ass being left in the district all the year to the advantage of breeders, and the cost of maintenance is very considerably reduced, the Board paying the farmer at the rate of £12 per annum, provided that the ass is maintained in good health and condition, and that all the Board's regulations are carried out.

Cattle-breeding.

During the year 1892 sixty-five bulls were sold for use in the Congested Districts on the special terms approved of by the

Board, particulars of which were given in the last report furnished. The original conditions have been slightly modified, especially with respect to the issue of Service Orders which are no longer required. Forty-nine bulls have been sold this year under the revised conditions, and three have been located at Knockboy and Aran Island, co. Galway.

Appendix G., page 39.

The location of the bulls distributed by the Board during the years 1892–93, is shown in the Appendix.

Of the sixty-five bulls sold by the Board in 1892, four have been taken from the purchasers, not having proved satisfactory, two died, one was sold, and another will be sold when ready for market.

Of the sixty-one remaining bulls forty-six have become the property of the owners, the purchase instalments having been paid up in accordance with the agreement entered into with the Board, and it is anticipated that the remaining purchases will be completed in the immediate future.

Two bulls have been located in the Aran Islands on special terms somewhat similar to those adopted by the Board for the Kerry Scheme, and one bull has been placed with the Forester at Knockboy for service in that district.

In several instances the purchasers of bulls reported that their bulls did not prove sure stock-getters, or did not thrive satisfactorily; all such reports received careful attention, and in deserving cases some allowance was made for losses incurred, but frequently the unsatisfactory state of affairs appeared to be due to want of proper treatment on the part of the owner.

In a few cases it was found necessary to employ a Veterinary Surgeon to attend and prescribe for bulls.

The great majority of bulls have been a success, and have been much appreciated in the districts in which they were located.

Thirty bulls were distributed in Kerry in the year 1892 on the conditions mentioned in the last report; of these bulls four died, two were killed, and two were sold as being unsuitable animals.

During this year ten more bulls were purchased for Kerry, and thirty-two Kerry bulls in all were located there for the season of 1893 on terms similar to those adopted last year.

The thirty bulls standing during the season of 1892 were reported to have served 906 cows up to October 1st, 1892; and the thirty-two bulls standing during the season of 1893 are reported to have served 1,550 cows. It is probable that in each year a number of cows were served in addition to those registered.

The inspection and distribution of bulls under the Kerry Scheme has been carried out by Mr. Butler of Waterville, who reports that a marked improvement will soon be effected by the introduction of so many good bulls, and that in most instances the bulls have been appreciated.

Sheep-breeding.

Last year 151 black-faced and twenty Cheviot rams were purchased in Scotland, and were located in the Counties Donegal and Galway, for crossing with the native sheep.

The rams were lent to selected applicants, two or more frequently combining to obtain the services of one ram for their ewes, and were taken up at the end of the tupping season, the Galway rams being then located with Mr. H. M'Donnell of Letterfrack, who was paid for maintaining them until they were required for the tupping season of 1893.

A few of the Donegal rams were wintered by Mr. Murphy at Ards, and the remainder were maintained on land granted very kindly for the purpose, free of charge, by Mr. Musgrave, of Drumglass House, Belfast, who was also good enough to permit his shepherd, Mr. Watson, to inspect the rams from time to time, and to advise the herd in charge as to their management.

Thirty-one of the rams have died, most of the deaths having occurred amongst those in Donegal. It was expected that a few deaths would occur, as such losses must always be looked for, especially in the case of imported rams, but it was not anticipated that the deaths would be so numerous as they were in Donegal.

Owing to the great number of deaths occurring in the Donegal flock, Mr. Robert Young, one of the Board's Agricultural Instructors, who has had great experience in the management of sheep, was sent to Donegal to advise as to the better management and treatment of the rams. It is considered that the heavy losses sustained were possibly due to insufficiency of range, and unsuitability of pasture; it has therefore been decided to move the Donegal rams to Mayo, where, with the Galway rams, they will be maintained on good sound pasture until required for use again.

Of the 140 rams remaining on hands at the commencement of the tupping season of 1893, 68 were lent to farmers in County Galway, and 65 to farmers in County Donegal for use with their ewes.

The remaining seven were from various causes not in a healthy condition.

The rams appear to have given general satisfaction, and the number of applicants for rams during the last season was much greater than in 1892. The lambs got by the Board's rams are reported to be very much better than those bred from local rams, and to have fetched higher prices in the market.

Improvement of breed of Pigs.

Since the beginning of December, 1892, the Board have sold to residents in the Congested Districts forty-nine boars and thirty-six sows of the large Yorkshire breed at prices varying from £1 to £4, according to age and quality. The purchase money is payable in two or more instalments, the first on receipt of the animal, the others on dates fixed by the Board, about twelve months being allowed between each payment.

Two boars have been located at Knockboy, and remain the property of the Board.

Boars and sows are sold subject to an agreement by which the purchasers are bound to keep the animals for breeding purposes in good health and condition, and to give the services of boars at fees not exceeding two shillings, the usual fee charged by them being one shilling.

Purchasers are not permitted to dispose of either boars or sows without the sanction of the Board.

On the whole the boars and sows distributed have been much approved of, and it is confidently believed that they will effect a very considerable improvement in the breed of pigs in the districts to which they have been allocated.

One lot of six young sows sent to Oughterard district contracted measles or some similar illness either on the journey or after their arrival at Oughterard. One of these sows died, and the others have not thriven satisfactorily. In every such instance fresh sows will be supplied to the purchasers if they desire to take them.

Of the entire number of boars and sows allocated, one boar has been returned to the Board not being approved by the purchaser; one boar has been taken off the purchaser's hands, having proved unsuitable, and one sow died.

It is anticipated that a considerable number of boars and sows will be distributed during the next six months in districts not yet dealt with.

Mr. Richard Barter, of St. Ann's Hill, Blarney, Co. Cork, has very greatly assisted in the carrying out of this scheme by affording the Board the benefit of his advice and assistance in the selection and purchase of swine.

Appendix F., page 38.

A Table in the Appendix gives the counties in which swine have been placed and the number allocated to each county.

Poultry-rearing.

During the year 1893, the distribution of cockerels and pullets has been carried on in a similar manner to that of last year, but the breeds of birds distributed have been limited to Plymouth Rocks and Black Minorcas, as the experience gained by former distributions has shown that these breeds have given the best results. Poultry farms have been increased in number—3 have been established this year in Mayo and 4 in Galway, and 1 in County Cork has been re-stocked with more suitable birds. There are now 14 poultry farms in all: of which 6 are in Donegal; 3 in Mayo; 3 in Galway; 1 in Cork; and 1 in Kerry. The results of those already established have been fairly satisfactory.

Sittings of pure bred eggs have been distributed to owners of poultry in exchange for an equal number of the eggs of common fowl, the Board remunerating the poultry farmer by a payment of 1s. for each sitting of thirteen eggs so distributed. The method of improving poultry by means of such small poultry farms, temporarily established in certain districts, has been found to be much cheaper than that of distributing birds, and it is proposed in future to carry on operations in this manner as much as possible. Rather more than 1,200 cockerels and pullets were distributed during 1893, and most of these were of the Black Minorca breed, the remainder being Plymouth Rocks. All poultry purchased by the Board have been examined and approved by Mr. T. S. Carey, who has acted as the Board's Inspector, and whose assistance in this matter, as well as in the purchase of poultry, has been most valuable, the birds obtained this year being hardier and better adapted for the poor districts in which they were distributed than those sent out on previous occasions: this has been shown by a marked decrease in the percentage of deaths amongst the poultry distributed.

Satisfactory reports have been received as to the marked improvement in eggs and poultry in several districts in which poultry have been distributed by the Board.

Fresh Egg Trade.

The Board having approved of the scheme submitted by Mr. John Lavin of Castlerea, for establishing a fresh egg traffic with the English market, Mr. Lavin has been supplied with thirty-one laying boxes, for which he has taken out a patent, and these he has lent to farmers near Castlerea, from whom the eggs are collected and forwarded daily to London: the scheme having only been in operation for thirteen weeks, it is as yet premature to judge as to its merits. It is hoped that during the coming year, arrangements will be made for establishing a trade in new-laid eggs at one or two places in the Congested Districts, the system to be extended if found to work satisfactorily.

Bee-keeping

In accordance with the scheme approved of by the Board, Mr. Turlough B. O'Bryen visited the Congested Districts in Swinford, Tubbercurry, Claremorris, Castlerea, Glenamaddy, Castlebar, and Boyle Unions for the purpose of affording advice, instruction, and assistance in bee-keeping to small occupiers and others in those districts who were anxious to avail themselves of his services.

Mr. O'Bryen reports that bees could be kept profitably by small occupiers in many portions of the districts he visited, but everywhere he found that the people were entirely unacquainted with improved and economical methods of bee-keeping.

Eventually Mr. O'Bryen selected ten suitable persons, nine of whom resided in Mayo, and one near Tuam in Galway, to whom he supplied swarms of bees and suitable bee-frame hives, and whom he instructed in the proper management of bees. In five of the ten cases mentioned hives and appliances were supplied for the use of schools, the managers of which were of opinion that many of the children attending the schools would take an interest in the bees, with the probable result that hives would be established at their homes.

At a later period Mr. O'Bryen revisited those to whom bees had been supplied, and reports that in eight instances the results were most satisfactory. In the other two instances the swarms had not done well, but the fault was in no degree to be attributed to bad management on the part of the recipients.

The swarms having been supplied rather late in the season all that could be expected was that they should become thoroughly established before winter, and if well wintered good results may be expected next year.

Mr. O'Bryen, or the Irish Bee Keepers' Association, will at any time afford advice or instruction by letter with respect to winter management to any persons to whom swarms were supplied.

Further instruction in the proper management of bees during the honey-gathering season will be afforded at the proper time next year.

The entire expenditure under this vote amounted to about £50, or (say) £5 for each person to whom beehives, swarms, and appliances were supplied and instruction given.

Although the expenditure is large in each case, it is to be remembered that each person instructed and supplied with proper appliances will be able to afford advice and instruction to others in the immediate neighbourhood.

Migration and amalgamation of holdings.

Since the submission of our first annual report, portion of the Ffrench Estate, near Mount Bellew, in the County Galway, was purchased by us in order that we might enlarge the small holdings thereon, with a view to promoting the agricultural and material interests of the tenants. Considerable delay in obtaining possession was caused by the formalities that were necessary at the time, owing to the legal estate in the lands being vested in the Irish Land Commission. But the amending Act of Parliament, which was passed this year, simplified and shortened the procedure very much by enabling two members of the Board, instead of the Land Commission, to hold lands and deal with them as directed by the Board. After getting legal possession of the estate, a further short interval was inevitable before actual possession could be obtained of a pasture or grazing farm, which comprised a considerable portion of the property purchased by the Board. In the month of April, 1893, Mr. George Fottrell was appointed by the Board as their solicitor in the matter, and on the 20th of May possession of the grazing farm was obtained. It was the existence of this farm in immediate proximity to small holdings on the same estate that caused the Board originally to determine to purchase both the large grazing farm and the small holdings in the occupation of judicial tenants, for the purpose of increasing the size of the small holdings. The surveying and re-arrangement of the holdings have been entrusted to Mr. Henry Doran, of Tavrane, Co. Roscommon, and the Board have reason to be most hopeful that the suggestions of Mr. Doran and Mr. Fottrell will be accepted by the tenants, and that the result will at an early date be such as to justify further efforts on the Board's part in a similar direction. Pending a final settlement the Board must abstain from giving full details of the terms of the arrangement, or from appending to this report maps showing the boundaries of the holdings when purchased by the Board and subsequently at the time of re-sale to the tenants under the Land Purchase Acts. It may, however, be stated, as regards the grazing farm, that (exclusive of bog and plantation) it contains 350 statute acres, with a Poor-Law Valuation of £194 a year.

Seventy-seven small holdings were purchased with a yearly valuation of £364, and an area of 861 statute acres. A sum of £7,600 was paid for all the lands in question, but further expenses are being incurred in building new and repairing old houses, in sinking main drains, and in making estate roads and farm fences. As to the entire expenditure involved, the Board will submit a full statement in their annual report following the closing of the transaction. But, meanwhile, we think it right to say that our progress hitherto in this case has been most encouraging. Visits to the estate have been made by Mr. Wrench, Mr. Kennedy, and by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, the last-named having quite recently, in company with Mr. Fottrell and Mr. Doran, gone to the estate to learn the views of the tenants concerned in some of the contemplated alterations.

As soon as the tenants agree to the terms of the Board's redistribution of the lands, new contracts of tenancy are to be entered into, and agreements signed for the purchase of their holdings at prices to be agreed upon. The sale to the tenants of their holdings will be carried out through the Land Commission under the Land Purchase Acts.

It is, of course, evident that this transaction is not an effort on the part of the Board to carry out a scheme for what is technically known as "Migration," a term which in the Act of Parliament involves the removal of people from a congested district to another locality.

While this our first experiment does not involve the transfer of people from long distances, it comprises three distinct methods of enlarging agricultural holdings :—

> In the first place, an enlargement by carving suitable farms out of untenanted lands purchased by the Board, to be given with new houses thereon to neighbouring but not adjoining small holders, who surrender to the Board on certain terms the farms they formerly occupied.
>
> Secondly, an enlargement by giving to small holders land adjoining their own farms, and at the disposal of the Board.
>
> And thirdly, an enlargement by giving a tenant a portion of untenanted land not immediately adjoining his own farm, but connected therewith by an accommodation road—one road of the kind serving many such tenants.

II. SEA FISHERIES.

In our Report last year we called attention to the fact that operations along the north-west, west, and south-west coast of Ireland would be directed towards the development of both the *fresh*-fish and the *cured*-fish trade; and we also mentioned that in the northern half of the west coast a fresh-fish trade is possible at only a few points owing to a deficiency in the means of communication.

Fresh-fish trade.

So far no experiment in the fresh-fish trade has been made by the Board on any considerable scale except in Galway Bay, and in our efforts there we have received from the Midland Great Western Railway Company of Ireland most cordial assistance, by running special trains and by making a siding to the point where fish is put on shore from the steamer. Such railway management is, in our opinion, wise from every point of view. Carrying companies in fixing rates should, we think, recognize the fact that a new industry or trade with conditions and possibilities of future success can be easily discouraged at the start when the hopes and expectations of poor and inexperienced traders, being unreasonably high, are therefore the more sensitive to sudden and unlooked-for reverses. It would, we think, be well if Railway directors and shareholders concerned would inquire closely into schemes for the improvement of the West of Ireland Sea Fisheries, and give, where such schemes are well-devised, the most favourable terms in their power for the carriage of fish to market. Otherwise what might have been a remunerative source of permanent traffic will appear only in a catalogue of struggling or obsolete industries—unless indeed a sufficiently expeditious and cheap alternative mode of conveyance by steamship could be arranged, as appears by no means improbable.

For the starting of a fresh-fish trade a heavy *capital* expenditure is necessary for the purchase of large boats and expensive gear—a boat suitable for mackerel and herring fishing with complete trains of nets costing from £300 to £600 according to size. In the case of most fishermen in Ireland this amount is procured by a loan from the Reproductive or Sea and Coast Fisheries Funds, the terms of repayment by half-yearly instalments being very favourable.

There is also a large expenditure in *working expenses* for the purchase of plant, such as hulks, ice, and boxes, also for labour in icing and packing, for repairs to plant, rent of premises, freight of fish to market and commission to salesmen.

It is evident therefore that fish must be captured in sufficient quantity, and must sell sufficiently well, to defray interest on capital and the amount of working expenses before any commercial profit accrues to the fisherman for the support of himself and his family.

Aran mackerel fishing.

In the season of 1892 after unsuccessful attempts to induce large fishing firms to try mackerel fishing at the Aran Islands, County Galway, it was necessary to pay a bounty of £40 each to some County Wicklow boats to encourage them to undertake the risk of fishing on untried grounds. Owing, however, to their success the same boats returned to fish at the Aran Islands in the spring of 1893 without a bounty or any inducement, except the prospect of profitable fishing, and a promise that their fish would be taken on ordinary commercial terms by Mr. W. W. Harvey, of Cork, the commission agent co-operating with the Board.

Our object in getting the Arklow boats to come to Aran was to prove to the County Galway fishermen that it would be profitable for them to get boats and nets suitable for this kind of fishing, as well as to demonstrate the method in which the undertaking should be carried out. Having regard to the difficulty of introducing new methods into any occupation, especially in remote and primitive regions, the Board are greatly pleased at their success in this undertaking, which is very largely to be attributed to the personal supervision and enthusiastic exertions of the Rev. W. S. Green. In addition to the Arklow boats sixteen boats from Aran and Connemara took part in the Galway Bay mackerel fishery in the spring of 1893, and it is probable that the number will be still further augmented in the spring of 1894. But another most encouraging feature of the Aran mackerel fishery of 1893, the second year of its existence, was that a syndicate of English fish-merchants sent a fleet of boats with an ice-hulk and steam tender to engage in the fishing, entirely apart from the operations of the Board. This venture is regarded by us with great satisfaction, not merely as an indication that the Board had selected a good fishing centre, but also because it was the beginning of competition such as would be likely to ensure the best possible prices to the fishermen; for a combination among buyers is hardly possible at Aran, so long as we continue to guarantee to fishermen selling to our commission agent the actual prices realized at the English markets, less by the cost of ice, labour. freight, and other minor outgoings. The Board hope to give such assistance to the industry for a few years, or until some good co-operative system can be adopted by the fishermen.

The Aran mackerel fishing in 1893 began on the 4th of April, and ended on the 8th of June. During this time twenty-three boats were engaged in supplying fish to the Board's Commission Agent, and their total take was 9,253 boxes of sixty fish each, for which the fishermen received £2,777, being a *net* average of £120 for each boat engaged. A table is printed in the Appendix showing the actual receipts of each boat.

Appendix I, Page 41.

The English syndicate engaged none but large boats with crews of long experience, and therefore, their take was much larger than that of the local boats.

The Aran mackerel fishing cost the Board very much less in 1893 than in 1892. We are making arrangements to continue the fishing on the same system in 1894, but at even less cost.

Cured-fish trade.

White fish.

During the season of 1893, the Board opened a number of fish-curing stations in the Counties Donegal, Mayo, and Galway, for salting and drying cod, ling, saithe, and haddock. Ling were purchased at the rate of from 5*s.* to 6*s.*; codfish from 3*s.* to 4*s.*; and saithe and haddock from 1*s.* to 2*s.* for 13 large-sized fish of each kind respectively. We have sold our cured fish at prices varying from £14 to £20 per ton. As a large quantity of the fish cured at the several stations has not yet been sold, the exact financial result of our operations in this direction during the past year has not been ascertained, but as far as can be estimated, there will be a loss mainly owing to causes which will not exist to the same extent, if at all, during the season of 1894. In the first place we had not any artificial drying-rooms erected to finish off the drying of fish when damp weather came in the autumn, nor was there, owing to necessarily hurried arrangements, sufficient storage provided at some stations. In a few instances also, codfish was purchased from the fishermen at too high a price considering its size and condition; and the mode of cure was at most stations defective to some extent, owing to the necessity of dry-salting instead of pickling some of the fish, on account of the want of a sufficient number of large pickling vats that have since been supplied. The difficulty and expense of carriage by water of dried fish to market has been very great, and for transport, such as it was, opportunities were rare. In this last respect we shall have to encounter difficulties in the coming year also, but there is reason to believe that for the purposes of a dried fish trade we shall be able to make sufficient and satisfactory arrangements for transport during the season of 1894. Experience, moreover, has led to some important changes that will conduce to a more economical working of the stations. For many valuable suggestions we are much indebted to Mr. Alexander Millikin, of Lerwick, Shetland Islands, an officer of the Scotch Fishery Board, who, with the kind permission of his Board, visited our several curing stations while they were in working order in the summer of this year. The Board have also recently engaged the services of Mr. A. T. Duthie, of Aberdeen, a gentleman of much experience in the fish trade, who acts as an Agent and Inspector in addition to Mr. Thomas Shimmin, who has been acting for us for nearly two years in a similar capacity.

The following Table shows the quantity of white fish caught at our stations in 1893 :—

Stations worked directly by the Board.

Name of Station.	Number and kind of Fish Purchased.				Total Number Purchased.
	Ling.	Cod.	Saithe or Glasson.	Haddock.	
Downing's Bay,	1,989	3,380	.	.	5,369
Inishcoo,	572	4,667	12,259	6,019	23,517
Malinbeg,	4,888	16,081	.	.	20,969
Teelin,	7,917	27,417	.	1,001	36,335
Cladnagearagh,	1,963	12,506	.	.	14,469
Inishkea,	169	2,002	78	.	2,249
Dooagh (Achill),	214	15	.	.	229
Totals,	17,712	66,068	12,337	7,020	103,137

The relatively small take of fish at some stations is accounted for by the fact that they were opened late in the season.

In addition to the stations mentioned in the foregoing Table which were managed directly by the Board, with the assistance of Shetland and Scotch fish-curers, other stations were worked independently by the persons mentioned in the following Table, and in these cases the Board provided the buildings, a trained fish-curer, and also gave some facilities for the carriage of dried fish, salt, and other requisites.

Stations worked in conjunction with the Board.

Name of Station.	Name of Manager working with Board.	Number of Cod and Ling Cured.
Bunowen,	Miss Maude Mansfield,	728
Inishboffin,	Cyril Allies, esq., J.P.,	13,416
Inver and Portacloy,	G. J. Ross, of Wick, N.B.,	4,420
	Total,	18,564

In addition to the above number cured at Bunowen Station Miss Mansfield sold a large number of fresh fish; and both she and Mr. Ross cured a considerable quantity of mackerel. In addition to these stations another was taken on similar terms by Mr. J. Penthony O'Kelly, at Ardmore, on the Connemara coast, and active preparations were being made by him for the season's fishing when he lost his life by the sinking of his boat, which struck upon a sunken rock in Kilkerrin Bay. Mr. O'Kelly had much practical experience of fishing off the Cornish coast and elsewhere, and by his sad death the Board and the people of Carna lost a zealous and skilful friend and helper.

During the season of 1894 it is hoped that at least seventeen stations will be actively worked by or in conjunction with the Board for the curing of cod, ling, and saithe, namely at—

1. Ardmalin, County Donegal.
2. Downing's Bay, „
3. Tory Island, „
4. Inishmeane, „
5. Inishcoo, „
6. Malinbeg, „
7. Teelin, „
8. Cladnagearagh, „
9. Porturlin, County Mayo.
10. Portacloy, „
11. Inver (Broadhaven), „
12. Muingcreena, „
13. Inishkea, „
14. Dooagh (Achill), „
15. Bollinglanna,* „
16. Inishboffin, County Galway.
17. Bunowen, „

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* It is probable that only herrings and mackerel will be cured at this station in 1894.

Mackerel and Herring-curing.

In the past year mackerel and herrings were also cured by the Board, but not until rather late in the season. The following Table shows the result:—

Name of Station.	Number and kind of Fish.		Total Number of Fish Purchased.
	Mackerel.	Herrings.	
Downing's Bay, ...	—	97,650	97,650
Inishcoo, ...	—	428,053	428,053
Inishmeane, ...	—	116,911	116,911
Teelin, ...	—	1,764	1,764
Muingcreena, ...	16,545	—	16,545
Inver and Portacloy, ...	32,250	—	32,250
Aran Island, ...	36,704	11,040	47,744
Totals, . . .	85,499	655,418	740,917

At all these stations there was a fair local demand for fresh herrings and, as a rule, fish was sold to the Board's stations only when the local markets were glutted. Herrings were purchased by us from fishermen at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* for 123 fish; and we have sold the pickled fish at rates varying from 18*s.* to 23*s.* per barrel, the fish averaging about 550 to the barrel, and being of excellent quality. As far as sales have gone hitherto, it appears that no loss will be sustained by us in our efforts to establish herring curing as an industry on the West Coast of Ireland, but we hope to be able to speak definitely on this matter when submitting our report for the three months ending the 31st of March, 1894. In the coming season we are arranging that herrings or mackerel shall be cured at the following stations:—

1. Downing's Bay, County Donegal.
2. Tory Island, ,,
3. Inishmeane, ,,
4. Inishcoo, ,,
5. Teelin, ,,
6. Porturlin, County Mayo
7. Portacloy, ,,
8. Inver, ,,
9. Muingcreena, ,,
10. Inishkea, ,,
11. Bollinglanna, ,,
12. Bunowen, County Galway.
13. Aran Islands, ,,

It is possible that at some other places also the curing of herrings and mackerel may be tried. We had not intended to undertake the curing of mackerel, but at the Aran Islands this branch of fishing was taken up for the purpose of instruction, and at three stations on the North Mayo Coast we held out inducements to fish-merchants to start operations at stations where, owing to the difficulty of transport, attempts might not otherwise have been made.

Smoking of Haddies.

The smoking of haddies at Teelin, County Donegal, was a great success so far as the production of "a good article" went, the fish being handed to the curer in many cases actually alive, but on account of the necessity for sending supplies of smoked fish regularly and often to market, we found that a trade could not be remunerative, owing to the cost of carriage, a special vehicle being sometimes necessary. The Donegal Railway Company have, however, recently opened a station at Killybegs, about thirteen miles from Teelin, and it is possible that under the altered conditions we may repeat our experiment.

Board's Steamship.

The Board have so far continued to charter the steamship *Fingal,* which has been incessantly employed throughout the year in the carriage of fish, salt, and other requisites, and also in the inspection of the various fishing stations and proposed sites of piers and boat-slips along the coast. The *Fingal* has also occasionally been of service for transport duty in other branches of the Board's work. She is commanded by Captain Quirk, who possesses an intimate knowledge of the Irish coast, and also of the fish trade.

Galway Bay Steamboat Company.

The payment of an annual subsidy for steamship service in Galway Bay is still made, and the inhabitants of the Aran Islands and South West Connemara derive much advantage from the service, both for sending fish and cattle to market in Galway, and for obtaining supplies of food and necessaries therefrom. Our attention has frequently been attracted to the great need of a similar service at other places along the entire Western Coast; and we hope that steps may gradually be taken for providing regular steamboat communication between many points on the coast where railway extension can scarcely be hoped for.

Net-mending

In different localities in Galway, Mayo, and Donegal, instruction has been given in net-mending, and, as net-fishing extends, the Board will, where necessary, instruct children in the best method of mending nets. Arrangements have also been made for the barking of nets at Aran Islands and Inishcoo. At the schools established on the Aran Islands by us, in conjunction with the Board of National Education, about 80 boys and girls have been trained in net-mending, and, after the hours of instruction, the more advanced pupils have been allowed the use of the room to work, under the superintendence of the teacher, at mending nets for the fishermen, who pay for the repairs done. There was much employment of this description for a long time after the end of the fishing season. Progress has been so satisfactory that now the children are employed in "mounting" for the coming season nets obtained in the raw state from the factories, thus saving for the local fishermen the money that hitherto went across the Channel in payment for mounting and barking the nets.

Fishery Instruction.

By means of the two boats placed at the disposal of the Board by Miss Skerritt, fishing instruction afloat was given to boys from Connemara and the south island of Aran. Some of the boys thus trained in 1892 were able to go as skippers of boats, which were fitted out for the first time this year, and thus to spread the knowledge they had acquired. In 1892 about 18, and in 1893 over 100 new hands were brought into the spring mackerel fishing.

Attempts were made to instruct some youths in deep sea line fishing by means of a smack purchased and fitted out by the Board, and a more extended effort in this direction has been determined on. It must, however, be remembered that on some portions of the coast, even where it is most needed, instruction will be slow in consequence of the men being only boatmen, and not sailors. Where youths have been brought up to sail trading "hookers" half the knowledge required already exists.

Deep-sea fishing is under existing conditions and with present habits of life, only practicable at places where there are good natural harbours; for it is not yet possible, except in rare instances, to induce West of Ireland fishermen to fish away from home. Fishing in open boats or in canvas *curraghs* or canoes will probably continue for a very long time to be the kind of fishing most resorted to along the western coast of Ireland, and the inshore fisheries could not otherwise be fully availed of, as is known to those possessing practical experience of the coast.

Instruction has also been largely given in the various processes of fish-curing, practically exhibited by trained fish-curers from the Shetland Islands, the North of Scotland, the East of England, the South of Ireland, and Norway, one such fish-curer being attached to each curing station. The persons instructed are chiefly boys, women, and girls, but some few men were taught who for various reasons did not go out to fish. The services of all under instruction were utilized in the curing stations, wages being paid to them at a fixed rate per hour according to the kind of work and the skill of the worker. At the Board's curing stations a sum of about £730 was paid to 340 workers during the year 1893. It may be stated that the workers have given general satisfaction as regards conduct and industry. In this department it is the object of the Board that no unnecessary employment by way of "relief" or otherwise should be given. Our aim is to keep expenditure within strictly commercial limits, so that if external enterprise or local co-operation were to take our place, it would be found that fishermen are accustomed to receive a fair price and no more for their fish, and that workers have been trained and have become accustomed to give a fair hour's work for a fair hour's pay. Employment at fish-curing stations must be either by task-work or by payment *per* hour, owing to the fact that work is intermittent, depending during the pickling and cleaning stages on the arrival of boats and the quantity of fish caught, and in the drying stages on the state of the weather.

Another method of instruction was successfully tried by sending in charge of Mr. J. A. Nolan, of Belmullet, about a dozen fishermen residing in primitive fishing villages in the county Mayo, to spend a few weeks at the Teelin station, county Donegal, which is managed by Mr. Arthur Walker, a veteran local expert in fish-curing. The fishing at Teelin was very brisk while the Mayo men were there, and every day they either went out in the boats to fish, or received instruction in fish-curing on shore. On their return to Mayo two of them had become so expert that they were placed in responsible positions in curing stations in their own county, and, in the case of all, the instruction they received and their practical experience of brisk steady fishing were most useful.

Two men from the Aran Islands and one from Bunowen, in Connemara, were taken south in the "Fingal," so that they might see the mackerel curing-stations in Kerry and the west of the Co. Cork. Father Lawlor, P.P., of Killorglin, Co. Kerry, is also obtaining the services of a trained skipper for a boat which is being fitted out for giving instruction in mackerel fishing.

Fishery Loan Funds.

At the very beginning of this report we mentioned the amounts that had been transferred to us on the 1st of June, 1893, at foot of the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund, and of the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund. Of the total amount of £87,267 14*s.* 2*d.*, so transferred to us by the Board of Works, a sum of £1,315 11*s.* is in respect of loan instalments overdue for six or more years, while arrears due for less than six years amount to £6,993 13*s.* 8*d.*, the total of arrears due being £8,309 4*s.* 8*d.* A summarised schedule of such arrears is appended to this report, and the Board are taking vigorous steps for the collection of these very large arrears that have been handed over to them.

Appendix J. Page 42.

Since the Funds came into our hands on the 1st of June, 1893, we received 315 applications for loans, in respect of which we granted 111 loans amounting to £2,847 4*s.* 4*d.*, leaving 118 applications still under investigation. In the remaining 87 cases the applications were either refused or postponed, the latter course being adopted in about 50 cases in the counties of Mayo and Galway, owing to the fact that an exceedingly large proportion of the borrowers in some districts are so heavily in arrear in repaying former loans, that it has been thought expedient to let fishermen learn that the issue of further loans depends upon the manner in which obligations are regarded and met in each neighbourhood.

A schedule will be found in the Appendix giving a summary of all transactions under the Fishery Loan Funds.

Appendix K. Page 44.

Loans made out of these Funds are secured either by mortgages on boats and by promissory notes given by the borrowers and their sureties, or in the case of small loans by promissory notes only.

But in some few exceptional cases the Board gave lines and hooks or nets to fishermen in the neighbourhood of curing-stations, upon their signing a consent that the manager of the curing-station should retain, in payment for the fishing-gear, a percentage of the value of the fish sold by them at the station. The value of the gear so issued was £221.

Murrisk Loan Fund.

We have already referred to the Murrisk Reproductive Loan Fund, which is limited in its application to an area of a few townlands in the neighbourhood of Murrisk, a village on the shore of Clew Bay, at the foot of Croaghpatrick, in the county of Mayo. So far six applications have been received, of which five have been granted, involving loans amounting to £235 10*s.*, while one application still remains undisposed of. The Board are making arrangements for lending to the Local Committee at Murrisk a fully-equipped trawling smack, with an experienced skipper, in order that local fishermen may be trained to the use of fishing gear suited to their locality; four-fifths of the value of the fish caught is to be retained by the Local Committee, and one-fifth is to be paid to the Board towards the expense of the skipper's wages, and the maintenance of the boat and gear. The Local Committee working with the Board is composed of the following:—

Rev. B. M'Dermott, Adm., Westport.
Mr. P. J. Kelly, Chairman, Westport Board of Guardians.
Mr. William O'Brien, M.P.
Mr. Francis Garvey, Murrisk.
Mr. A. M. O'Malley, J.P., Westport Quay, and
Mr. Owen Campbell, Murrisk, with
Mr. P. J. Doris, as Honorary Secretary.

Most of the sum of £235 10*s.* that was advanced out of the Murrisk Reproductive Loan Fund has been expended in the purchase of two small decked boats and gear for trawling in Clew Bay. These boats were built by Mr. John O'Donnell, boatbuilder, of Galway, and they are now awaiting the final certificate of the Inspecting Officer of the Board of Trade before being brought round to Murrisk to start fishing. We trust that the praiseworthy efforts of this Local Committee will attain the success they deserve.

III. INDUSTRIES.

Foxford and Ballaghaderin Factories.

It was mentioned in our last report that a sum of £7,000 had been lent to the Foxford Woollen Factory, and a sum of £3,000 to the Ballaghaderin Knitting and Under-clothing Factory. The repayment instalments that have since fallen due have been punctually paid. During the past year these factories have been visited by most of the members of the Board, and they were much pleased with the progress made, and with the kind of goods that they saw in process of manufacture. At Foxford, however, a serious difficulty arose with respect to the water power by which the factory is worked, it being contended that the mode of taking the supply for the factory was injurious to fishery and landed riparian interests. The mediation of this Board was accepted by those concerned, and a plan, which was devised by Mr. Robert Manning, C.E., was satisfactory to all concerned. The works were most successfully carried out at a cost of about £780, under the direction of Mr. Max Green, C.E.; and the Board decided to defray this amount, having regard to the heavy expenditure already incurred by the promoters of this promising industrial undertaking.

During the early part of 1893, the question of making capitation grants to the Foxford and Ballaghaderin Factories frequently arose, but the complicated arrangements for a scheme for Capitation Grants were not completed until this present month of December, 1893. In the month of April last the Board decided that a sum of £1,500 should be paid to the Foxford Factory and a sum of £500 to the Ballaghaderin Factory, in consideration of the valuable services rendered by the Sisters of Charity in developing woollen industries, and in providing technical instruction for a large number of children.

The arrangements for the payment of Capitation Grants to both Foxford and Ballaghaderin Factories have just been concluded. A formal agreement, which has been drawn up, awaits execution, and the following are the principal conditions that have been agreed to by the Board, and the Sisters of Charity as regards the Foxford Institution.

(1.) The owners of the factory are for three years to maintain an efficient technical school in connection with the factory, and give instruction in the manufacture of woollen goods, hosiery, ready-made clothing, and in domestic-service training, or such other industry or occupation as may be approved of by the Board.

(2.) The owners covenant to maintain the factory during such period in efficient working order.

(3.) The Board agree to allocate a sum not exceeding £4,000, to be paid in twelve quarterly grants not exceeding £333 6*s.* 8*d.* each, the grants to begin to accrue on the 1st of January, 1894. Payment is to be contingent upon the satisfactory condition of the woollen mill, and upon the giving of such instruction in the technical school as shall meet with the approval of the Board.

(4.) The full capitation grant of £333 6*s.* 8*d.* is calculated upon a standard attendance of 100 pupils at the technical school; and, in the event of there being a less number receiving instruction, a sum of £3 6*s.* 8*d.* shall be deducted from the quarterly grant for each pupil below the standard number of 100.

(5.) The owners agree to keep such attendance rolls and time books as the Board prescribe, and members of the Board or any person appointed by them may inspect and examine the pupils.

(6.) The Manager is to keep such accounts of receipts and payments, with statements as to cost of production and other matters, as the Board may from time to time require; and the owners agree to the auditing of their accounts by the Board, the Auditor to be at liberty to examine the books of account and other books prescribed.

A similar agreement has been drawn up in the case of the Ballaghaderin Factory where the making of shirts and hosiery is taught, except that the capitation grant is half of that fixed for the Foxford Factory while the standard number of pupils is the same.

Mr. George Thomson, of Huddersfield, with very great kindness, agreed to visit the Foxford and Ballaghaderin Factories for the purpose of giving the Board the benefit of his opinion as to the undertaking, with any suggestions that might occur to him for the improvement of the factories from a commercial point of view. Mr. Thomson says:—"I was much interested and agreeably " surprised with my visit to Foxford. I found already in good " working order a manufactory established on what I consider to " be fairly up-to-date principles of manufacture, engaged in the " production of goods for which there is a large demand."

Mr. Thomson then made numerous valuable observations as to the future management of the factories; and the owners received his suggestions most gratefully.

Irish Industries Association.

Some important, practical, and far-reaching suggestions were made to the Board in July last by the Countess of Aberdeen, President of the Irish Industries Association, with a view to the development of Irish Home Industries. The Board approved generally of Lady Aberdeen's proposals, subject to the production of the details of the scheme. The officials of the Board and of the Association are at present conferring with a view to the production of a detailed scheme for giving effect to the general resolution of the Board, and it would, therefore, perhaps, be premature to make any further statements on the subject at present.

Knitting.

The Board have made a yearly grant of £52 to provide a teacher in knitting at Carraroe in Connemara; and arrangements are being made for introducing knitting machines into a district in the County Donegal.

Shirt-making.

A sum of £50 has been paid for the instruction of girls at Ballyshannon, County Donegal, in the use of the sewing machine, to fit them for employment as shirt-makers.

Carpentry.

At Carna, in Connemara, a sum of £4 yearly is paid to the National School teacher for giving instruction to a class of boys in carpentry.

General Technical Instruction.

The Rev. Denis O'Hara, P.P., has recently submitted a scheme for affording technical instruction in the Parish of Kiltimagh in the County Mayo. His proposals have been approved of on the whole, and arrangements are now being made for the carrying out of his suggestions, as far as practicable.

Butter-making.

In our last report we referred to the starting of the Skibbereen Creamery, and early this year we advanced a sum of £400, secured by a mortgage on the premises and machinery, with covenants as to the management and keeping of accounts.

We have also intimated our willingness to make loans on similar terms, to five Creameries on their being started upon certain lines, at localities that have been fixed upon in the County Donegal.

IV. WORKS.

The Board have, with the approval of the Treasury, allocated a sum of £50,000 out of the Fishery Loan Funds, to be expended in the construction of piers, boat slips, causeways, roads, bridges, and other miscellaneous engineering works. We append lists of works that we hope to execute, classifying the works under three heads— Appendix L., &c. page 45.

1. Roads and bridges;
2. Marine works; and
3. Miscellaneous works.

The last schedule in the Appendix further mentions works that are favourably regarded by the Board, but not yet finally approved of. Page 49.

In addition to the sum of £50,000 above referred to, we are also expending a relatively small amount of our ordinary income upon works, as appears from returns given in the Appendix. Appendix B, Page 35.

So far, however, our actual expenditure upon engineering works has not been large; but a reference to the list of proposed works in the Appendix shows that, having regard to the narrow limits of our financial resources, we are incurring heavy responsibilities. Page 48. Yet it may be stated, without the least exaggeration, that for every thousand pounds we are about to expend, one hundred thousand pounds would be needed if we were to construct all the works that we are vigorously and influentially pressed to undertake.

We have already decided to spend on Estimated cost of works.

Road and Bridges, ...	£26,675
Marine Works, ...	£11,034
Miscellaneous Works, . . .	£1,166
Total, ...	£38,875

In the list of works in the Appendix will be found details about the locality, description, and cost of each work, and, in addition to these works for which estimates have been obtained, there is a schedule of useful works as to which we have not yet obtained any accurate idea of the expenditure that would be involved in their construction. Further, we have offered contributions amounting to £5,962, provided that the rest of the cost of some piers be raised locally. Page 45.

Our general practice with regard to the making of roads and bridges is to proceed under the Grand Jury Laws, getting from the cess-payers and the Grand Jury a nominal presentment to secure the after-maintenance of the works presented for. The Board then employ contractors in the usual way, and the work, which is supervised by our engineers, must be approved of by the County Surveyor. Roads and Bridges.

Marine Works. In the case of Marine works the system of employing contractors was considered undesirable where numerous small works at different points of the coast are to be undertaken and carefully supervised at the same time. The Board appointed as their Marine Engineer the Honorable R. C. Parsons, and by his advice all important piers and other marine works are to be constructed departmentally without employing any contractor. In the opinion of Mr. Parsons, to which the Board assent, the work, mainly of concrete, will be of better quality; and at the same time he thinks that the departmental system of construction will be more economical.

Arterial Drainage. Among other projects the Board hope to undertake are some arterial drainage schemes, but the procedure in such cases will be involved and expensive, because District Drainage Boards must be formed for the purpose, as we are not empowered to directly undertake drainage works even if, as would be most improbable, all persons interested were to consent to such a course.

Mr. J. M. Ross Todd has been appointed our Solicitor in connection with Engineering undertakings and the Fishery Loan Funds.

CHANGES IN THE BOARD.

In the present month Sir David Harrel was gazetted to be Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, and he therefore replaces Sir West Ridgeway as an *ex-officio* member of the Board in the absence of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant. During the first year of the Board's existence Sir West Ridgeway attended our meetings regularly, and he invariably took the most lively and kindly interest in our proceedings.

CHANGES IN THE OFFICIAL STAFF.

Owing to the completion of most of the preliminary local inquiries, the Board dispensed with the temporary services of three Inspectors, Mr. James Butler, of Waterville; Mr. Redmond Roche, Assistant Land Commissioner; and Major Robert Ruttledge-Fair, Local Government Inspector, from all of whom, especially the last-named, very great assistance was obtained by us. Mr. F. G. Townsend Gahan, C.E., Mr. Henry Doran, and Major Gaskell continue to act as Inspectors under the Board.

ACCOUNTS OF BOARD'S RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Detailed statements of the Board's receipts and expenditure to the end of 1893 will be found in the Appendix. Appendix A. Appendix B. Pp. 34, 35.

We have the honour to be
Your Excellency's faithful servants

JOHN MORLEY.
DAVID HARREL.
THOMAS P. CAIRNES.
CHARLES KENNEDY.
✠ PATRICK O'DONNELL.
HORACE PLUNKETT.
JAMES H. TUKE.
FREDERICK WRENCH.
A. J. BALFOUR.
W. S. GREEN. } *Temporary Members.*
WILLIAM PEACOCKE
MAJOR R.E.

Dated this 30th day of December, 1893.

WILLIAM L. MICKS, *Secretary,*
23, Rutland-square, Dublin.

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LIST OF APPENDICES.

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APPENDIX A.

ACCOUNT of actual RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS from the 1st April, 1892, to the 31st March, 1893, as furnished to the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	PAYMENTS.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance on 31st March, 1892, .	12,929 12 4	Agriculture — Grants and other Expenditure, . .	13,403 10 3
Interest on Church Surplus Grant, ...	41,250 0 0	Fisheries—Loans, . . .	330 0 0
		" Grants and other Expenditure, ...	9,331 4 5
Interest on Securities and Bank Deposits, . . .	112 11 10	Industries—Loans, . . .	10,400 0 0
Donations, ...	2,750 0 0	" Grants and other Expenditure, ...	2,009 4 3
Agriculture — Miscellaneous Receipts, ...	698 12 3	Piers, Roads, Bridges, &c.—Grants and other Expenditure, ...	2,493 0 2
Fisheries—Miscellaneous Receipts, ...	624 4 11	Amalgamation of Holdings, .	7,600 0 0
		Local Inquiries, . . .	4,698 15 0
		Balance on 31st March, 1893, .	8,099 7 3
TOTAL, . .	£58,365 1 4	TOTAL, . .	£58,365 1 4

WILLIAM L. MICKS,

Accounting Officer.

APPENDIX B.

RETURN showing approximately RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st December, 1893.

RECEIPTS.	Approximate Total to 31st December, 1893.	PAYMENTS.	Approximate Total to 31st December, 1893.
	£		£
MISCELLANEOUS FUND—		MISCELLANEOUS FUND—	
Interest on Church Surplus Grant,	88,777	Agriculture—Scheme for improving the Breed of Horses,	12,491
Donation from Irish Distress Fund,	2,500	Scheme for improving the Breed of Cattle,	3,879
Interest on Securities and Bank Deposits,	176	Scheme for improving the Breed of Poultry,	711
Agriculture—Fees, &c., received under the Scheme for improving the Breed of Horses,	902	Scheme for improving the Breed of Sheep,	917
Repayments received under the Scheme for improving the Breed of Cattle,	851	Scheme for improving the Breed of Swine,	408
Repayments received under the Scheme for improving the Breed of Swine,	76	Forestry operations at Knockboy, Kiltimagh, and Bohola,	4,023
Rents received from Ffrench Estate,	532	Stud Farm,	3,618
Miscellaneous Receipts,	21	Example Holdings,	564
Fisheries—Sale of Cured Fish,	1,583	Officers' Salaries and Travelling Expenses,	486
Repayments for Fishing Gear supplied to Fishermen,	270	Miscellaneous,	208
Net Mending—Moiety of Teacher's Salary received from National Education Board,	65	Amalgamation of Holdings—Purchase Money and Expenditure,	8,075
Repayments on Loans for Fishery purposes (Principal and Interest),	31	Fisheries—Development of Fresh Fish trade in Mackerel and Herrings,	2,350
Miscellaneous Receipts,	246	Instruction in Fishing and Net Mending,	2,381
Repayments on Loans for Industrial purposes (Principal and Interest),	738	Curing of Cod, Ling, Saithe, Haddies, Herrings, and Mackerel,	8,413
IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND—		Nets, Gear, and Boats supplied to local Fishermen,	1,487
Cash transferred by Commissioners of Public Works,	2,747	Subsidy to Galway Bay Steamboat Co.,	1,592
Repayments of Loans (Principal and Interest),	3,169	Hire of Steamer to superintend the Board's Fishing operations,	3,236
Dividends on Consols,	590	Officers' Salaries and Travelling Expenses,	695
Stamps received from Borrowers,	6	Miscellaneous,	769
SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND—		Loans,	400
Cash transferred by Commissioners of Public Works,	4,115	Industries—Grants,	3,365
Repayments of Loans (Principal and Interest),	1,913	Loans,	10,400
Dividends on Consols,	30	Local Inquiries and Inspections,	6,533
MURRISK REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND—		Piers, Roads, Bridges, &c., Grants—Expenditure on Works,	5,752
Donations received per Wm. O'Brien, Esq., M.P.,	250	IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND—	
		Piers, Roads, Bridges, &c., Grants—Expenditure on Works,	1,336
		Fisheries—Loans for Fishing purposes,	1,445
		Grants,	13
		SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND—	
		Piers, Roads, Bridges, &c., Grants—Expenditure on Works,	2,370
		Fisheries—Loans for Fishing purposes,	366
		MURRISK REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND—	
		Loans for Fishing purposes,	117
TOTAL,	£109,588	TOTAL,	£88,400

APPENDIX C.

ESTIMATE for EXPENDITURE of INCOME in 1893–94, as approved by TREASURY.

23, Rutland Square, Dublin,
18th May, 1893.

ESTIMATE FOR YEAR 1893–94.

SIR,—I am directed by the Congested Districts Board for Ireland, in pursuance of Section 40, Sub-section 6, of the Act 54 & 55 Vic., ch. 48, to submit, for the approval of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, a statement of their estimated expenditure of their income for the year 1893–94, and of the unexpended balance of £6,018 7*s.* 8*d.* from the previous year.

The income at the disposal of the Board for the current financial year is therefore £47,268 7*s.* 8*d.* which it is proposed to expend as follows :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Agriculture, ...	15,900	0	0
Fisheries, ...	11,000	0	0
Industries, ...	3,500	0	0
Piers, Roads, Bridges, &c., . .	14,418,	7	8
Local Inquiries and Inspections, . .	2,450	0	0
	£47,268	7	8

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
W L. MICKS.

The Secretary,
Her Majesty's Treasury,
Whitehall,
London, S.W.

APPENDIX D.

STATIONS of STALLIONS in the CONGESTED DISTRICTS during the SEASON of 1893.

County.	Station.	Breed.	Name and Register No. in Stud Book.
Donegal,	Carrigart,	Hackney,	"Lord Go Bang" (1826).
Do.	Dunfanaghy,	do.	"Real Gentleman" (2653).
Do.	Dungloe,	do.	"Zeus" (4101).
Do.	Ardara,	do.	"Lord Tennyson" (4384).
Do.	Carndonagh,	do.	"Earl of Nithsdale" (3557).
Do.	Donegal,	do.	"North Riding" (3173).
Leitrim,	Ballinamore,	do.	"Rokeby" (2249).
Mayo,	Louisburgh,	Welsh Cob,	"Electricity."
Do.	Newport,	Hackney,	"Beau" (1711).
Do.	Achill Sound,	do.	"Callis Fireaway" (1483).
Do.	do.	Welsh Pony,	"Welsh Tommy."
Do.	Belmullet,	Hackney,	"Lord Derwent 2nd" (1034).
Do.	do.	Arab,	"Tirassan."
Do.	Swinford,	Hackney,	"2nd Fireaway" (2066).
Galway,	Oughterard,	Welsh Cob,	"Prince Llewellyn."
Do.	Carraroe,	do.	"Movement."
Do.	Cashel,	Barb,	"Awfully Jolly."
Do.	Ballyconneely,	Welsh Cob,	"Express 4th."
Do.	Letterfrack,	do.	"Sunbeam."
Kerry,	Dingle,	Hackney,	"Highgate Performer" (4309).
Do.	Caherciveen,	do.	"King Fireaway" (3064).
Do.	Kenmare,	do.	"Fashion 3rd" (2984).
Do.	Listowel,	Cleveland Bay,	"Bay Benedict" (1049).
Cork,	Schull,	Hackney,	"Romulus 2nd" (3910).
Do.	Bantry,	do.	"Gay Lad 3rd" (3620).

APPENDIX E.

STATIONS of SPANISH STALLION ASSES in the CONGESTED DISTRICTS during the Season of 1893.

County.	Ass stationed at	Name.
Leitrim, ...	Ballinamore, ...	"Jack."
Roscommon, . .	Frenchpark, ...	"Alphonzo."
„	Loughglynn, ...	"Don Pedro."
Mayo, ...	Foxford, ...	"Cordova."
„	Charlestown, . . .	"Sir Grattan."
„	Swinford, . . .	"Felix."
„	Ballyhaunis, . . .	"Orphan."
„	Kiltimagh, . . .	"Don Quixote."
Kerry, ...	Caherciveen, . . .	"Don Carlos."
Cork, ...	Schull, ...	"Sancho Panza."

APPENDIX F.

TABLE indicating the Counties to which Swine have been allocated and the Number placed in each County.

COUNTY.	BOARS.	SOWS.
Galway, ...	*12	†6
Mayo, ...	‡16	15
Donegal, ...	11	11
Leitrim, ...	3	–
Roscommon, ...	3	..
Kerry, ...	3	4
Cork, ...	3	–
Total, . . .	51	36

* Two of these are located at Knockboy.
† One of these has died.
‡ Two of these have been returned, one not being approved of by purchaser, and the other not being in good health.

APPENDIX G.

DISTRIBUTION OF BULLS (exclusive of Bulls distributed under the Kerry Special Scheme) in 1892–3.

COUNTY.	UNION.	Shorthorn.	Aberdeen Angus.	Galloway.	Red Polled.	Total for Union.	Total for County.
Donegal,	Ballyshannon,	1	–	–	–	1	27
Do.,	Donegal,	2	2	–	–	4	
Do.,	Dunfanaghy,	–	3	–	–	3	
Do.,	Glenties,	2	5	1	–	8	
Do.,	Innishowen,	–	4	2	–	6	
Do.,	Letterkenny,	–	1	–	–	1	
Do.,	Milford,	1	2	–	–	3	
Do.,	Stranorlar,	1	–	–	–	1	
Leitrim,	Ballyshannon,	1	–	–	–	1	6
Do.,	Carrick-on-Shan.,	1	–	–	–	1	
Do.,	Manorhamilton,	2	1	–	–	3	
Do.,	Mohill,	1	–	–	–	1	
Sligo,	Dromore (West),	–	1	–	–	1	6
Do.,	Sligo,	1	–	–	–	1	
Do.,	Tobercurry,	3	–	–	1	4	
Roscommon,	Castlerea,	4	–	–	–	4	4
Mayo,	Ballinrobe,	–	1	–	–	1	36
Do.,	Belmullet,	1	2	–	–	3	
Do.,	Castlebar,	3	–	–	–	3	
Do.,	Claremorris,	3	2	–	–	5	
Do.,	Swinford,	13	1	–	–	14	
Do.,	Westport,	1	7	2	–	10	
Galway,	Ballinrobe,	–	–	1	–	1	21
Do.,	Clifden,	–	1	8	–	9	
Do.,	Galway,	1	–	3	–	4	
Do.,	Oughterard,	–	1	6	–	7	
Kerry,	Dingle,	2	1	–	–	3	9
Do.,	Killarney,	–	–	–	1	1	
Do.,	Listowel,	1	–	–	1	2	
Do.,	Tralee,	2	–	–	1	3	
Cork (West),	Bantry,	2	–	–	–	2	5
Do.,	Schull,	3	–	–	–	3	
	Total Sold,	52	35	23	4	114	114
Located at Knockboy,		–	–	1	–	–	–
„ Aran,		2	–	–	–	–	–
Total Sold and Distributed,		54	35	24	4	117	117

APPENDIX H.

CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD—IMPROVEMENT OF HORSES.

It is proposed to hold a Show of Mares and Foals during the coming Autumn, at

I.—Each Mare or Foal exhibited must be the property of the exhibitor, and must have been in his possession for at least twelve months or from the date of the birth of the foal.

II.—Exhibitors of Mares must produce the Service Order of the Congested Districts Board obtained for the Mare during the Season of 1892 or 1893.

III.—Exhibitors of Foals must produce the Service Order of the Board obtained for the dam during the year 1892.

IV. No person shall be permitted to exhibit a Mare or Foal, the gross valuation of whose Holding exceeds £20, or the valuation of whose buildings exceeds £4.

V. The following prizes will be awarded for each district in which a stallion or stallions were stationed by the Board :—

For the best Mare served by one of the Board's Horses in 1892 or 1893,			£2 0 0
For the 2nd best	do.,	do.,	1 10 0
For the 3rd best	do.,	do.,	1 0 0
For the 4th best	do.,	do.,	0 10 0
For the five best Foals got by one of the Board's Stallions in 1892, five prizes of £1 each, together with a CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.			

The condition of Mares and Foals will be taken into consideration in judging them for prizes.

If the Judges consider that amongst the Filly Foals exhibited there are any showing sufficient merit to be retained as Brood Mares, they may, with the consent of the owners, select any number of such Foals, not exceeding five, to be branded with the Board's brand and registered by the Board.

The owner of the Filly Foal thus branded and registered shall be entitled to a premium of £1, to be paid when the Foal is branded, and to a further sum of £2, to be paid at the expiration of three years from the date of birth, provided that the Filly so branded be produced for inspection and shall be the property of the same owner or of some other farmer resident in the Congested Districts whose gross valuation shall not exceed £20, and the valuation of whose buildings shall not exceed £3 ; the owner of the Filly so branded shall also be entitled to obtain the free service of one of the Board's stallions for the branded Filly, for five consecutive years from the time that the Filly is 2 or 3 years old, if one of the Board's stallions shall be stationed in the district during those years.

Further, the Judges shall have the power to select a limited number of exhibited Mares, if in their opinion of sufficient merit, to be granted free service from any stallion belonging to the Board, and stationed in the district during a period of 5 years, provided that the owner submits the Mare to be branded with the Board's brand, and entered in the Register to be kept by the Board, and provided also that the Mare so branded remains in the hands of the same owner during the period mentioned.

In addition to the above advantages of free service for branded Mares, it is evident that any produce from a branded Mare, selected by the Judges on account of her merit will naturally command a higher price in the market, and thus in time it is believed that the Board's brand will be a distinction much sought for. The Board hope by these means to secure in some degree that the best Mares shall remain with the people, which must gradually have a considerable effect on the quality of the Foals produced, and in consequence on their market value.

APPENDIX I

ARAN SPRING MACKEREL FISHERY, 1893.

NAME OF VESSEL.	Name of Place to which Vessel belongs.	Amount earned.		
		£	s.	d.
Mystical Rose,	Arklow,	304	9	10
Archdeacon,	do.,	237	13	7
Cygnet,	do.,	220	10	4
Shamrock,	do.,	156	2	6
Red Rover,	do.,	148	2	7
St. Veronica,	do.,	304	4	6
Venus,	do.,	199	11	0
Mary Delia,	Clifden,	163	6	4
Eirene,	do.,	113	4	10
Father Tom,	Carna,	39	14	7
Fisher Lad,	do.,	44	6	1
Elizabeth,	do.,	26	19	6
St. Enda,	Aran,	67	13	1
Father O'Donohue,	do.,	108	14	8
M'Laren Smith,	do.,	78	8	9
St. Patrick,	do.,	99	4	3
St. Joseph,	do.,	83	6	10
St. Mary,	Carraroe,	78	6	5
Mermaid,	do.,	92	1	7
Louisa,	Aran,	95	8	9
Mary Anne,	do.,	14	12	4
Breaker,	do.,	15	11	10
Gannet,	Cashel,	85	9	3
	TOTAL,	£2,777	3	5

£120 14*s.* 11*d.* average amount earned by each vessel.

APPENDIX J.

(*a.*) STATEMENT showing the Amount of ARREARS outstanding on FISHERY LOANS, and the Number of Half-yearly Instalments on the 1st June, 1893, the date on which the Books and Securities were transferred to the Congested Districts Board by the Commissioners of Public Works.

IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND.

COUNTY.	Arrears due 6 years and over.		Arrears under 6 years due.		Total Arrears on 1st June, 1893.	
	No. of Instal-ments.	Amount.	No. of Instal-ments.	Amount.	No. of Instal-ments.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Clare,	1	0 12 6	34	68 17 10	35	69 10 4
Cork,	7	77 1 3	59	560 13 9	66	637 15 0
Galway,	326	477 0 5	816	1,842 5 4	1,142	2,319 5 9
Kerry,	22	85 8 1	58	103 18 9	80	189 6 10
Limerick,	—	—	4	8 6 5	4	8 6 5
Mayo,	37	49 18 9	716	963 4 3	753	1,013 3 0
Roscommon,	—	—	1	43 0 3	1	43 0 3
Sligo,	18	38 7 1	65	347 12 7	83	385 19 8
Tipperary,	—	—	1	61 9 6	1	61 9 6
Totals,	411	728 8 1	1,754	3,999 8 8	2,165	4,727 16 9

(*b.*) SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND.

		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Antrim,	4	13 15 0	—	—	4	13 15 0
Clare,	6	8 16 0	—	—	6	8 16 0
Cork,	6	31 8 0	15	525 3 2	21	556 11 2
Donegal,	124	314 3 3	49	152 7 11	173	466 11 2
Down,	—	—	12	136 2 5	12	136 2 5
Dublin,	2	32 0 0	8	76 3 4	10	108 3 4
Galway,	33	97 14 1	180	317 14 11	213	415 9 0
Kerry,	25	76 3 0	—	—	25	76 3 0
Londonderry,	—	—	2	3 17 0	2	3 17 0
Louth,	2	6 15 0	7	215 8 3	9	222 3 3
Mayo,	6	6 8 7	38	64 12 1	44	71 0 8
Waterford,	—	—	21	75 13 11	21	75 13 11
Wicklow,	—	—	22	660 8 9	22	660 8 9
Totals,	208	587 2 11	354	2,227 11 9	562	2,814 14 8

(*c.*) STATEMENT of ARREARS at 1st June, 1893, on LOANS made by the Commissioners of Public Works on behalf of the Congested Districts Board, and for which Accounts had not been opened on that date.

COUNTY.	No. of Half-yearly Instalments.	Amount.
SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND.		£ *s.* *d.*
Donegal, ...	127	238 13 5
IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND.		
Sligo, ...	6	11 0 4
Mayo, ...	120	148 8 11
Galway, ...	132	226 10 7
Kerry, ...	58	106 19 3
Cork, ...	17	35 0 9
Totals, ...	460	766 13 3

SUMMARY of all ARREARS due on the 1st of June, 1893.

—	Arrears Six Years Overdue.		Arrears Under Six Years Due.		Total Arrears on 1st June, 1893.	
	No. of Instal-ments.	Amount.	No. of Instal-ments.	Amount.	No. of Instal-ments.	Amount.
		£ *s.* *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*
Statement (*a*), .	411	728 8 1	1,754	3,999 8 8	2,165	4,727 16 9
Statement (*b*), .	208	587 2 11	354	2,227 11 9	562	2,814 14 8
Statement (*c*), .	—	—	460	766 13 3	460	766 13 3
Totals, . .	619	1,315 11 0	2,568	6,993 13 8	3,187	8,309 4 8

APPENDIX K.

Schedule showing the Number of Applications received for Fishery Loans in the period 1st June, 1893, to 31st December, 1893; the amount applied for; together with the Number and Amount of Loans sanctioned.

County.	Number of Applications received.	Loans sanctioned.		Number of Applications refused or postponed.	Number of Applications being inquired into.
		Number of Applications.	Amount.		
SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND.			£ s. d.		
Donegal, ...	66	25	220 19 4	9	32
IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND.					
Sligo, ...	7	6	130 0 0	.	1
Mayo, ...	123	33	264 0 0	38*	52
Galway, ...	64	15	1,025 0 0	33*	16
Kerry, ...	49	28	775 15 0	7	14
Cork, ...	6	4	196 0 0	.	2
MURRISK REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND.					
Mayo, ...	6	5	235 10 0	.	1
Totals, .	321	116	2,847 4 4	87	118

* Most of these cases were postponed owing to the excessive amount of arrears in certain localities in the county.

APPENDIX L.

LIST OF ROADS AND BRIDGES.

No.	COUNTY.	NAME OF WORK.	Estimated Cost.	Amount of accepted Tender.	OBSERVATIONS.
			£	£	
1	Donegal, .	Redcastle Road	165	165	
2	" .	Cloontiagh Road . . .	170	156	Work in progress.
3	" .	Rosepenna Road . . .	—	—	Tender not yet accepted.
4	" .	Meenformla Road . . .	160	158	
5	" .	Gortnabraade Road . . .	170	170	
6	" .	Meevagh Road	120	120	
7	" .	Glendowan Road . . .	520	475	Work about to be commenced.
8	" .	Cark Road	—	—	Tender not yet accepted.
9	" .	Glassan and Glack Road . .	220	210	Work about to be commenced.
10	" .	Derryconnor Road . . .	—	—	Tender not yet accepted.
11	" .	Knockfola Road	1,410	1,099	Work in progress.
12	" .	Belcruit to Meenbanad Road .	—	—	Tender not yet accepted.
13	" .	Meenbanad to Lough Anure Road.	740	636	Work in progress.
14	" .	Lough Anure to Crolly Bridge Road.	525	400	
15	" .	Croaghnashollog to Cloghbolie Road.	730	700	Work in progress.
16	" .	Cloghbolie to Meenagowan Road.	—	—	Tender not yet accepted.
17	" .	Gweebarra Viaduct and Roads	—	—	Tender not yet accepted.
18	" .	Connection of Cruit Island with Mainland.	—	—	Tender not yet accepted.
19	" .	Russell's Ferry to Maas Road	970	800	
20	" .	Dungloe to Crohyboyle Road .	—	—	Tender not yet accepted.
21	" .	Kiltyfaned Road . . .	860	809	Work in progress.
22	" .	Maghera Road	510	504	Work in progress.
23	" .	Cladnageragh Road	370	359	Work in progress.
24	" .	Lough Derg Road . . .	—	—	Tender not yet accepted.
25	" .	Cashelard Road	200	195	Work about to be commenced.
26	Mayo, .	Conaghra to Knockboha Road	230	230	
27	"	Knockboha to Lacken Road .	—	—	Tender not yet accepted.
28	" .	Porturlin Road	140	139	
29	" .	Porturlin to Shraghatagle Road	160	155	
30	" .	Muingcreena Road . . .	270	229	
31	" .	Tonatoonavally Road . .	160	128	
32	" .	Dooniver Road	45	32	
33	" .	Bunacurry Road . . .	285	249	
34	"	Derrymore Road . . .	185	178	Work about to be commenced.

List of Roads and Bridges—*continued.*

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Estimated Cost.	Amount of accepted Tender.	Observations.
			£	£	
35	Galway,	Derry School to Cappanacreha Road.	260	250	
36	"	Cappanacreha to Owenbrin Road.	410	360	
37	"	Owenbrin River Bridge	—	—	Tender not yet accepted.
38	"	Owenbrin R. to Killateeaun Road.	250	240	
39	"	Killateeaun to Gortmore Road	95	90	
40	"	Gortmore Road and Wharf on Lough Mask.	175	240	
41	"	Ardnagreevagh Road	180	165	
42	"	Cashleen Road	290	270	
43	"	Ardwest Road	120	120	
44	"	Ardmore Road	85	79	
45	"	Moyrus Road	—	—	Tender not yet accepted.
46	"	Letterard Road	—	—	Tender not yet accepted.
47	"	Glinsk Road	—	—	Tender not yet accepted.
48	"	Dooleen Road	240	200	Work in progress.
49	"	Bealadangan Drawbridge and Road.	3,365	3,360	Drawbridge completed. Road in progress.
50	Kerry,	Slea Head Road	365	220	Work in progress.

Summary of Roads and Bridges.

County.	Amount of accepted Tenders up to Date.
	£
DONEGAL,	6,956
MAYO,	1,340
GALWAY,	5,374
KERRY,	220
Total of Roads and Bridges,	13,890

APPENDIX M.

List of Marine Works.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Estimated Cost.	Actual Cost where ascertained.	Observations.
			£	£	
1	Donegal,	Greencastle Harbour,	—	—	Contribution of £500 promised by Board.
2	"	Inishcoo Landing Stage,	33	33	Work completed.
3	"	Cladnageragh Pier,	1,650	—	Work not yet begun.
4	Sligo,	Inishmurray Landing Place,	200	—	Work not yet begun.
5	Mayo,	Muingcreena Boat Slip,	220	—	Work not yet begun.
6	"	Inver Landing Stage,	140	117	Work completed.
7	"	Camport Boat Slip, Landing Place, &c.	840	800	Work not yet begun.
8	Galway,	Clifden Harbour Beacons,	120	—	Work not yet begun.
9	"	Kilkieran Pier, Dredging,	95	75	Work in progress.
10	"	Derrynea Pier and Beacons,	292	265	Work completed.
11	"	Kilmurvy Pier Repairs,	10	9	Work in progress.
12	"	Kilmurvy Quay,	110	—	Work not yet begun.
13	"	Kilronan Pier Dredging,	80	77	Work in progress.
14	Kerry,	Brandon Creek Landing Place,	1,110	1,004	Work in progress.
15	"	Glassabeg—Removal of Rocks from entrance to Creek.	100	—	Work not yet begun.
16	"	Blasket Island—Boat Slip and Breakwater.	384	—	Work in progress.
17	"	Coonanna — Boat Slip and Breakwater.	4,600	—	Work not yet begun.
18	"	Renard Point Pier,	—	—	Contribution of £1,000 promised by Board, provided G. S. & W. Ry. Co. construct Pier, &c.
19	"	Trawaginnaun Boat Slip,	1,000	—	Work not yet begun.
20	"	Portmagee Pier Extension,	—	—	Board will execute this work, provided that half of estimated cost, £1,000, be given by T.C.D., the landlord.
21	"	Cooskenna—Blasting of Rocks,	50	—	Work not yet begun.
22	"	Westcove Quay,	—	—	Board will execute this work, provided that half of estimated cost, £1,125, be given by the landlord.
23	"	Railway Extension to Kenmare Pier.	—	—	Contribution of £3,000 promised by Board, provided G. S. & W. Ry. Co. constructs Railway to Pier.
24	Cork,	Bear Island Boat Slip	—	—	Contribution of £400 promised by Board, provided landlord finishes the work.

Summary of Marine Works.

County.	Estimated Cost.	Contributions offered by Board.
	£	£
DONEGAL, ...	1,683	500
SLIGO, ...	200	—
MAYO, ...	1,200	—
GALWAY, ...	707	—
KERRY, ...	7,244	5,062
CORK, ...	—	400
Total of Marine Works,	11,034	5,962

APPENDIX N.

Summary of Miscellaneous Small Works.

County.	Cost ascertained up to Date.
	£
MAYO, ...	786
GALWAY, ...	380
Total of Miscellaneous Works, . .	1,166

APPENDIX O.

Summary of all Engineering Works approved of.

—	Amount of accepted Tenders or Cost where ascertained, up to Date.
	£
ROADS AND BRIDGES, ...	13,890
MARINE WORKS, ...	2,380
MISCELLANEOUS SMALL WORKS, . .	1,166
TOTAL, ...	17,436

APPENDIX P.

LIST OF WORKS NOT YET FINALLY APPROVED OF.

No.	COUNTY.	NAME OF WORK.	Observations.
1	Donegal,	Magheraroarty Landing Place.	Detailed surveys by Engineer are awaited in some cases, and in others the consents of Owners and Occupiers of Land are being sought for.
2	"	Camusmore Bay Landing Place.	
3	Mayo,	Porturlin Pier Extension.	
4	"	Tallagh Pier Repair.	
5	"	Kildavnet Boat Slip Repair.	
6	"	Bollinglana Breakwater.	
7	"	Carrowmore Pier Improvement.	
8	Galway,	Lough Mask Pier, near Ballinrobe.	
9	"	Inishark Pier Improvement.	
10	"	Ardwest Pier Repair.	
11	"	Cashel Pier Extension.	
12	"	Garrivinagh Quay Extension.	
13	"	Causeway leading to Gorumna.	
14	"	Kilronan Pier Extension.	
15	"	Inisheer Landing Place.	
16	Kerry,	Meenogahane Pier.	
17	"	Scraggane Pier.	
18	"	Darrynane Harbour Marking.	
19	"	Sneem Pier.	
20	Cork,	Garinish Pier.	
21	"	Aghabeg Boat Slip.	
22	"	Balteen Landing Place.	
23	"	Roaring Water Bay Pier.	

WILLIAM L. MICKS,
Secretary.

23, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN,
30*th December*, 1893.

No. 16,487.

DUBLIN CASTLE,
30th December, 1893.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, forwarding for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Second Annual Report of the Congested Districts Board for Ireland.

I am,
SIR,
Your obedient Servant,
W. S. B. KAYE.

The Secretary,
Congested Districts Board,
23, Rutland Square, Dublin.

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BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

CORN PRICES, 1892.

STATISTICAL TABLES

OF

PRICES OF BRITISH CORN IN THE YEAR 1892,

ASCERTAINED UNDER THE CORN RETURNS ACT, 1882;

WITH

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS FOR PREVIOUS YEARS,

AND AN

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1893.

[C.—7059.] *Price* 2½*d.*

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CORN PRICES, 1892.

MEMORANDUM.

THE collection of the Corn Returns having been transferred from the Board of Trade to the Board of Agriculture, by an Order in Council taking effect on the 1st of February 1892, it has been deemed expedient to continue the practice adopted for the last four years, in compliance with a suggestion made before the Select Committee on Corn Averages in 1888, and to lay before Parliament a series of statements respecting the prices of British Corn in the past year, with comparative records of the prices of previous years.

The accompanying tables have therefore been prepared with a view of making more generally accessible the statistics annually collected in England, with reference to the prices of wheat, barley, and oats, under the Corn Returns Act of 1882 and the series of earlier statutes now repealed, which have secured an official record of the average current prices of British grain for a period of more than 120 years. The information furnished on this occasion, although in somewhat different form, is, for the most part, similar to that published in the returns for 1888 to 1891 inclusive, but opportunity has been taken to introduce a separate table carrying back to the year 1771 the series of yearly prices of wheat, barley, and oats, recorded under the system of corn averages then existing.

Previous to the year last mentioned quotations of prices of wheat, known as the "Windsor prices," going back to the middle of the seventeenth century, may be found in the Parliamentary Return (No. 18, 1—3) of 1842. Statutory provision for a local record of average market prices, ascertained half-yearly in London, and in all maritime counties, existed in Great Britain as early as 1685 (1 James II., c. 19). But it was not until 1770 that, by the 10 Geo. III., c. 39, weekly returns were ordered to be locally made, and a central officer, with the title of Receiver, appointed to compile and publish abstracts thereof every week in the London Gazette.

Table VI, of the series now submitted supplies the average prices ascertained under the last quoted statute and certain subsequent Acts, from 1771 to 1820 inclusive.

The methods of collection and compilation underwent some variation during this interval; and, in particular, the representation of markets was considerably extended, and the system of procedure reorganised by an Act passed in 1791 (31 Geo. III. c. 30). From that date returns of the prices of corn, so far as England was concerned, were required from London and 212 other towns set forth in the statute.

The later legislation of 1821 (1 & 2 Geo. IV., c. 87) introduced important changes into the method of ascertaining the official averages. The system of districts and district averages, from which the price for the kingdom had been before computed, was abolished, and the general average price of grain in the markets of the country was thenceforth ascertained by taking account of the aggregate quantities of grain returned as sold in 148 scheduled towns and dividing the total values recorded by these total quantities. From this date, the weekly prices published were practically determined on the same basis as that now employed, and in Table VII. a serial statement is therefore given which shows the aggregate quantities returned as well as average prices, commencing with the year 1821.

Although throughout this period of 72 years the general method of computation has thus been the same, the number of returning markets has from time to time been varied. As indicated in the table, the towns whence returns of transactions were collected varied from 148 in 1821, to 150 in 1827 and 1828,—a considerable substitution of important English towns for smaller Welsh markets taking place in the latter year—while in 1842 the returning towns were increased to 290. This number was retained for 23 years, until the commencement of 1865 when the number was again reduced to 150.

By the Corn Returns Act of 1882 the number of the returning market towns was fixed at not less than 150 nor more than 200, and within these limits discretion was given to vary the towns and reduce or augment their number, from time to time, by Order in Council. This power has been twice used, and, by an Order dated 14th February 1883, 187 towns were declared returning markets, while by a subsequent Order dated 21st March 1890, this list was reduced by the omission of 15 towns and augmented by the addition of 24 new places. The Corn Returns Act of 1882 thus applies to 196 towns at the present time.

With a view of securing the accurate representation of the values recorded with reference to imperial measure, the Act of 1882 furnishes, as some of the earlier Acts also did, a statutory scale of conversion to be employed by the local officers, in all cases where the sale reported is made with reference to weight. This scale prescribes a weight of 60 lbs. as the equivalent of an imperial bushel of wheat, 50 lbs. as the equivalent of an imperial bushel of barley, and 39 lbs. as the equivalent of an imperial bushel of oats. The extent to which conversion is rendered necessary by the use of weight, or of weighed rather than measured bushels, has lately been indicated by a special inquiry made by the Board of Trade in the last year during which the administration of the Corn Returns rested with that Department. In evidence submitted to the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Corn Sales, it was shown by the statements furnished by the Inspectors of Corn Returns that of the total quantity of grain, recorded as sold in the year 1891, only 22 per cent. in the case of wheat and 19 per cent. in the case of oats, but as much as 52 per cent. in the case of barley, was sold by reference to imperial measure alone. In the case of the remainder of the transactions whereon the average prices of corn were based *i.e.,* as to 78 per cent. of the wheat, 81 per cent. of the oats, and 48 per cent. of the barley, it was necessary to make the conversion, required by the 8th Section of the Act of 1882, from the local current quotation by weight or by a weighed measure into the statutory equivalent in imperial bushels.

In the arrangement of the following tables those which are reproductions of the annual, quarterly, and weekly statements in the London Gazette are placed first. The annual declaration of the septennial average price of an imperial bushel, required for the purposes of the tithe rent-charge, forming the first section, the averages for the year 1892 the second, and the quarterly data the third section of Table I.

These are followed by the Gazette statements for each week of 1892 of the average prices with the aggregate quantities on which these prices were based. A summary of the total quantities and average prices at each market is then given, with a statement for counties, showing the local acreage, and giving, in the form heretofore adopted, a county average deduced from the mean of the market averages within the county. Monthly figures are subsequently given for 20 years. These suffice to show the large fluctuations that occur in the quantities returned at different seasons.

Comparative tables are added to the foregoing statistics, as already indicated, giving the reference to former yearly prices; and the series is closed by a final table showing in detail since 1836 the calculations on which the annual fluctuations of tithe rent-charge are based.

Board of Agriculture,
16th May 1893.

TABLES.

TABLE I.

LONDON GAZETTE NOTICES of PRICES for 1892.

a. RETURN stating what has been, during Seven Years ending Christmas Day, 1892, the Average Price of an Imperial Bushel of British Wheat, Barley, and Oats, computed from the Weekly Averages of Corn Returns. (Published in the London Gazette, of 3rd January 1893, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882, and to an Act, passed in the 6th and 7th Years of the Reign of King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for the Commutation of Tithes in England and Wales").

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
4 –	3 4¼	2 3¼

b. THE Average Price of Corn per Bushel (Imperial Measure), in England and Wales, for the Year ended Christmas, 1892. (London Gazette 3rd January 1893.)

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
3 9¼	3 3¼	2 5¾

c. THE Average Price of Corn per Quarter (Imperial Measure), in England and Wales, for the Quarters ended Lady Day, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christmas, 1892. (London Gazette of 29th March 1892, 28th June 1892, 4th October 1892, and 3rd January 1893.)

Period.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Quarter ended Lady Day, 1892 -	33 8	28 5	20 3
" " Midsummer " -	30 11	25 6	21 1
" " Michaelmas " -	29 3	24 3	20 10
" " Christmas " -	27 5	26 5	17 6

TABLE

STATEMENT showing the Quantities and Average Price of British Corn, Wales, as received from the Inspectors and Officers of Excise (Published Weekly in

1892.	Wheat.				Barley.				Oats.			
Received in the Week ended	Quantities.		Average Price.		Quantities.		Average Price.		Quantities.		Average Price.	
	Qrs.	*Bus.*	*s.*	*d.*	*Qrs.*	*Bus*	*s.*	*d.*	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*s.*	*d.*
January 2 -	28,739	6	36	4	71,148	7	29	3	7,348	7	20	10
" 9 -	48,261	5	36	2	106,359	2	20	2	13,396	4	20	6
" 16 -	68,998	3	35	6	146,475	2	29	3	18,675	5	20	7
" 23 -	76,050	6	34	10	150,506	3	29	5	16,083	4	20	4
" 30 -	73,722	1	33	10	120,152	1	28	9	14,792	4	20	3
February 6 -	66,002	0	33	1	112,148	5	28	7	14,239	2	20	2
" 13 -	55,131	2	32	3	92,285	3	28	5	12,911	4	19	8
" 20 -	59,808	7	32	1	85,904	6	28	0	13,905	0	20	0
" 27 -	63,205	0	32	8	82,875	4	27	10	15,462	0	20	1
March 5 -	67,055	2	33	3	67,850	4	27	9	13,492	4	20	5
" 12 -	69,700	3	32	11	57,305	3	27	11	15,023	4	20	2
" 19 -	81,844	2	33	0	53,507	4	27	6	13,629	6	20	6
" 26 -	76,419	2	32	8	45,011	0	27	9	11,639	0	20	4
April - 2 -	59,834	3	32	0	30,795	3	27	8	8,812	1	20	5
" - 9 -	48,469	5	31	4	22,546	0	26	11	6,334	7	20	2
" - 16 -	47,569	6	30	7	16,546	6	26	10	5,470	6	20	7
" - 23 -	39,319	0	30	8	6,880	3	25	11	3,774	7	20	7
" - 30 -	57,354	2	31	3	11,730	2	26	7	4,239	4	21	0
May - 7 -	78,099	4	31	6	9,475	0	25	10	5,700	4	20	7
" - 14 -	84,587	6	31	7	7,441	7	25	2	4,081	6	21	4
" - 21 -	79,520	7	31	6	3,182	2	24	10	4,968	1	21	3
" - 28 -	73,048	1	31	2	3,399	0	25	7	3,332	0	21	8
June - 4 -	63,508	5	30	8	1,950	1	24	6	2,879	7	21	4
" - 11 -	54,364	5	30	5	1,513	4	25	2	1,533	6	21	8
" - 18 -	48,328	1	29	10	733	3	23	8	2,803	5	22	2
" - 25 -	51,017	4	29	6	607	2	23	4	1,673	4	21	10

Imperial Measure, returned as sold at the 196 Market Towns of England and during each of the undermentioned Weeks of the Year 1892.
the London Gazette.)

1892. — Received in the Week ended	Wheat.				Barley.				Oats.			
	Quantities.		Average Price.		Quantities.		Average Price.		Quantities.		Average Price.	
	Qrs.	*Bus.*	*s.*	*d.*	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*s.*	*d*	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*s.*	*d.*
July - 2 -	45,973	6	29	3	806	2	23	4	1,598	4	21	8
,, - 9 -	36,829	6	29	2	815	4	24	4	1,073	2	21	7
,, - 16 -	38,701	4	29	1	237	2	22	4	1,062	4	21	5
,, - 23 -	40,970	7	29	3	237	0	22	10	1,704	1	21	0
,, - 30 -	48,655	1	29	5	546	4	21	1	1,096	0	21	6
August 6 -	53,338	3	29	7	673	2	23	8	1,321	4	21	6
,, 13 -	61,896	1	29	11	466	7	22	9	1,752	0	21	5
,, 20 -	70,673	7	29	7	552	2	24	0	1,752	0	21	9
,, 27 -	52,920	0	29	4	712	6	23	11	1,512	4	21	2
Sept. - 3 -	38,323	3	29	1	953	7	24	2	3,408	5	20	3
,, - 10 -	31,746	4	29	5	963	2	27	8	2,696	5	20	2
,, - 17 -	42,619	2	29	1	6,484	3	27	11	5,398	7	19	4
,, - 24 -	47,268	1	28	4	28,611	1	28	3	10,521	6	18	10
October 1 -	62,355	2	27	10	56,206	6	27	11	13,919	1	18	0
,, - 8 -	63,049	4	27	9	79,441	7	27	11	13,814	2	17	11
,, - 15 -	67,704	0	28	1	113,757	2	27	6	16,783	5	17	8
,, - 22 -	64,760	3	28	7	151,180	7	27	9	14,861	1	17	11
,, - 29 -	69,754	5	28	8	178,346	2	27	9	17,092	1	17	11
Nov. - 5 -	61,433	7	28	9	205,443	4	27	7	15,251	6	17	9
,, - 12 -	59,533	5	28	3	197,806	1	27	4	14,839	0	18	0
,, - 19 -	56,938	1	27	11	191,738	2	26	7	19,630	0	18	0
,, - 26 -	68,216	7	27	5	187,773	5	26	0	20,822	0	17	7
Dec. - 3 -	53,975	4	27	0	180,556	6	25	5	17,521	2	17	2
,, - 10 -	53,117	1	26	10	163,866	7	25	1	16,232	2	17	4
,, - 17 -	54,799	1	26	4	175,280	1	24	6	16,429	5	16	10
,, - 24 -	50,478	3	25	9	161,332	7	24	6	14,787	7	16	10
,, - 31 -	36,885	4	25	8	100,511	4	24	3	9,078	7	16	3
TOTAL -	3,052,879	1	30	3	3,493,634	4	26	2	492,165	7	19	10

RETURN showing the Total Quantities of Wheat, Barley, and Oats Returned
Markets in ENGLAND and WALES in the Year 1892; also, of the
Year at each of the

MARKETS.	Quantities Returned.						Average Price for the Year 1892.					
	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
Middlesex:	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
London	114,035	2	51,235	7	20,941	2	31	10	30	10	20	5
Uxbridge	5,141	6	218	4	360	2	33	3	24	2	20	6
Essex:												
Chelmsford	84,438	5	73,197	6	4,135	5	31	8	27	11	18	8
Colchester	84,778	1	92,778	6	5,017	4	31	5	26	10	19	–
Romford	20,697	5	5,249	6	97	4	32	2	27	2	18	–
Saffron Walden	14,563	6	21,654	5	885	2	29	4	26	4	19	8
Braintree	34,948	7	28,654	4	515	1	30	9	26	9	19	1
Hertfordshire:												
Hertford	20,317	0	10,580	2	402	6	30	–	26	10	19	2
Royston	21,983	3	23,932	7	506	4	30	4	26	10	18	4
Hitchin	22,423	5	37,368	7	3,702	7	30	4	27	–	19	8
Bishop's Stortford.	35,232	0	60,524	5	600	2	29	4	27	1	18	7
Buckinghamshire:												
Aylesbury	7,828	3	2,518	4	683	1	30	2	25	2	21	7
Newport Pagnell	8,045	2	3,280	7	3,273	3	29	10	25	7	19	6
Oxfordshire:												
Oxford	14,212	0	29,987	5	2,782	1	28	10	24	8	19	6
Banbury	23,217	1	15,553	5	4,212	6	29	8	23	6	19	9
Bicester	5,270	5	5,185	7	408	1	28	11	25	8	20	5
Wiltshire:												
Warminster	12,967	3	15,345	6	3,534	1	27	6	24	10	18	10
Devizes	42,079	7	32,438	1	4,900	0	27	1	24	10	19	2
Salisbury	45,793	6	54,173	4	4,673	7	28	–	26	–	18	11
Swindon	9,457	2	7,345	3	420	3	27	2	24	7	19	10
Berkshire:												
Reading	26,623	4	10,929	1	1,615	1	31	2	27	9	20	3
Abingdon	5,245	7	9,265	4	815	1	30	4	26	5	19	1
Didcot	783	4	1,065	4	136	4	30	8	24	9	20	5
Hungerford	13,237	7	8,996	2	2,830	0	27	9	23	4	19	7
Newbury	22,388	1	20,599	4	7,839	4	29	5	23	10	19	2
Wallingford	11,675	6	12,074	6	3,285	3	30	4	28	2	19	7

for the purpose of the Gazette Average Prices in each of the Returning
Average Prices of each of the above kinds of Corn for the same
Returning Markets.

MARKETS. (*Continued.*)	Quantities Returned.						Average Price for the Year 1892.					
	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	Qrs.	*Bus.*	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Surrey:												
Guildford	14,511	7	9,300	2	1,013	0	32	3	29	2	19	11
Farnham	3,653	4	5,391	4	192	4	31	2	28	10	19	9
Kingston	2,200	7	1,031	4	302	7	32	5	28	9	20	5
Croydon	1,820	5	60	0	35	6	29	11	27	9	20	4
Reigate	503	5	nil	-	278	7	29	1	—		22	1
Kent:												
Maidstone	9,374	3	6,187	0	1,434	0	32	6	30	1	18	11
Canterbury	20,487	3	23,502	7	4,897	6	31	10	28	3	18	9
Dartford	196	0	4,298	0	256	0	29	1	31	5	18	2
Ashford	15,425	6	7,020	1	4,953	2	31	5	28	3	18	4
Rochester	3,954	2	1,777	4	25	0	33	7	30	6	20	–
Tunbridge	20	0	nil	-	nil	-	32	–	—		—	
Sandwich	5,201	3	4,268	4	1,715	4	32	6	27	11	18	11
Sussex:												
Chichester	32,836	0	8,757	0	9,528	5	30	6	28	7	18	9
Lewes	11,244	5	7,532	4	2,952	5	30	5	34	10	18	11
Hayward's Heath.	3,793	7	136	0	1,156	0	29	11	24	2	18	11
Brighton	23,765	6	10,857	4	1,965	4	31	–	35	1	20	6
Horsham	7,826	6	760	2	3,731	5	30	6	27	–	19	9
Pulborough	4,545	2	2,371	0	1,019	0	29	2	28	11	18	6
Hants:												
Winchester	24,096	4	9,857	7	3,445	5	28	4	26	10	18	9
Andover	4,125	4	3,833	3	2,369	3	27	1	23	7	18	1
Basingstoke	21,659	0	8,092	4	7,549	5	29	11	25	2	18	9
Fareham	9,154	0	3,605	0	1,522	0	28	8	25	2	18	3
Newport	1,665	2	7,424	7	145	4	30	4	28	2	15	–
Ringwood	2,659	4	606	0	370	7	28	10	25	3	18	10
Southampton	3,103	4	631	4	191	4	30	–	23	3	19	9
Dorsetshire:												
Blandford	8,055	5	7,602	2	2,221	6	28	3	25	4	18	10
Bridport	2,059	4	2,704	4	30	0	29	6	27	–	16	3
Dorchester	13,496	3	23,529	6	502	0	27	11	24	8	18	10
Wareham	464	3	1,817	4	nil	-	28	–	26	–	—	
Wimborne	3,570	0	1,137	3	673	4	27	11	26	8	20	–

(*Continued on the next page.*)

TABLE III. (*continued*).—TOTAL QUANTITIES of WHEAT, BARLEY, and OATS, returned

MARKETS. (*Continued.*)	Quantities Returned.						Average Price for the Year 1892.					
	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	Qrs.	*Bus.*	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Devonshire:												
Plymouth -	720	6	5,385	7	131	2	28	5	23	1	17	8
Totnes - -	2,327	1	4,830	4	199	6	29	2	23	11	17	5
Exeter - -	4,432	2	8,019	1	480	5	30	–	26	11	19	1
Kingsbridge -	5,704	3	10,179	1	175	7	28	3	23	–	18	5
Barnstaple -	1,955	4	2,675	4	466	6	29	11	25	3	16	11
Newton Abbot	1,785	0	2,206	4	47	2	29	6	24	10	20	–
Tiverton - -	485	6	569	1	349	6	28	9	28	10	17	3
Okehampton -	340	3	16	4	16	4	28	11	23	7	20	4
Honiton - -	36	7	1,259	6	502	2	28	1	25	1	18	5
Cornwall:												
Truro - -	6,370	4	2,830	2	1,844	2	29	3	21	3	17	4
Liskeard - -	934	2	479	7	1,860	0	28	9	21	6	18	1
Wadebridge -	730	3	995	5	335	1	28	6	20	4	16	11
Somersetshire:												
Bristol - -	18,830	2	1,889	6	15	4	26	11	25	9	17	5
Taunton - -	9,290	3	6,851	0	51	2	28	6	25	3	16	7
Bridgwater -	4,080	5	2,127	3	89	5	27	10	25	7	16	6
Frome - -	3,118	3	2,147	5	673	4	27	3	24	2	18	–
Bath - -	3,264	6	2,518	2	179	4	27	6	24	7	13	8
Yeovil - -	6,465	3	9,820	1	1,694	1	27	2	24	9	18	10
Monmouthshire:												
Monmouth -	1,098	7	1,219	1	38	2	29	2	24	4	20	6
Chepstow -	2,841	3	4,473	6	299	6	27	5	26	5	17	8
Newport -	6,035	7	71	2	236	6	28	6	24	5	18	–
Gloucestershire:												
Gloucester -	26,527	5	4,258	0	212	3	30	9	24	4	20	1
Cirencester -	22,618	2	18,601	6	3,318	1	28	4	22	11	19	8
Tewkesbury -	3,045	4	170	0	12	4	30	3	24	8	24	–
Cheltenham -	9,254	0	6,474	0	1,181	2	29	7	23	2	20	5

in each of the Returning Markets in England and Wales, in 1892, &c.

MARKETS. (*Continued.*)	Quantities Returned.						Average Price for the Year 1892.					
	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	Qrs.	*Bus.*	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Shropshire:												
Shrewsbury	15,209	2	33,580	1	4,540	1	30	4	26	9	21	7
Bridgnorth	4,710	5	8,118	7	2,249	0	30	7	26	10	21	7
Market Drayton	4,150	5	3,629	2	2,512	7	30	11	25	9	20	3
Ludlow	1,209	1	1,325	2	573	6	31	11	25	–	22	–
Oswestry	6,762	3	7,809	7	258	4	30	8	25	11	22	6
Herefordshire:												
Hereford	11,804	0	13,146	2	434	4	29	7	24	3	18	6
Ross	10,845	7	14,259	0	701	7	29	5	25	8	20	–
Staffordshire:												
Wolverhampton	11,602	5	12,237	0	317	3	31	3	29	2	23	5
Burton-on-Trent	1,869	1	113,129	2	479	4	31	4	30	–	19	10
Stafford	2,233	2	2,725	1	2,851	0	30	8	27	8	21	2
Worcestershire:												
Worcester	19,810	0	4,945	2	1,820	2	30	9	26	7	20	8
Evesham	14,699	1	1,165	7	276	0	30	1	25	9	20	8
Cheshire:												
Chester	11,068	2	2,402	5	1,741	6	31	4	27	1	20	–
Derbyshire:												
Derby	6,144	4	9,873	3	2,221	3	30	11	27	2	20	11
Warwickshire:												
Coventry	16,816	7	8,660	0	5,526	0	30	4	25	8	20	9
Birmingham	27,511	5	603	2	1,051	3	30	6	25	5	19	8
Stratford-on-Avon	19,716	2	22,346	2	34	3	29	6	25	10	19	–
Warwick	20,252	0	3,272	7	960	7	30	–	27	3	21	1
Leicestershire:												
Leicester	33,899	0	9,997	6	9,085	4	30	11	26	7	20	6
Loughborough	8,900	3	6,991	5	3,578	5	31	1	27	6	20	4
Melton Mowbray	3,032	7	3,247	1	2,111	7	29	6	24	5	19	8
Rutland:												
Oakham	354	3	469	5	59	1	27	7	23	2	17	7

(*Continued on the next page.*)

Table III. (*continued*).—Total Quantities of Wheat, Barley, and Oats returned

MARKETS. (*Continued.*)	Quantities Returned.						Average Price for the Year 1892.					
	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
Northamptonshire:	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Northampton	56,373	4	63,911	5	3,706	0	30	8	26	1	20	4
Peterborough	56,351	4	42,923	3	15,509	4	29	2	26	8	19	1
Kettering	5,995	0	7,482	5	714	7	29	5	26	9	19	3
Daventry	192	3	135	1	105	2	29	6	22	7	20	-
Bedfordshire:												
Bedford	39,684	2	39,233	4	1,315	5	29	10	27	6	19	1
Luton	13.733	3	12,652	3	3,471	1	29	6	25	1	19	4
Huntingdonshire:												
Huntingdon	597	6	nil	-	nil	-	27	4	—		—	
St. Ives	53,832	1	32,444	5	6,788	7	29	8	26	–	19	1
St. Neots	26,182	4	23,002	2	1,488	5	29	11	27	3	19	–
Cambridgeshire:												
Cambridge	73,979	4	55,653	5	2,500	7	30	3	26	8	18	10
Ely	49,748	0	8,114	5	7,479	1	28	10	24	2	17	8
Wisbech	40,087	1	5,608	5	19,437	2	29	3	23	3	18	8
Suffolk:												
Ipswich	58,342	1	88,272	5	727	1	31	4	28	5	19	8
Woodbridge	7,501	3	19,523	7	25	0	32	7	28	–	22	–
Sudbury	29,884	4	48,014	4	963	4	31	3	27	9	19	9
Hadleigh	3,220	6	6,633	3	465	3	30	10	27	5	20	4
Stowmarket	9,093	4	16,581	5	nil	-	31	1	27	9	—	
Bury St. Edmunds.	73,410	2	109,364	5	4,413	3	30	6	27	8	20	1
Beccles	16,156	5	29,609	2	584	3	30	8	28	10	19	–
Bungay	1,968	4	8,001	3	32	2	30	10	28	4	19	6
Halesworth	10,334	6	16,877	0	155	2	31	8	28	8	19	–
Framlingham	5,060	1	9,861	5	93	4	31	4	27	3	19	–
Eye	3,512	0	10,950	4	26	5	30	–	28	10	19	6
Saxmundham	5,184	1	16,910	0	467	5	32	–	27	9	18	11
Haverhill	10,290	1	11,169	5	98	1	29	9	26	9	20	2

in each of the Returning Markets in England and Wales, in 1892, &c.

MARKETS. (*Continued.*)	Quantities Returned.						Average Price for the Year 1892.					
	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
Norfolk:	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Norwich	142,027	3	224,345	5	5,720	4	30	6	26	6	19	11
Yarmouth	28,723	4	32,343	5	1,054	4	31	1	27	8	19	6
Lynn	98,302	6	169,317	5	13,196	4	29	7	26	–	19	1
Watton	2,438	2	6,168	6	201	4	29	6	25	9	19	2
Diss	13,023	7	26,419	4	392	3	30	4	28	3	20	4
East Dereham	14,684	5	49,400	5	820	7	29	5	27	4	19	3
Harleston	7,277	7	11,370	0	nil	-	31	3	28	2	—	
Holt	3,976	5	5,779	1	824	0	30	6	25	6	19	6
Fakenham	32,655	3	52,853	7	893	5	29	8	25	6	19	2
North Walsham	5,617	3	2,894	2	698	3	30	2	23	10	18	9
Lincolnshire:												
Lincoln	83,879	0	231,819	3	19,007	7	30	6	27	7	19	6
Gainsborough	15,064	5	13,127	7	1,278	4	31	–	27	1	19	7
Brigg	15,124	7	42,880	5	1,962	1	30	8	27	–	17	9
Louth	25,704	7	34,393	3	6,405	5	29	5	25	3	18	3
Boston	50,999	2	18,285	1	7,248	1	29	5	24	9	19	3
Sleaford	29,506	3	39,056	6	3,140	0	30	–	27	4	18	6
Stamford	25,046	0	58,348	5	4,686	2	29	10	28	6	19	6
Spalding	52,093	4	9,376	3	15,277	7	29	4	24	2	19	7
Grantham	35,098	4	61,113	1	3,410	4	30	2	26	11	19	8
Nottinghamshire:												
Nottingham	45,185	1	9,555	5	5,453	7	30	9	26	8	19	6
Newark	10,394	6	82,653	7	1,182	0	30	11	28	2	18	7
Mansfield	3,753	7	5,655	2	3,068	2	30	9	26	7	19	5
Worksop	3,587	5	24,393	6	1,664	3	31	5	28	3	19	3
Retford	7,952	6	3,023	2	725	7	31	1	27	–	19	4
Lancashire:												
Preston	957	6	nil	-	14	3	32	–	—		19	8
Warrington	174	0	2,856	6	1,210	1	28	6	28	3	19	8
Manchester	7,344	6	135	7	1,233	4	33	2	25	2	19	8
Garstang	1,026	7	121	2	203	5	30	11	25	2	17	–

(*Continued on the next page.*)

TABLE III. (*continued*).—TOTAL QUANTITIES of WHEAT, BARLEY, and OATS returned

MARKETS. (*Continued.*)	Quantities Returned.						Average Price for the Year 1892.					
	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
Westmorland:	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*Qrs*	*Bus.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Kendal	16	2	864	4	552	1	35	3	27	10	21	8
Cumberland:												
Carlisle	442	2	266	1	8,695	1	31	2	26	7	21	9
Penrith	97	1	514	0	5,878	3	35	6	29	1	22	5
Egremont	nil	-	1	7	65	0	—		32	-	25	7
Northumberland:												
Newcastle-on-Tyne	31,711	3	4,820	1	3,233	0	31	10	25	1	22	5
Alnwick	1,155	3	10,973	0	872	1	32	6	24	10	22	3
Berwick	10,487	4	105,514	2	24,386	1	30	6	24	8	22	5
Durham:												
Stockton	8,308	2	15,176	3	193	5	31	11	24	10	20	-
Darlington	2,820	3	1,988	4	nil	-	33	10	27	5	—	
Sunderland	5,255	4	346	6	45	5	31	5	23	10	20	11
Bishop Auckland	nil	-	nil	-	nil	-	—		—		—	
Yorkshire:												
York	15,608	4	47,292	3	18,200	6	31	-	26	4	19	3
Leeds	19,767	2	42,231	3	2,213	2	32	9	27	2	19	8
Wakefield	4,281	2	54,683	2	719	0	32	8	26	2	19	4
Bridlington	22,775	3	13,575	2	13,891	1	29	8	24	10	19	3
Beverley	5,387	3	3,437	6	2,156	7	29	9	24	5	17	11
Howden	2,188	0	1,640	3	578	5	29	1	23	11	17	2
Sheffield	4,399	1	103	4	156	1	32	10	24	7	21	7
Hull	66,409	5	6,606	2	1,409	2	30	8	25	11	18	10
Malton	12,161	7	13,652	2	3,916	2	31	4	24	9	19	1
Bedale	1,524	4	1,913	4	926	7	31	10	24	1	21	3
Knaresborough	1,769	5	2,111	7	622	5	32	3	26	2	19	5

in each of the RETURNING MARKETS in ENGLAND and WALES, in 1892, &c.

MARKETS. (*Continued,*)	Quantities Returned.						Average Price for the Year 1892.					
	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
Yorkshire—*contd.*	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Northallerton -	5,451	1	5,595	6	811	2	33	–	25	7	20	7
Ripon - -	4,862	4	6,267	5	1,179	5	31	10	25	10	20	8
Doncaster -	25,323	1	10,833	4	8,325	5	30	3	26	1	19	3
Goole - -	6,712	7	268	7	1,415	2	31	4	25	1	18	10
Easingwold -	1,217	0	1,534	2	609	7	31	2	26	1	19	8
Scarborough -	2,984	5	6,214	3	1,459	6	29	10	24	1	17	3
Thirsk - -	4,036	0	18,739	7	2,158	1	31	5	25	6	18	7
Pontefract -	2,967	5	7,044	4	1,268	3	30	9	27	5	18	11
Denbighshire :												
Denbigh - -	810	0	2,582	1	257	0	29	8	25	–	21	1
Wrexham -	2,764	6	6,870	6	2,112	2	31	8	27	11	20	5
Carnarvonshire :												
Carnarvon -	- nil	-	106	1	2,133	4	—		23	4	17	1
Pembrokeshire :												
Haverfordwest -	36	0	5,965	5	10,609	2	32	9	23	9	17	3
Carmarthenshire :												
Carmarthen -	- nil	-	- nil	-	- nil.	-	—		—		—	
Glamorganshire :												
Cardiff - -	6,714	4	7,720	7	- nil	-	29	10	24	9	—	
Cardiganshire :												
Cardigan -	31	2	605	6	279	5	28	–	29	7	20	1
Brecknockshire :												
Brecon - -	261	4	167	4	463	5	28	7	24	11	20	9
Montgomeryshire :												
Welshpool -	2,048	1	2,454	6	211	4	31	2	25	7	22	5
Anglesey :												
Llangefni -	- nil	-	71	1	7,763	4	—		22	1	16	11

SUMMARY TABLE showing the Aggregate QUANTITIES and PRICES of Average Prices in each County in ENGLAND and WALES, in the Year ACREAGE of WHEAT, BARLEY, and OATS grown

COUNTY.	Acreage.			Number of Returning Markets.	
	Wheat.	Barley.*	Oats.		
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*		
Middlesex	4,802	1,482	3,488	2	*1*
Essex	141,288	99,225	52,657	5	*2*
Hertford	56,904	34,385	32,575	4	*3*
Buckingham	39,703	23,462	29,637	2	*4*
Oxford	42,880	44,247	32,720	3	*5*
Wilts	65,045	46,927	43,601	4	*6*
Berks	44,517	30,236	32,326	6	*7*
Surrey	26,539	10,368	25,630	5	*8*
Kent	67,885	42,029	52,010	7	*9*
Sussex	67,462	14,057	65,232	6	*10*
Hants	76,257	45,486	72,500	7	*11*
Dorset	27,662	29,612	26,407	5	*12*
Devon	70,717	49,596	108,360	9	*13*
Cornwall	29,363	37,432	57,637	3	*14*
Somerset	40,539	26,267	26,997	6	*15*
Monmouth	7,799	6,629	8,803	3	*16*
Gloucester	57,266	30,544	28,690	4	*17*
Salop	42,931	50,775	37,396	5	*18*
Hereford	30,854	21,928	21,154	2	*19*
Stafford	26,460	19,446	37,216	3	*20*
Worcester	38,279	11,976	15,320	2	*21*
Chester	13,660	2,320	57,717	1	*22*
Derby	14,380	8,516	26,599	1	*23*
Warwick	41,729	17,102	25,537	4	*24*
Leicester	24,220	17,575	23,755	3	*25*
Rutland	5,606	10,029	4,081	1	*26*
Northampton	51,988	45,518	23,816	4	*27*
Bedford	41,485	22,768	15,924	2	*28*
Huntingdon	35,806	19,680	12,008	3	*29*
Cambridge	109,639	55,522	45,229	3	*30*
Suffolk	129,796	136,745	25,280	13	*31*
Norfolk	166,425	190,245	42,559	10	*32*
Lincoln	210,227	204,841	116,880	9	*33*
Notts	45,023	38,310	30,640	5	*34*
Lancaster	17,096	8,977	73,689	4	*35*
Westmorland	353	1,164	16,412	1	*36*
Cumberland	5,305	3,462	77,285	3	*37*
Northumberland	12,103	34,626	50,563	3	*38*
Durham	18,844	15,951	35,205	4	*39*
York	154,132	200,127	251,928	19	*40*
Flint	5,146	6,247	12,334	- nil -	*41*
Denbigh	6,477	15,746	26,159	2	*42*
Carnarvon	552	6,926	12,402	1	*43*
Merioneth	849	4,226	9,925	- nil -	*44*
Pembroke	3,312	20,562	25,523	1	*45*
Carmarthen	8,548	13,939	34,174	1	*46*
Glamorgan	5,507	9,064	12,221	1	*47*
Cardigan	6,004	17,116	29,422	1	*48*
Brecon	4,122	5,616	13,878	1	*49*
Radnor	3,453	3,663	12,249	- nil -	*50*
Montgomery	11,027	9,075	22,759	1	*51*
Anglesey	281	2,340	22,353	1	*52*
TOTAL	2,158,247	1,824,107	1,998,862	196	*53*

* Including Bere.

Wheat, Barley, and Oats Returned for the purpose of the Gazette 1892; with the Number of Returning Markets, and a **Statement** of the in each County, respectively, in the same Year.

	Quantities Returned.			Average Price for the Year 1892.						County.
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		
	Qrs.	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	
1	119,177	51,454	21,302	32	6	27	6	20	5	Middlesex.
2	239,427	221,535	10,651	31	–	27	–	18	10	Essex.
3	99,956	132,407	5,212	30	–	26	11	18	11	Hertford.
4	15,874	5,799	3,957	30	–	25	4	20	6	Buckingham.
5	42,700	50,727	7,403	29	1	24	7	19	10	Oxford.
6	110,298	109,303	13,528	27	5	25	–	19	2	Wilts.
7	79,955	62,931	16,522	29	11	25	8	19	8	Berks.
8	22,691	15,783	1,823	30	11	28	7	20	6	Surrey.
9	54,659	47,054	13,282	31	10	29	4	18	10	Kent.
10	84,012	30,414	20,353	30	3	29	9	19	2	Sussex.
11	66,463	34,051	15,595	29	–	25	4	18	2	Hants.
12	27,646	36,791	3,427	28	3	25	11	18	5	Dorset.
13	17,788	35,142	2,370	29	–	24	11	18	4	Devon.
14	8,035	4,306	4,039	28	10	21	–	17	5	Cornwall.
15	45,050	25,354	2,703	27	6	25	–	17	8	Somerset.
16	9,976	5,764	575	28	4	25	–	18	8	Monmouth.
17	61,445	29,504	4,724	29	8	23	9	21	–	Gloucester.
18	32,042	54,463	10,134	30	10	26	–	21	7	Salop.
19	22,650	27,405	1,136	29	6	24	11	19	3	Hereford.
20	15,705	128,091	3,648	31	1	28	11	21	5	Stafford.
21	34,509	6,111	2,096	30	5	26	2	20	8	Worcester.
22	11,068	2,403	1,742	31	4	27	1	20	–	Chester.
23	6,145	9,873	2,221	30	11	27	2	20	11	Derby.
24	84,297	34,882	7,573	30	1	26	–	20	1	Warwick.
25	45,832	20,237	14,776	30	6	26	2	20	2	Leicester.
26	354	470	59	27	7	23	2	17	7	Rutland
27	118,912	114,453	20,036	29	8	25	6	19	8	Northampton.
28	53,418	51,886	4,787	29	8	26	3	19	2	Bedford.
29	80,612	55,447	8,278	28	11	26	7	19	–	Huntingdon.
30	163,815	69,377	29,417	29	5	24	8	18	4	Cambridge.
31	233,959	391,770	8,052	31	–	27	11	19	8	Suffolk.
32	348,728	580,893	23,802	30	2	26	5	19	4	Norfolk.
33	332,517	508,401	62,417	30	–	26	6	19	–	Lincoln.
34	70,874	125,282	12,094	30	11	27	4	19	2	Notts.
35	9,503	3,114	2,662	31	1	26	2	19	–	Lancaster.
36	16	864	552	35	3	27	10	21	8	Westmorland.
37	539	782	14,639	33	4	29	2	23	3	Cumberland.
38	43,354	121,307	28,491	31	7	24	10	22	4	Northumberland.
39	16,384	17,512	239	32	4	25	4	20	5	Durham.
40	209,827	243,747	62,019	31	2	25	5	19	3	York.
41	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	—		—		—		Flint.
42	3,575	9,453	2,369	30	8	26	5	20	9	Denbigh.
43	- nil -	106	2,133	—		23	4	17	1	Carnarvon.
44	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	—		—		—		Merioneth.
45	36	5,966	10,609	32	9	23	9	17	3	Pembroke.
46	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	—		—		—		Carmarthen.
47	6,715	7,721	- nil -	29	10	24	9	—		Glamorgan.
48	31	606	280	28	–	29	7	20	1	Cardigan.
49	262	167	464	28	7	24	11	20	9	Brecon.
50	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	—		—		—		Radnor.
51	2,048	2,455	211	31	2	25	7	22	5	Montgomery.
52	- nil -	71	7,764	—		22	1	16	11	Anglesey.
53	3,052,879	3,493,634	492,166	30	3	26	2	19	10	Total.

QUANTITIES of CORN Sold, and Average Prices per Imperial Quarter

(*a*) WHEAT:

YEARS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	
	Qrs.	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	
1873	166,472	202,979	238,127	159,269	277,881	167,467	101,103	*1*
1874	237.759	184,187	160,339	150,727	218,894	129,123	95,872	*2*
1875	265,187	223,106	238,520	233,973	283,396	167,306	157,169	*3*
1876	206,694	182,493	162,092	202,786	172,911	147,939	108,908	*4*
1877	152,558	173,732	213,720	150,015	132,234	122,392	77,675	*5*
1878	146,849	164,390	174,028	146,935	163,911	137,983	82,598	*6*
1879	183,226	237,862	234,472	197,919	276,606	180,001	105,140	*7*
1880	159,276	139,037	105,584	106,172	127,464	103,798	85,376	*8*
1881	149,674	119.220	131,327	148,797	130,236	94,016	76,707	*9*
1882	181,183	175,830	133,779	177,702	143,862	93,330	70,623	*10*
1883	178,388	214,415	276,488	228,552	271,745	248,772	129,769	*11*
1884	200,336	214,936	289,984	189,665	295,989	177,546	113,426	*12*
1885	325,051	239,338	203,362	194,853	252,415	151,936	133,408	*13*
1886	264.645	279,789	284,106	213,269	310,914	173,670	159,877	*14*
1887	209,641	163,326	170,644	234,760	206,398	145,024	101,469	*15*
1888	220,361	228.443	305,490	180,620	203,343	197,684	106,549	*16*
1889	188,841	203,576	288,810	193,249	237,544	205,762	138,604	*17*
1890	245,555	266.613	386,134	279,293	384,269	198,923	122,164	*18*
1891	410,660	287,764	271.777	289,246	302,048	209,915	110,793	*19*
1892	295,773	244,147	295,019	252,547	315,256	217,218	211,131	*20*

(*a*) WHEAT:

YEARS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	
1873	55 9	56 4	55 6	54 10	56 –	58 7	59 6	*21*
1874	62 7	62 11	60 11	60 –	62 2	61 –	60 8	*22*
1875	44 1	41 8	41 6	43 –	42 3	42 3	46 5	*23*
1876	44 9	43 1	43 –	44 11	45 1	47 5	48 3	*24*
1877	51 7	51 7	51 1	53 4	65 10	64 6	62 9	*25*
1878	51 11	51 4	49 7	51 3	51 11	48 –	44 11	*26*
1879	39 3	38 –	39 7	41 –	40 11	41 9	44 6	*27*
1880	45 11	43 5	45 7	48 1	45 2	45 1	43 9	*28*
1881	42 5	41 9	42 7	44 6	44 5	44 6	46 5	*29*
1882	45 7	46 –	44 7	45 11	47 3	47 5	48 5	*30*
1883	40 2	40 11	42 3	41 11	43 2	42 10	42 2	*31*
1884	38 7	37 3	37 7	37 5	37 9	37 2	37 –	*32*
1885	33 7	32 8	31 10	34 1	36 8	33 6	33 8	*33*
1886	29 10	29 5	29 10	30 7	31 10	31 7	31 2	*34*
1887	35 8	33 3	32 10	32 9	33 9	35 1	34 4	*35*
1888	31 1	30 4	30 4	30 4	31 5	31 6	31 10	*36*
1889	30 2	29 6	30 1	29 10	29 9	28 6	29 2	*37*
1890	30 1	29 9	29 9	29 10	32 2	32 8	33 8	*38*
1891	32 8	32 3	33 10	38 3	40 4	39 9	38 6	*39*
1892	35 4	32 6	32 11	31 2	31 5	30 1	29 2	*40*

Note.—Returns were received from 150 towns from 1873 to 1882, inclusive, from

in each Month of the Twenty Years, from 1873 to 1892, inclusive.

Quantities Returned.

	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	YEARS.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	
1	131,180	232,664	265,123	264,925	234,753	2,441,943	1873
2	126,467	279,253	303,400	234,402	271,687	2,392,110	1874
3	129,689	169,602	278,897	179,266	188,987	2,515,098	1875
4	98,386	285,696	216,389	192,442	225,257	2,201,993	1876
5	89,760	225,660	217,049	175,264	212,629	1,942,688	1877
6	153,067	239,297	239,567	267,512	225,622	2,141,759	1878
7	89,286	57,617	96,263	194,801	168,932	2,022,125	1879
8	53,120	141,524	242,834	173,090	170,633	1,607,908	1880
9	49,330	145,122	284,193	194,083	215,550	1,738,255	1881
10	42,366	229,767	217,418	192,705	245,293	1,903,858	1882
11	150,772	291,118	289,859	278,749	342,519	2,901,146	1883
12	190,608	300,399	291,764	324,559	243,920	2,833,132	1884
13	171,941	235,930	352,017	244,162	235,102	2,739,515	1885
14	169,706	156,172	295,309	197,529	234,836	2,739,822	1886
15	102,645	272,260	339,246	243,831	305,880	2,495,124	1887
16	71,556	140,637	269,359	225,295	278,524	2,427,861	1888
17	193,753	245,222	336,180	386,864	327,003	2,945,408	1889
18	111,584	346,699	367,670	416,138	314,657	3,439,699	1890
19	169,422	183,662	411,746	313,709	288,001	3,248,743	1891
20	238,828	159,957	327,624	246,123	249,256	3,052,879	1892

Average Prices.

	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	The Year.	YEARS.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
21	60 6	64 2	60 10	60 9	61 8	58 8	1873
22	57 6	47 7	44 6	43 9	44 9	55 8	1874
23	52 10	48 4	46 4	47 2	46 3	45 2	1875
24	46 –	46 8	46 6	47 11	49 9	46 2	1876
25	64 11	59 1	53 7	52 3	51 6	56 9	1877
26	44 9	43 8	39 7	40 4	40 3	46 5	1878
27	49 1	47 5	48 10	48 9	46 7	43 10	1879
28	43 11	41 2	41 9	43 9	44 1	44 4	1880
29	48 6	52 3	47 1	45 11	44 7	45 4	1881
30	50 –	43 11	39 7	40 10	41 2	45 1	1882
31	43 6	41 10	40 5	40 3	39 6	41 7	1883
32	36 11	33 9	32 3	31 5	31 1	35 8	1884
33	33 5	31 3	30 11	30 11	30 6	32 10	1885
34	32 5	31 10	29 11	31 2	33 2	31 –	1886
35	32 6	29 1	29 2	30 5	31 –	32 6	1887
36	35 –	35 10	31 5	31 10	31 –	31 10	1888
37	30 9	29 11	29 8	30 1	30 –	29 9	1889
38	36 1	32 11	30 11	32 3	32 3	31 11	1890
39	39 9	38 5	35 –	37 10	37 6	37 –	1891
40	29 7	28 11	28 2	28 1	26 3	30 3	1892

187 towns from 1883 to the 5th April 1890, and from 196 towns after that date.

(*Continued on the next page.*)

TABLE V. (*Continued*).—QUANTITIES of Corn Sold, and Average Prices

(*b*) BARLEY:

YEARS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	
	Qrs.	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	
1873	189,347	202,435	153,559	53,259	29,029	4,847	1,204	*1*
1874	304,736	200,749	126,879	43,122	11,512	2,007	487	*2*
1875	267,708	178,179	114,436	46,656	13,605	1,614	338	*3*
1876	321,021	221,394	145,716	98,067	23,723	5,608	1,326	*4*
1877	241,765	225,914	170,534	44,697	12,336	2,343	1,053	*5*
1878	261,713	217,251	148,688	45,836	10,181	3,022	950	*6*
1879	226,464	215,464	154,491	52,095	17,455	3,888	1,552	*7*
1880	290,556	189,665	100,487	39,962	14,537	2,345	1,760	*8*
1881	278,664	199,963	155,230	72,571	16,157	2,230	1,452	*9*
1882	269,619	221,878	130,973	67,379	18,500	4,087	3,641	*10*
1883	255,114	246,274	208,264	61,180	13,981	3,406	1,543	*11*
1884	445,429	368,659	313,953	93,009	38,125	4,949	1,650	*12*
1885	439,633	288,798	168,774	59,119	14,859	3,325	1,052	*13*
1886	434,366	311,504	179,358	82,127	21,252	3,848	1,646	*14*
1887	440,209	283,134	152,987	83,712	18,107	5,915	2,322	*15*
1888	305,411	203,365	117,386	27,942	8,436	1,510	625	*16*
1889	363,709	319,489	245,225	67,415	20,970	4,837	2,032	*17*
1890	407,611	287,217	209,446	53,792	13,965	2,175	547	*18*
1891	586,578	330,646	242,563	102,164	35,153	6,946	2,315	*19*
1892	594,642	373,214	223,674	88,499	23,498	4,804	2,642	*20*

(*b*) BARLEY:

YEARS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	
1873	40 1	40 4	39 10	39 1	38 4	37 2	36 6	*21*
1874	45 8	48 11	48 4	48 11	46 11	42 9	40 9	*22*
1875	44 11	43 10	42 –	40 10	38 5	35 10	34 6	*23*
1876	34 5	33 5	32 8	33 10	34 1	32 11	32 9	*24*
1877	39 3	40 4	40 9	40 11	39 11	35 7	35 4	*25*
1878	43 11	44 2	42 5	41 11	39 10	36 11	37 5	*26*
1879	37 6	35 7	33 9	31 8	29 7	27 2	26 4	*27*
1880	37 –	36 2	34 7	33 9	32 4	29 10	28 6	*28*
1881	32 –	32 5	31 10	31 11	31 5	30 5	27 9	*29*
1882	32 9	32 2	30 3	29 9	28 4	27 7	26 10	*30*
1883	32 5	33 –	33 6	33 –	31 6	28 9	28 4	*31*
1884	32 3	32 1	31 4	31 1	29 7	27 9	27 10	*32*
1885	31 11	31 10	31 3	31 7	29 11	28 6	28 10	*33*
1886	29 –	28 8	28 –	27 4	25 4	24 7	23 10	*34*
1887	26 6	25 10	24 2	23 11	22 6	22 –	21 –	*35*
1888	30 3	30 –	29 8	30 4	30 6	24 11	24 3	*36*
1889	26 9	26 4	25 10	25 –	23 10	21 6	21 7	*37*
1890	31 6	31 8	30 6	29 8	28 1	25 4	24 1	*38*
1891	28 6	27 10	27 8	27 8	27 8	27 6	26 1	*39*
1892	29 2	28 2	27 8	26 9	25 4	24 2	22 9	*40*

Note.—Returns were received from 150 towns from 1873 to 1882, inclusive, from

per Imperial Quarter in each Month, from 1873 to 1892, inclusive.

Quantities Returned.

	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	YEARS.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	
1	2,155	54,765	276,385	406,669	361,268	1,734,922	1873
2	2,509	110,143	393,795	367,425	374,295	1,937,659	1874
3	599	15,939	225,821	295,956	327,967	1,488,818	1875
4	1,104	53,738	213,852	343,369	405,619	1,834,537	1876
5	801	25,653	274,892	342,752	452,309	1,795,049	1877
6	1,438	44,923	265,333	419,462	313,278	1,732,075	1878
7	1,322	8,790	91,742	339,858	308,123	1,421,244	1879
8	2,095	22,811	266,233	343,391	318,083	1,591,925	1880
9	948	13,435	211,464	305,948	373,442	1,631,504	1881
10	2,816	70,147	294,235	353,018	437,527	1,873,820	1882
11	962	71,798	390,576	632,251	690,179	2,575,528	1883
12	5,254	138,132	486,902	769,636	483,643	3,149,341	1884
13	2,095	75,073	614,226	588,102	510,444	2,765,500	1885
14	2,557	18,721	395,134	531,273	492,680	2,474,466	1886
15	1,747	60,239	515,507	517,997	507,791	2,589,667	1887
16	404	9,568	208,832	431,456	596,900	1,911,835	1888
17	2,176	102,043	586,687	954,757	660,474	3,329,814	1889
18	2,426	115,892	595,509	989,904	649,507	3,327,991	1890
19	2,205	23,146	454,951	758,535	710,316	3,255,518	1891
20	2,405	37,013	578,933	782,762	781,548	3,493,634	1892

Average Prices.

	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	The Year.	YEARS.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
21	37 7	43 11	43 9	44 –	44 9	40 5	1873
22	44 6	42 10	42 8	42 7	44 2	44 11	1874
23	35 –	35 5	37 –	37 11	35 4	38 5	1875
24	32 2	37 8	39 4	39 3	38 9	35 2	1876
25	34 1	40 2	43 1	43 3	43 8	39 8	1877
26	36 –	41 7	40 4	39 8	38 11	40 2	1878
27	29 5	38 8	40 9	40 –	38 3	34 –	1879
28	29 7	34 4	34 10	34 3	32 1	33 1	1880
29	29 5	34 5	35 1	34 5	32 1	31 11	1881
30	28 –	36 –	34 3	34 3	33 10	31 2	1882
31	28 11	32 7	34 5	33 8	31 11	31 10	1883
32	29 –	32 3	31 10	31 10	31 1	30 8	1884
33	26 10	31 1	30 8	29 11	29 6	30 1	1885
34	23 4	27 5	27 3	27 8	26 9	26 7	1886
35	22 5	27 4	28 11	29 6	29 1	25 4	1887
36	21 2	28 6	29 1	28 1	27 1	27 10	1888
37	20 7	29 1	30 –	30 5	30 2	25 10	1889
38	26 1	30 2	29 6	29 2	28 6	28 8	1890
39	26 2	28 6	29 6	31 –	29 11	28 2	1891
40	23 7	27 –	27 9	26 10	24 9	26 2	1892

187 towns from 1883 to the 5th April 1890, and from 196 towns after that date.

(*Continued on the next page.*)

TABLE V. (*Continued*).—QUANTITIES of Corn Sold, and Average Prices

(*c*) OATS:

YEARS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	
	Qrs.	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	
1873	20,250	24,530	31,963	10,749	13,006	9,067	3,310	*1*
1874	23,452	23,456	16,728	9,627	10,254	7,663	3,501	*2*
1875	15,562	17,510	15,098	7,953	6,238	2,796	3,400	*3*
1876	17,701	17,006	13,620	10,966	6,283	3,970	2,698	*4*
1877	19,335	22,975	27,038	11,823	6,660	6,104	4,138	*5*
1878	16,488	25,566	32,196	15,287	11,116	9,370	2,335	*6*
1879	14,267	18,232	23,692	13,304	10,226	6,132	3,191	*7*
1880	20,751	21,380	19,671	10,553	8,482	5,040	4,429	*8*
1881	21,546	25,248	22,502	13,366	5,916	5,025	3,595	*9*
1882	27,357	23,965	22,269	16,735	8,801	4,505	4,111	*10*
1883	32,198	38,154	49,444	22,003	16,046	14,701	9,363	*11*
1884	50,789	60,926	72,750	28,316	35,039	20,816	10,074	*12*
1885	52,847	54,995	42,560	23,334	19,381	9,416	5,325	*13*
1886	47,186	52,641	40,318	22,183	18,622	8,509	7,259	*14*
1887	46,168	41,068	37,386	22,858	16,036	9,243	6,387	*15*
1888	31,068	32,513	35,181	14,580	13,137	10,482	3,636	*16*
1889	31,642	35,155	42,795	20,749	16,925	10,810	7,694	*17*
1890	56,053	64,047	76,943	32,928	41,727	19,514	10,560	*18*
1891	88,984	66,908	61,369	42,366	28,131	13,979	7,767	*19*
1892	70,297	56,518	53,785	28,632	18,082	8,891	6,534	*20*

(*c*) OATS:

YEARS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	
1873	22 2	21 11	23 3	23 10	25 4	26 7	28 9	*21*
1874	26 11	28 7	28 7	28 5	29 7	30 4	30 4	*22*
1875	29 5	29 8	29 11	29 10	30 3	31 6	30 1	*23*
1876	24 2	24 5	25 1	25 8	26 7	28 1	29 10	*24*
1877	24 9	25 4	25 6	25 2	27 10	27 1	28 1	*25*
1878	23 11	24 3	24 –	25 4	26 –	26 2	27 6	*26*
1879	20 –	19 8	20 6	20 9	21 10	22 4	22 10	*27*
1880	21 3	21 8	22 8	23 10	24 9	26 3	27 1	*28*
1881	20 1	20 6	21 7	22 1	22 10	23 4	23 7	*29*
1882	20 5	20 11	21 2	21 9	22 5	23 5	24 8	*30*
1883	20 7	21 4	22 –	21 9	22 6	22 9	23 4	*31*
1884	19 3	19 6	19 9	19 8	20 8	20 9	23 2	*32*
1885	20 –	20 8	20 8	21 4	22 9	22 3	22 2	*33*
1886	18 5	19 –	19 4	19 4	20 3	20 7	20 6	*34*
1887	17 1	16 11	16 3	16 –	16 4	16 11	17 2	*35*
1888	15 11	15 10	15 8	15 11	16 8	17 1	17 3	*36*
1889	16 4	16 5	16 11	17 6	18 4	18 8	19 4	*37*
1890	18 4	18 6	18 6	18 4	19 4	19 9	19 7	*38*
1891	17 9	18 –	18 5	19 5	20 10	21 1	21 3	*39*
1892	20 6	19 11	20 4	20 6	21 2	21 9	21 5	*40*

Note.—Returns were received from 150 towns from 1873 to 1882, inclusive, from

per Imperial Quarter in each Month, from 1873 to 1892, inclusive.

Quantities Returned.

	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	YEARS.
	Qrs.	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	
1	5,512	11,872	20,707	22,450	19,277	192,693	1873
2	6,736	17,362	18,659	13,823	17,326	168,587	1874
3	3,044	9,002	14,530	10,819	16,360	122,312	1875
4	4,193	17,371	16,130	17,347	21,593	148,878	1876
5	6,123	12,056	20,651	16,290	22,899	176,092	1877
6	6,453	13,600	17,634	16,899	17,097	184,041	1878
7	4,424	8,722	14,120	25,131	20,252	161,693	1879
8	4,215	10,588	18,832	18,579	22,271	164,791	1880
9	4,641	11,496	38,614	28,260	31,235	211,444	1881
10	5,187	17,142	24,075	22,928	34,724	211,799	1882
11	9,219	42,243	52,725	55,601	66,774	408,471	1883
12	21,054	42,674	44,235	58,909	47,336	492,918	1884
13	17,280	31,483	54,788	39,965	41,668	393,042	1885
14	8,787	22,747	57,007	35,642	46,182	367,083	1886
15	9,178	21,779	31,753	26,389	41,233	309,478	1887
16	2,914	11,224	25,257	30,686	45,048	255,726	1888
17	10,066	27,201	49,762	84,347	78,637	415,783	1889
18	16,334	46,716	70,282	89,271	74,658	599,033	1890
19	12,455	21,476	73,185	75,072	70,021	561,713	1891
20	6,338	22,026	76,470	70,543	74,050	492,166	1892

Average Prices.

	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	The Year.	YEARS.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	
21	28 7	27 7	25 3	25 4	26 1	25 5	1873
22	30 10	28 1	27 7	28 –	29 1	28 10	1874
23	30 8	28 3	24 10	25 6	24 6	28 8	1875
24	29 –	26 7	25 3	25 7	25 1	26 3	1876
25	28 –	26 9	23 10	24 5	24 –	25 11	1877
26	26 2	24 –	22 –	21 10	21 –	24 4	1878
27	23 9	24 9	22 5	21 4	21 1	21 9	1879
28	25 5	21 4	21 1	20 11	20 8	23 1	1880
29	24 –	23 1	20 –	20 4	20 3	21 9	1881
30	24 4	21 11	19 7	20 4	20 10	21 10	1882
31	23 5	20 10	19 8	19 7	19 4	21 5	1883
32	21 10	19 6	19 –	19 3	19 4	20 3	1884
33	22 –	19 4	18 10	18 8	18 4	20 7	1885
34	20 11	18 8	17 3	16 10	16 9	19 –	1886
35	16 7	14 11	15 2	15 8	16 –	16 3	1887
36	19 –	18 2	16 5	16 5	16 6	16 9	1888
37	19 6	17 9	16 7	17 1	17 11	17 9	1889
38	20 –	18 3	17 4	17 5	17 9	18 7	1890
39	21 4	20 2	18 9	21 7	21 5	20 –	1891
40	21 5	19 7	17 10	17 10	16 10	19 10	1892

187 towns from 1883 to the 5th April 1890, and from 196 towns after that date.

COMPARATIVE TABLES.

TABLE VI.

Annual Average Price, per Imperial Quarter, of Wheat Barley, and Oats in England and Wales, in each Year from 1771 to 1820, inclusive.

YEARS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		OATS.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1771	48	7	26	5	17	2
1772	52	3	26	1	16	8
1773	52	7	29	2	17	8
1774	54	3	29	4	18	4
1775	49	10	26	9	17	–
1776	39	4	20	9	15	5
1777	46	11	21	1	16	1
1778	43	3	23	4	15	7
1779	34	8	20	1	14	5
1780	36	9	17	6	13	2
1781	46	-	17	8	14	1
1782	49	3	23	2	15	7
1783	54	3	31	3	20	5
1784	50	4	28	8	18	10
1785	43	1	24	9	17	8
1786	40	–	25	1	18	6
1787	42	5	23	4	17	2
1788	46	4	22	8	16	1
1789	52	9	23	6	16	6
1790	54	9	26	3	19	5
1791	48	7	26	10	18	1
1792	43	–	27	7	16	9
1793	49	3	31	1	20	6
1794	52	3	31	9	21	3
1795	75	2	37	5	24	5
1796	78	7	35	4	21	10
1797	53	9	27	2	16	3
1798	51	10	29	–	19	5
1799	69	–	36	2	27	6
1800	113	10	59	10	39	4
1801	119	6	68	6	37	–
1802	69	10	33	4	20	4
1803	58	10	25	4	21	6
1804	62	3	31	–	24	3
1805	89	9	44	6	28	4
1806	79	1	38	8	27	7
1807	75	4	39	4	28	4
1808	81	4	43	5	33	4
1809	97	4	47	–	31	5
1810	106	5	48	1	28	7
1811	95	3	42	3	27	7
1812	126	6	66	9	44	6
1813	109	9	58	6	38	6
1814	74	4	37	4	25	8
1815	65	7	30	3	23	7
1816	78	6	33	11	27	2
1817	96	11	49	4	32	5
1818	86	3	53	10	32	5
1819	74	6	45	9	28	2
1820	67	10	33	10	24	2

STATEMENT showing the QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICE per in the Towns in ENGLAND and WALES from which RETURNS

YEARS.	Quantities Returned.			Average Price.					
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	Qrs.	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
*1821	1,581,646	971,904	1,342,737	56	1	26	–	19	6
1822	2,191,807	1,276,930	1,629,769	44	7	21	10	18	1
1823	2,194,886	987,048	1,433,237	53	4	31	6	22	11
1824	2,253,765	1,439,024	1,360,599	63	11	36	4	24	10
1825	2,033,100	1,527,822	1,440,697	68	6	40	–	25	8
1826	1,888,894	1,151,100	972,707	58	8	34	4	26	8
†1827	2,074,716	1,183,264	762,578	58	6	37	7	28	2
1828	2,770,782	1,649,955	1,972,500	60	5	32	10	22	6
1829	2,576,129	1,610,161	2,270,972	66	3	32	6	22	9
1830	3,152,857	2,114,921	2,062,712	64	3	32	7	24	5
1831	2,810,792	2,025,239	1,987,816	66	4	38	–	25	4
1832	3,296,381	1,953,572	2,203,828	58	8	33	1	20	5
1833	3,576,653	2,360,403	2,256,844	52	11	27	6	18	5
1834	3,768,602	2,154,243	2,241,807	46	2	29	–	20	11
1835	3,927,620	2,033,980	2,285,868	39	4	29	11	22	–
1836	4,393,025	2,429,579	2,376,315	48	6	32	10	23	1
1837	3,889,007	2,070,763	2,121,572	55	10	30	4	23	1
1838	4,064,305	2,480,312	2,299,188	64	7	31	5	22	5
1839	3,174,680	2,403,251	1,932,140	70	8	39	6	25	11
1840	3,850,278	2,291,427	2,015,170	66	4	36	5	25	8
1841	3,913,927	2,225,460	2,205,719	64	4	32	10	22	5
‡1842	4,091,235	2,576,616	2,202,099	57	3	27	6	19	3
1843	5,302,297	2,777,494	2,218,931	50	1	29	6	18	4
1844	5,456,307	2,834,407	1,989,730	51	3	33	8	20	7
1845	6,666,240	2,468,489	2,000,952	50	10	31	8	22	6
1846	5,958,963	2,938,398	1,672,948	54	8	32	8	23	8
1847	4,637,617	2,041,130	960,234	69	9	44	2	28	8
1848	5,399,834	2,401,737	1,022,875	50	6	31	6	20	6
1849	4,453,983	2,099,821	851,080	44	3	27	9	17	6
1850	4,687,247	2,235,271	866,082	40	3	23	5	16	5
1851	4,487,041	2,333,711	940,008	38	6	24	9	18	7
1852	4,854,513	2,389,489	947,550	40	10	28	6	19	1
1853	4,560,912	2,474,206	880,408	53	3	33	2	21	–
1854	3,913,257	2,267,997	765,438	72	5	36	–	27	11
1855	5,256,874	2,608,862	816,688	74	8	34	9	27	5
1856	5,046,736	2,678,936	701,159	69	2	41	1	25	2

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* From 148 towns, by Act of 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 87, which came into force on 10th July 1821.

† From 150 towns, by Act of 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 58, which came into force on 2nd July 1827.

‡ From 290 towns, by Act of 5 & 6 Vict. c. 14, which came into force on 29th April 1842.

§ From 150 towns, by Act 27 & 28 Vict. c. 37, which came into force on 1st January 1865.

Imperial Quarter of WHEAT, BARLEY, and OATS Returned as Sold were received, in each Year from 1821 to 1892, inclusive.

YEARS.	Quantities Returned.			Average Price.					
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	Qrs.	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
1857	5,243,940	2,262,733	537,364	56	4	42	1	25	–
1858	5,203,948	2,434,373	482,766	44	2	34	8	24	6
1859	5,498,202	2,410,326	503,256	43	9	33	6	23	2
1860	4,623,257	1,787,056	495,880	53	3	36	7	24	5
1861	4,289,665	2,392,872	624,898	55	4	36	1	23	9
1862	3,588,085	2,281,930	702,957	55	5	35	1	22	7
1863	4,493,471	2,487,660	571,086	44	9	33	11	21	2
1864	4,992,300	2,599,316	508,742	40	2	29	11	20	1
§1865	3,579,623	1,768,277	217,315	41	10	29	9	21	10
1866	3,134,557	1,723,646	254,722	49	11	37	5	24	7
1867	2,724,673	1,575,733	284,776	64	5	40	–	26	–
1868	2,679,908	1,665,506	249,867	63	9	43	–	28	1
1869	2,816,106	1,388,195	161,707	48	2	39	5	26	–
1870	3,398,655	1,841,678	206,091	46	10	34	7	22	11
1871	3,274,885	1,767,298	197,122	56	8	36	2	25	2
1872	2,582,108	1,592,553	184,375	57	–	37	5	23	2
1873	2,441,943	1,734,922	192,693	58	8	40	5	25	5
1874	2,392,110	1,937,659	168,587	55	8	44	11	28	10
1875	2,515,098	1,488,818	122,312	45	2	38	5	28	8
1876	2,201,993	1,834,537	148,878	46	2	35	2	26	3
1877	1,942,688	1,795,049	176,092	56	9	39	8	25	11
1878	2,141,759	1,732,075	184,041	46	5	40	2	24	4
1879	2,022,125	1,421,244	161,693	43	10	34	–	21	9
1880	1,607,908	1,591,925	164,791	44	4	33	1	23	1
1881	1,738,255	1,631,504	211,444	45	4	31	11	21	9
1882	1,903,858	1,873,820	211,799	45	1	31	2	21	10
‖1883	2,901,146	2,575,528	408,471	41	7	31	10	21	5
1884	2,833,132	3,149,341	492,918	35	8	30	8	20	3
1885	2,739,515	2,765,500	393,042	32	10	30	1	20	7
1886	2,739,822	2,474,466	367,083	31	–	26	7	19	–
1887	2,495,124	2,589,667	309,478	32	6	25	4	16	3
1888	2,427,861	1,911,835	255,726	31	10	27	10	16	9
1889	2,945,408	3,329,814	415,783	29	9	25	10	17	9
¶1890	3,439,699	3,327,991	599,033	31	11	28	8	18	7
1891	3,248,743	3,255,518	561,713	37	–	28	2	20	–
1892	3,052,879	3,493,634	492,166	30	3	26	2	19	10

‖ From 187 towns, set forth by Order in Council of 14th February 1883, under Act 45 & 46 Vict. c. 37.

¶ From 196 towns, from 12th April 1890, under Act 45 & 46 Vict. c. 37, by Order in Council of 21st March 1890, which set forth the towns.

STATEMENT showing the Average Price per Bushel of Wheat, Barley and Oats, charge would have been if calculated upon the Annual Average Prices,

YEARS.	Annual Average Price per Imperial Bushel.			Septennial Average Price per Imperial Bushel.			Value of Tithe Rent-charge of £. 100. (*See* Note.)	
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Calculated on Annual Average.	Calculated on Septennial Average.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*£. s. d.*	*£. s. d.*
1836	6 –¾	4 1¼	2 10½	6 8½	3 11¾	2 9	98 3 10¼	98 13 10
1837	6 11¾	3 9½	2 10½	6 6¾	3 11¼	2 8¾	99 18 3	97 7 11
1838	8 –¾	3 11	2 9¼	6 6¼	3 9¾	2 8	105 1 11¾	95 7 9
1839	8 10	4 11¼	3 2¾	6 9	3 11¼	2 9¼	122 13 2	98 15 9½
1840	8 3½	4 6½	3 2½	6 11¾	4 1	2 10¾	116 10 –¼	102 12 5¼
1841	8 –½	4 1¼	2 9½	7 3¾	4 2	2 11¼	106 11 7	105 8 2¾
1842	7 1¾	3 5¼	2 4¾	7 7½	4 1¼	2 10½	91 18 3¼	105 12 2¼
1843	6 3	3 8¼	2 3½	7 7¾	4 –½	2 9½	88 10 –¾	104 3 5¼
1844	6 4¾	4 2½	2 6¾	7 7	4 1¼	2 9	96 17 3½	103 17 11¼
1845	6 4¼	3 11½	2 9¾	7 4	4 1½	2 9	97 11 10	102 17 8¾
1846	6 10	4 1	2 11½	7 –½	4 –	2 8½	102 13 8¾	99 18 10¼
1847	8 8½	5 6¼	3 7	7 1¼	4 1½	2 9¼	131 5 4¾	102 1 –
1848	6 3¾	3 11¼	2 6¾	6 10¼	4 1¼	2 8¾	94 3 9	100 3 7¾
1849	5 6¼	3 5½	2 2¼	6 7½	4 1¼	2 8½	81 16 11¼	98 16 10
1850	5 –¼	2 11	2 –½	6 5¼	4 –	2 8	73 2 11	96 11 4¾
1851	4 9¾	3 1	2 3¾	6 2¾	3 10¼	2 7½	76 16 10¼	93 16 11¼
1852	5 1	3 6¾	2 4½	6 –½	3 9½	2 6¾	82 18 5	91 13 5¾
1853	6 7¾	4 1¾	2 7½	6 –	3 9½	2 6¼	98 5 7¾	90 19 5
1854	9 –½	4 6	3 5¾	6 –¾	3 7¾	2 6	122 19 10½	89 15 8¾
1855	9 4	4 4	3 5	6 6	3 8½	2 7½	122 4 4	93 18 1¼
1856	8 7¾	5 1½	3 1¾	6 11¼	3 11¼	2 9¼	122 6 8¾	99 13 7¼
1857	7 –½	5 3	3 1½	7 2¾	4 3½	2 11	115 10 5	105 16 3½
1858	5 6¼	4 4	3 –¾	7 4	4 5½	3 –¼	99 16 5½	108 19 6¼
1859	5 5½	4 2	2 10¾	7 4½	4 6½	3 1¼	96 2 –¾	110 17 8½
1860	6 7¾	4 6¾	3 –½	7 4½	4 7¼	3 2	106 16 10	112 3 4¾
1861	6 11	4 6	2 11½	7 –¾	4 7¼	3 1	106 11 9¾	109 13 6
1862	6 11	4 4½	2 9¾	6 8¾	4 7½	3 –	103 15 5	107 5 2
1863	5 7	4 2¾	2 7¾	6 3½	4 5¾	2 11¼	94 3 10¼	103 3 10¾
1864	5 –¼	3 8¾	2 6	6 –	4 3¼	2 10	85 10 10½	98 15 10½
1865	5 2¾	3 8½	2 8¾	5 11½	4 2¼	2 9½	89 2 8¼	97 7 9¼

Note.—The Septennial Average Price of British Corn for the seven years ending 1835, upon which for Oats 2*s.* 9*d.*, per in each Year from 1836 to 1892, inclusive, and the Amount which the Rent-compared with the Actual Amount based on the Septennial Average Prices.

YEARS. (*Contd.*)	Annual Average Price per Imperial Bushel.			Septennial Average Price per Imperial Bushel.			Value of Tithe Rent-charge of £. 100. (*See* Note.)	
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Calculated on Annual Average.	Calculated on Septennial Average.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*
1866	6 2¾	4 8	3 –¾	6 –¾	4 3	2 9¾	105 19 10½	98 13 3
1867	8 –½	5 –	3 3	6 3¼	4 3¾	2 10¼	119 13 6¾	100 13 8
1868	7 11½	5 4½	3 6	6 5¼	4 5¼	2 11	125 9 5	103 5 8¼
1869	6 –½	4 11	3 3	6 3½	4 6¼	2 11¾	109 9 7½	104 1 –¼
1870	5 10¼	4 3¾	2 10¼	6 4	4 6¼	3 –¼	98 14 1¼	104 15 1
1871	7 1	4 6¼	3 1¾	6 7½	4 7¾	3 1¼	109 16 7½	108 4 –¼
1872	7 1½	4 8	2 10¾	6 10¾	4 9½	3 1½	108 4 6¼	110 15 10¼
1873	7 4	5 –½	3 2	7 –¾	4 10	3 1¾	115 13 1½	112 7 3
1874	6 11½	5 7¼	3 7¼	6 10¾	4 11	3 2¼	123 18 3¾	112 15 6¾
1875	5 7½	4 9½	3 7	6 6¾	4 10	3 2½	110 9 9¾	110 11 11
1876	5 9¼	4 4¾	3 3¼	6 6¼	4 9	3 2½	104 1 2¾	109 16 11½
1877	7 1	4 11½	3 2¾	6 8½	4 10¼	3 3¼	114 10 6	112 7 5¼
1878	5 9½	5 –¼	3 –½	6 6¼	4 11	3 3	106 12 11	111 15 1½
1879	5 5¾	4 3	2 8½	6 3½	4 10¼	3 2¾	94 12 7¼	109 17 9½
1880	5 6½	4 1½	2 10½	6 –½	4 8¾	3 2¼	95 17 10¾	107 2 10¾
1881	5 8	3 11¾	2 8½	5 10¼	4 6	3 –¾	93 4 9¾	102 16 2¼
1882	5 7½	3 10¾	2 8¾	5 10¼	4 4½	2 11¼	92 11 10¼	100 4 10
1883	5 2¼	3 11¾	2 8	5 9¼	4 3¾	2 10¼	90 9 2½	98 6 2¼
1884	4 5½	3 10	2 6¼	5 4¾	4 1¾	2 9	84 – –¾	93 17 3¼
1885	4 1¼	3 9	2 6¾	5 1¾	3 11¾	2 8¼	82 2 5¾	90 10 3¾
1886	3 10½	3 3¾	2 4½	4 11	3 10	2 7½	75 1 7	87 8 10
1887	4 –¾	3 2	2 –¼	4 8½	3 8½	2 6¼	70 8 11¾	84 2 8¾
1888	3 11¾	3 5¾	2 1	4 5½	3 7½	2 5	73 8 10¼	80 19 8½
1889	3 8½	3 2¾	2 2½	4 2¼	3 6¼	2 4¼	71 11 4	78 1 3½
1890	3 11¾	3 7	2 3¾	4 –¼	3 5¾	2 3½	77 1 11¼	76 3 3¾
1891	4 7½	3 6¼	2 6	4 –½	3 5¼	2 3½	81 18 2½	75 18 3¼
1892	3 9¼	3 3¼	2 5¾	4 –	3 4¼	2 3¼	75 9 11¼	74 15 2¾
Average for the whole Period - - - £.							98 19 2¼	99 15 5¼

the amount of Tithe Rent-charge is calculated, was for Wheat 7*s.* 0¼*d.*, for Barley 3*s.* 11½*d.*, and Imperial Bushel.

REPORT

BY

THE CROFTERS COMMISSION

AS TO THEIR PROCEEDINGS

UNDER THE ACT 49 & 50 VICT. Cap. 29, THE ACT
50 & 51 VICT. Cap. 24, THE ACT 51 & 52
VICT. Cap. 63, AND THE ACT
54 & 55 VICT. Cap. 41.

FOR THE YEAR

From 31*st* *DECEMBER* 1891 *to* 31*st* *DECEMBER* 1892,

TO THE

SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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REPORT

BY

THE CROFTERS COMMISSION

FOR THE YEAR FROM 31ST DECEMBER 1891 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1892.

TO THE

RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN, BART., M.P.,

Secretary for Scotland, &c.

We beg leave to present the following Report for the year from 31st December 1891 to 31st December 1892.

In the course of January and February we were called on to consider certain important Applications for Resumption of Holdings made by Mr G. A. Baird of Stichell, who is now Proprietor of the Estate of Kilmuir, Skye. He having obtained an advance from Government of a sum of money for the construction of a Pier and accessories at Uig Bay, wished to resume such lands from the Crofters of the Township of Idrigill, on the shores of the Bay, as he required for the object in view. The grounds upon which the Applications rested were, that no Harbour accommodation existed at Uig, the nearest Pier being 15 miles distant; that the inhabitants in that quarter much desired such a provision; that the Western Highlands and Islands Commission had reported in favour of the construction; and that the Board of Trade, in response to a Memorial from the Proprietor, had issued a Provisional Order as prayed for, which was confirmed on 11th June 1891 by Act of Parliament. The said Order authorised the Proprietor to construct a Pier on the western shore of Uig Bay, commencing at a point situate 325 yards, or thereby, in a south-westerly direction from the Boat Pier on the west side of the Bay. Although the total area required did not extend to 20 acres, nineteen Crofters were affected. With the view of making a full inquiry into the matter, a Sitting was held at Uig early in February, at which parties were heard, and thereafter inspection made of the whole ground. We were of opinion that the object aimed at came within the provisions of Section 2 of the Act. Moreover, in certain cases where the Crofter was required to surrender his entire Holding, the Proprietor agreed to let other land to him to be held under the Act, and to erect thereon a substantial dwelling-house of stone and lime, equal in accommodation to the house given up. In the whole circumstances, accordingly, no difficulty arose in granting the Application. It ought to be added that in each case a Minute of Agreement as to certain details had been entered into between the parties which facilitated the proceedings.

54 Vict. Cap. 48.

Following upon the said cases we proceeded to inquire, during the same month, into an Application for Resumption of Holding at Portree. Application had been made by Lord Macdonald to resume a portion of the common pasture, occupied by the Crofters of the Township of Sluggans, with a view to the erection of a Fever Hospital, and formation of a road leading thereto. The Application was resisted on the ground that the erection of such a building would be attended with danger to those in the neighbourhood from infection or contagion. On the other hand, it was urged on good grounds that the construction of such a Hospital was much needed in the locality. The result of the local Inquiry held was to satisfy us that the danger apprehended would not arise; and accordingly the Application was granted on payment of certain sums, in name of compensation, to those from whom land was taken.

The next matter demanding attention was one which had been previously under consideration, viz., whether there was sufficient evidence to warrant us in determining that the Parish of Fearn, in the County of Ross and Cromarty, is a Crofting Parish within the meaning of Section 34 of the Act. As the question was attended with some difficulty an Inquiry in the locality was held; and in the end we ascertained that adequate grounds existed for deciding in the affirmative. Our determination was duly confirmed on 10th April.

During the month of March an Application for Enlargement of Holdings of much importance from the Island of Sanday, Orkney, was finally disposed of. The Applicants asked for certain portions of arable land forming parts of the Farms of Stove and Warsetter. Their Application had been preceded by a claim made in December 1886 for the same land, or lands immediately adjoining thereto. No effect had been given to the said claim, and instead, in October 1887, the Proprietor let the Farm of Warsetter on Lease, for 19 years from Whitsunday of that year, at a rent of £200. The Application first came before us for Hearing during our visit to Orkney in 1888, and was strenuously opposed, both as to the Farm of Stove and the Farm of Warsetter. The result of the Hearing, followed by Inspection, sufficiently appears from the Orders printed on p. 141 of the Report for 1888. Enlargement of the Applicants' Holdings by taking land from the Farm of Stove was refused on the ground that material damage to the letting value of the remainder of the said Farm would result, if granted. But it was held that the land applied for from Warsetter was available land for the purposes of Enlargement within the meaning of the Act. In view of these Findings, a preliminary Remit was made to persons of skill, in the first place, to acertain whether all, or only some, of the Applicants for Stove and Warsetter were ready and willing to take such part of the Farm of Warsetter alone as might be assigned to them; and, in the next place, according to the result, to value and assign the said land, or part thereof, into as many portions as there were Applicants agreeing, and to report how the land assigned should be apportioned, and whether any, and if so, what Fences would be necessary. After this some delay arose, but in the end it was found practicable to issue an Order assigning to the Applicants, in particular districts, the lands marked on an Ordnance Survey Sheet or Plan produced. In this way sixteen Crofters obtained certain additions of arable land to their Holdings, entry to the said land being given as at Martinmas 1892.

In the course of the same month our programme of outside work for the ensuing season received official sanction; and, in accordance with the arrangements made, one of our number went to Colonsay, another to Lewis, while the remaining Commissioner commenced proceedings at Shieldaig, Loch Torridon.

The cases in Colonsay were few in number, but some questions raised there were of considerable interest. Thus, in the Application of Peter Campbell, Upper Kilchattan, objection to the competency was taken under Section 1 (6) of the Act, on the ground that the Applicant was Notour Bankrupt. It appeared that in May 1889 the Proprietor, Sir John Macneill, V.C., raised an action against the Applicant in the Sheriff Court for Arrears of Rent amounting to £19, 18s. 6d. This proceeding was followed by a Prohibitory Order made on an Application under the Act of 1887. In terms of an Interim Order in that Application, a sum of £9 was paid to account of Arrears in October 1890. In March 1891 the Proprietor raised a second action against the Applicant for payment of £16, 19s. 0d. of Arrears, but an Application for a further Prohibitory Order was dismissed as incompetent, in respect of not having been lodged timeously. Decree was accordingly obtained on 8th May 1891 for a total sum of £19, 18s. 4d., and was followed by a Charge which was allowed to expire without payment. Between the date of the Decree and the date of the Hearing, the whole sum due of principal and expenses was paid. The legal ground on which the objection rested was that Notour Bankruptcy having been constituted as at the date of expiry of the charge, the subsequent payments did not deprive the same of its force in law. It was held that the objection failed under Section 7 of the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act, 1856, in respect it was not proved that the Applicant was insolvent concurrently with the expiry of the days of charge.

19 & 20 Vict. Cap. 79.

After concluding the work in Colonsay, proceedings commenced in the Island of Coll, and in the course of these several cases of some consequence were disposed of. Among them was the Application of Charles Mackinnon, Cornaigmore, to which objection was taken that he was a hand on board a coasting steamer, and did not reside on his Holding; and, further, that there had been such a re-arrangement of the Holding of Cornaigmore as to take the case outwith the scope of the Act. On inquiry, it was found that no weight attached to either of these objections, and accordingly they were repelled, and the competency of the Application sustained.

In the case of James Mackinnon an objection to competency was taken on the ground that the Rent exceeded £30. The Rent, prior to Whitsunday 1886, had been £32, 7s., but at that term had been reduced to £27, and therefore the objection was repelled.

To one other case in Coll brief allusion may be made, that, namely, of Duncan Macinnes, Uig. His Application was objected to under Section 33 of the Act, on the allegation that he was a Tradesman who had been placed in the District by the Landlord for the benefit of the neighbourhood. It appeared from the Evidence that the Applicant had acted for many years as assistant to a mason, and that on the latter leaving the place the Applicant asked for and got a Croft; but as the arrangement under which this was effected was not one whereby the Landlord placed the Applicant in the District, but was a mere contract of tenancy with a Tradesman who had been in the locality for many years before, the Objection was repelled, and the Application sustained.

The Sittings at Coll were immediately afterwards succeeded by inquiries at Arisaig, Inverness-shire, in order to deal with Applications from the Estates of Mrs Nicholson there. These began in the middle of April, and continued till the first week of May.

While at Arisaig, also, certain questions as to Pasture and Grazing Rights were brought under notice and disposed of. Thus, in 1888, the Proprietrix had assigned additional Pasture to the Crofters of Bun-na-Caimb, South Morar, and the matter disputed was whether this land was assigned to that Township alone, or to four Townships of which it was one. As it appeared not doubtful on the evidence that the assignment had been made to the four Townships, the question was decided accordingly. In the case of the neighbouring Pasture of Cul-na-Ceapaich, it was found that the Proprietrix had granted to the Crofters there, as at Whitsunday 1891, 48 acres or thereby of hill ground, which had previously formed part of the Farm of "Face of Keppoch," in Enlargement of their Holdings; and therefore an Order was issued, Finding and Declaring that they held the same under the Act, and that this addition fell to be considered in fixing their Fair Rents.

On the Estate of Glenuig, belonging to Mr John Maclean, the Crofters claimed a right of grazing sheep on his Farm of Samalaman, but were found not to possess such a right. On the other hand, the Proprietor made good a right of wintering sheep over the Applicants' Holdings at the passing of the Act, and subsequently. This circumstance, likewise, was taken into account in dealing with their Fair Rents.

In the course of our inquiries at Arisaig, two adjoining Crofters in the Township of Cul-na-Ceapaich, who held their lands in runrig, or who at least were not occupants of separate and compact Holdings, but possessed various discontiguous and intermixed patches of land, made Application to us to inspect the whole, and thereafter divide the land into two, and only two parts, to be occupied as separate Holdings. It was felt to be desirable to accomplish this object, if possible, and an effort was accordingly made to carry it out; but as the Crofters concerned could not be got to agree to any of the various divisions proposed, the existing condition of matters was allowed to remain.

An unusual point as to Citation was disposed of at Arisaig, which came up in an Application from the Estate of Lochiel for a Prohibitory Order, but it is right to explain, not in respect of any Objection urged by the Proprietor. The terms of Citation in the Service Copy Summons produced did not disclose that Service was made by registered letter, and that therefore the *induciæ* did not begin to run till after the lapse of 24 hours from the time of posting in terms of the Citation Amendment (Scotland) Act, 1882. 45 & 46 Vict. Cap. 77, Sect. 4 (2). On the other hand, the Certified Copy Execution of Citation, produced in the course of the proceedings, and the Duplicate Receipt for Registered Letter, showed that the *induciæ* of seven days were to be taken as running from, and not including, a particular day. They therefore did not expire till the day on which the Application had been received from the Sheriff Clerk, and, accordingly, it was competently made under Section 2 (2) of the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1887. 50 & 51 Vict. Cap. 24.

Before leaving Arisaig, it became necessary to deal with a number of Applications under the Crofters Common Grazings Regulation Act, 1891. 54 & 55 Vict. Cap. 41. Many of these had been lodged without sufficient care having been taken to comply with the provisions of the Act in the matter of initial proceedings, and accordingly they had to be returned with a view to bringing about proper compliance with the Statute in these respects.

After leaving Arisaig, a brief visit was paid to the Island of Eigg, in order to deal with an Application for Enlargement of Holdings hereinafter mentioned, which had not been lodged in time for Hearing and Disposal on the occasion of a previous visit to that island.

Before leaving Eigg, arrangements were made for proceedings at Tain, Ross-shire, in regard to Applications from Estates in Easter Ross. These commenced early in May, and continued till towards the end of June.

While inquiries had thus been going on in some of the Inner Hebrides, on the West Mainland of Inverness-shire, and on the east side of Ross-shire, similar inquiries were also prosecuted on the west coast of the same County at Shieldaig and Loch Carron, on the Estate of Mr C. J. Murray, and at Applecross on the Estate of Lord Middleton; and thereafter, with reference to certain special cases in Sutherlandshire, on the Skibo Estate at Bonar Bridge, as also in the Island of Lewis, at Lochs, Uig, Garynahine and Stornoway. These proceedings, as in the cases in Easter Ross, were concluded about the end of June. In the course of disposing of the Applications from the said districts of Ross-shire and Inverness-shire, many questions arose calling for special treatment, and to the more important reference may be made.

In the case of Adam Mackay, on the Estate of Strath-Kyle, Ross-shire, belonging to the Trustee of Mr. George Grant Mackay, an objection to competency was taken on the ground that the Applicant was a Leaseholder for a term of years. It was proved that in May 1880 he had signed an offer appended to Articles and Conditions of Let for a 19 years' Lease from Whitsunday of that year, at a rent of £30 per annum. Possession duly followed on the Offer; and although there was a break on the expiry of five years from the date of entry, the Applicant failed to show that he had taken advantage of the same. Upon the whole matter it was held that the objection had been established. The Application was accordingly dismissed.

In the similar case of John Mackay, a tenant on the Estate of Geanies, Ross-shire, belonging to Captain W. H. E. Murray, an objection was also taken that the Applicant was a Leaseholder and not a Crofter. Here the Applicant had signed a draft Lease; but as it appeared from the Evidence that this signature had been adhibited under a material error in point of fact, arising from statements made by the Factor, and as it was further clear that the signed draft Lease was open to serious exception on other grounds, it was held that the said alleged Contract of Lease did not exclude the Applicant from the scope and provisions of the Act, and therefore the competency of his Application was sustained.

In the Applications of George Gordon, Estate of Edderton, and Alexander Ross, Estate of Cadboll, parties had, before the Hearing come to an agreement, both as to Rent and Arrears, and to this agreement it was only necessary to interpone authority.

At Kingscauseway, Tain, Ross-shire, a point of some peculiarity occurred. The Applicant alleged that the Proprietor, Mr Alexander Mackay, had resumed possession of part of her Holding after the passing of the Act. This was admitted, but it was averred that the transaction had taken place by arrangement with the Applicant's father. In the course of the Hearing it became manifest that the case was one for amicable settlement, and accordingly a joint-minute was adjusted setting forth the agreement at which parties arrived.

To the Application of Malcolm Ross, Gledfield, Kincardine, on the Estate of Sir Kenneth Matheson, of Lochalsh, objection was taken on three grounds, (1) that he was a Tradesman who had been placed in the District by the Landlord for the benefit of the neighbourhood, and therefore not a Crofter; (2) that as the Tenant of a Smithy, and carrying on a mercantile business, he was not included within the scope of the Act; and (3) that the Dwelling-house and Smithy occupied by him fell to be dealt with as subjects separate from the land, and that his premises did not constitute a "Holding" within the meaning of the Act. After inquiry, these objections were found to be without substance. They were therefore repelled, and the competency of the Application sustained.

On the other hand, Walter Ross, Wester Ardgay, Balnagown Estate, an Applicant to have a Fair Rent fixed, admitted that he resided in a dwelling-house, situated not upon his Holding, but on land feued from the Ardross Estate. Objection being taken on that ground, the Application was dismissed.

A question of some interest as to a joint-tenancy arose in the case of Donald and Ann Macleod, Calbost, Lochs. Two persons, Donald and Neil Macleod, Applicants, had been joint-tenants of a Croft there, but Neil Macleod had died before disposal of the Application. Thereupon Ann Macleod, eldest daughter of Neil Macleod, appeared, and claimed to be entered as joint-tenant in succession to her deceased father. The Proprietrix, Lady Matheson, maintained in answer that, on the death of a joint-tenant, the survivor became sole tenant of the Holding. There is no provision in the Act by which a joint-tenancy is prohibited, or with which such a tenure is incompatible. The Act found Neil Macleod and his surviving brother, Donald Macleod, in the possession and occupancy of the Holding as joint-tenants, and they became Crofters therein on that tenure. Accordingly, when the succession opened, by the death in intestacy of Neil Macleod, it was held that those Sections of the Act which provided for intestacy came into force, and must be taken to regulate the succession in this case, as well as in cases of sole tenancy.

In the township of Grimshader, Parish of Lochs, Lewis, it was found that a difference had arisen between the Crofters there and the Proprietrix, as to the extent of the Common Pasture of the township, the Crofters claiming one march and the Proprietrix another. The ground in dispute extended to 444 acres or thereby. This grazing land had been occupied and possessed by the said Crofters as part of their Hill Pasture about twenty-seven years ago. At some subsequent date it had been dealt with by the Estate as part of the Forest of Arnish, but in or about 1875 a meeting of parties had taken place on the ground, from the proceedings at which the Crofters understood that the said land had been assigned, or had been re-assigned to them, and since that date the Applicants had occupied and possessed it from time to time as they required. The said land had accordingly been in their possession at the passing of the Act, and had since so remained. As the result of the investigation, it was Found and Declared that the said Grazing formed part of the Crofters Common Hill Pasture under the Act.

On the Estate of Torridon, the property of Mr Darroch, the question was raised whether Arrears becoming due, under an Agreement for a limited period, made in terms of Section 5 of the Act, could be dealt with by us after expiry of the same in a Fair Rent Application. It was held incompetent for us to deal with such Arrears.

In the case of the Townships of Inveralligin and Wester Alligin, on the same Estate, the Proprietor agreed to extend the boundaries of their Common Pastures. Giving effect to these extensions, the total number of acres of hill grazing forming the pasture of Inveralligin became 1296, and of Wester Alligin 2042. The change made necessitated the erection of a wire fence, the materials to be supplied by the Landlord and the whole carriage and all other necessary work for the construction of the same to be done by the Crofters.

On the 11th of June we received official approval of a Form (called Form 10) to be used under the Crofters Common Grazings Regulation Act. & 55 Vict. Cap. 41.

Towards the end of June one of our number, accompanied by two Assessors, proceeded to Oban, and held Sittings there for hearing Applications from the Island of Lismore, parts of which belong to His Grace the Duke of Argyll, to the Rev. J. A, Fell, and to the Trustees of Donald Campbell of Baliveolan. Many of the cases were more or less keenly contested, and reference may be briefly made to one of these, viz., that of John Macintyre, Killean, to whose Application objection was taken on the ground, (1) that he was not the heir-at-law of the Tenant in possession at the passing of the Act, and (2) that the Croft had all along been let to a Smith placed in the District as a Tradesman for the benefit of the neighbourhood. With regard to the first objection, inasmuch as it appeared that the Applicant had simply been allowed to remain in possession of the Croft, and had paid the rent after the death of the previous occupant, the objection was held bad. As to the second objection, it was contended that "the Heirs of James Campbell" were the tenants. On this plea it was held that "the Heirs of a Tenant" cannot be deemed a "Tradesman" within the meaning of the 33rd Section of the Act, as before that Section could apply, the holding must have been specifically let to an individual as a Tradesman. Both objections were accordingly repelled, and the competency of the Application sustained.

After finally disposing of a large number of Fair Rent and other Applications in the same month, and hearing the Lismore Applications in July, our labours for the first part of the year were brought to a termination.

These labours we resumed in the beginning of August, after duly obtaining official sanction and approval to our programme, by proceeding to Shetland, which we had not visited since 1889. There, one of our number took up Applications from Estates in the vicinity of Lerwick, another went to Baltasound for cases in the Island of Unst, and the remaining Commissioner dealt with those in the islands of Yell and Fetlar. We continued in the Shetland Islands till about the middle of November, and during that period disposed of all the Fair Rent and other Applications demanding attention there. In dealing with these it was found impossible to proceed with the same rapidity as on the occasion of our former inquiries. Not only were the Holdings much more scattered, but the weather, especially in October and November, was not by any means so favourable as it had been in 1889. It has to be remembered, also, that by means of the Steam Yacht, then placed at our service, access was quickly and easily obtained to remote Townships situated on the margins of voes and arms of the sea; whereas during this year, access to such places could only be gained on foot, in small open boats, or by long and tedious drives.

In the course of the Hearings in Shetland, many points were raised and much opposition offered to Fair Rent Applications. Accordingly, the number of these which required special orders was exceptionally large, and to the more important of such it is proper to allude.

In an Application from North Houss, Burra Isle, Thomas Christie, who had been the occupant, died. His eldest son and heir-at-law did not reside on the Holding, but the second son, Laurence Christie, was entered as tenant in the Proprietors' Books, and continued in the occupancy of the Holding after his Father's death. The contention for the Proprietors here was that Laurence Christie, though tenant, was not under the Act. It was held on the facts as disclosed that his acceptance as tenant was not a transaction entered into with the view of depriving Laurence Christie of the benefit of the Act, and did not have that effect. He merely continued the occupancy and possession which his Father had when alive, and on his death he became entitled to succeed. The competency of the Application as made by Laurence Christie was therefore sustained.

The Application of William Moar, Gutcher, North Yell, was opposed on the ground that the tenancy had come to an end; another tenant, James Moar, who held the subjects jointly with him, having renounced the Holding. It was decided, however, that at the passing of the Act a Holding might competently be occupied by joint-tenants; and that in the event of the joint-tenancy coming to a termination by one of the joint-tenants giving up his right as joint-tenant, and removing to another Croft, and the other joint-tenant remaining as sole tenant, he is a Crofter in respect of the Holding within the scope and meaning of the Act.

In the case of Laurence Johnston, Savedale, Unst, on the Estate of Major Cameron of Garth, who had lodged an Application to have a Fair Rent fixed, parties agreed on a Rent under Section 5 of the Act, and accordingly craved the Commission to ordain the Agreement to be recorded in the Crofters Holding Book, which was done. Under the Agreement the present rent of £4 was reduced to £3, 10s., and Arrears amounting to £11, 7s. 9d. were all to be paid up in six yearly instalments.

A similar Agreement under the same section was entered into between John Bruce, Norwick, Unst, and the said Proprietor. A present rent of £10 was reduced to £9, 10s.; and of Arrears amounting to £16, 3s. 9d., a sum of £4, 3s. 9d. was cancelled, and the balance of £12 agreed to be paid in three equal instalments.

Agreements of the same kind were also found to have been entered into in the cases of Arthur Peterson, Infield, Toftan, Delting, on the property of Mr Thomas Hughson; and of Thomas Robertson, Quoysetter, West Yell, on the Estate of Mr Ballantyne; and the Fair Rent Applications were disposed of in view of these Agreements.

Many cases where objections were raised came from the Island of Bressay. In particular, it was contended in certain of these that the Proprietrix, Miss M. A. M. Cameron-Mouat, had entered into a Lease for a term of years with the Applicant or his predecessor prior or subsequent to the passing of the Act, and that therefore the Fair Rent Application was excluded. Such an objection was taken to the competency of the Application of Andrew Linklater, Heogan, Bressay. The Lease founded on there, and which may be taken as a specimen of the Leases pleaded in other similar cases, was in the following terms:—

"GARDIE HOUSE, *November* 1886.

"Andrew Linklater,

'I have now much pleasure in granting you—according to promise—a Lease 'for twenty-five years of four acres of ground, on which your house—after the ordinary 'regulation size—is built, on the following conditions, viz., that you enclose your four acres 'of ground with a good and sufficient stone dyke, 'sheep hadden.' That you have it under 'cultivation in seven years; that you sublet no part of your Lease, nor permit any shop 'to be thereon without my express permission in writing for the same; that you preserve 'good order—the most strict propriety and morality in your house—and strive to live an 'example for good to all around you. You will pay regularly 1s. per acre for your 'ground, and 10s. for a fire, the peats to be cut and cured, &c., &c., according to the rules 'to be observed by all the other tenants on this property.

'Wishing you much health and happiness in your new home,—I am your friend.

(Signed) M. A. M. Cameron-Mouat."

"This Lease is for 25 years.

(Signed) M. A. M. Cameron-Mouat."

Here the Lease was informal, but was held to have been made valid by possession and *rei interventus*. The legal objection was accordingly sustained, and the Application dismissed as incompetent. An objection of the same kind was taken, and sustained, and the Applications dismissed in the cases of James Smith, Heogan; Gifford Gray, Uphouse; and Andrew Strachan, Ham, all in the Island of Bressay.

On the other hand, in the case of Widow Catherine Nelson or Smith, Beosetter, Bressay, a like objection was repelled, as the alleged Lease had not been produced. In the Application of James Kirkpatrick, Gunnista, from the same island, although a Lease was pleaded, inasmuch as it appeared from the evidence that after the negotiations had proceeded so far, the Applicant resiled from the Lease, and it was never executed; and as it further appeared that the Respondent took proceedings against the Applicant for recovery not of the balance of Arrears intended to be adjusted, but for the whole amount of Arrears alleged to be due, it was held that the said proposed Lease was not binding on either party, and the competency of the Application was sustained.

Two cases from Bressay, where Leases were pleaded, were attended with peculiarities. In one, that of Laurence Laurenson and Widow Janet Gifford or Tait, joint-tenants, the alleged Missive of Lease failed to set forth any term of endurance, and there was also a failure to prove that the Lessees continued to occupy and possess under the Lease at the passing of the Act. The objection founded on the Lease was accordingly repelled, and the competency of the Application sustained. In the other case—that of John Gifford, Annstown, Bressay, it appeared that the Missive of Lease pleaded failed to set forth any Rent for the Holding. But it was admitted, in the course of the Hearing, that the rent paid by the Applicant under the Lease was 18s. 6d. per annum. Further, it appeared that the Lease had been followed by possession and *rei interventus*, and was still binding upon the Applicant. In these circumstances the objection was sustained, and the Application dismissed as incompetent.

Contracts of Lease for periods varying from 10 to 41 years were in like manner pleaded with effect, to the exclusion of the Fair Rent Applications in the cases of George Bain, Midbrake, Dalsetter, North Yell, on the property of Dr Alexander Pole; John Hunter, Malands, Sandsting, on the Estate of Sand, belonging to Mr Goudie; and Jane Henderson, Lower Swinesgarth, West Yell, on the property of Mr H. N. Ballantyne. On the other hand, this Proprietor having objected to the Application of David Tulloch, Northa'burn, West Yell, on the ground that the Applicant held under a Lease for a term of years, it appeared from the uncontradicted evidence of the Applicant that, at its date, viz., 2nd and 7th December 1886, the then Proprietor said to the Applicant that he would either have to sign the Lease or leave the Croft; that if he did not sign the Lease "it would be worse for him;" and that when the Lease was signed, it was blank as to the period of endurance, and as to a charge for sheep afterwards inserted in it. In these circumstances, it was held that the Lease had been signed in consequence of certain material misrepresentations in fact, that, at the date of signature, it was not a completed document, and that it was not binding on the Applicant to the effect of excluding his Application, which was therefore sustained as competent.

Having thus made reference to those cases with the Applications in which we were precluded from dealing, in respect the Applicants held under Leases for terms of years, it is now necessary to deal briefly with that class, where the judgment of the Court of Session in *Livingstone* v. *Beattie*, 19th March 1891, was pleaded. In that case it was decided that sub-tenants were not Crofters within the meaning of the Act. To some of the cases where *Livingstone* v. *Beattie* was pleaded, the ruling there was held to apply, and to others not. Thus, in the Application of John Jamieson, Mailand, and others, tenants on a portion of the Garth Estate, Unst, belonging to Major Cameron, but held on a Liferent Lease by his sister, Miss Margaret M. Cameron-Mouat, it was objected on the strength of the said Lease, which is dated 27th April 1861, and bears to be for the whole lifetime of the said Miss Mouat, from Martinmas 1859, that the Applicants were sub-tenants within the meaning of the judgment in *Livingstone* v. *Beattie*. But it was held, on a sound construction of the Act, that such persons are not sub-tenants within the ruling in that case, but were Crofters. The same view was held to apply to the case of Andrew Jamieson, Gue, Unst; but there the further question was raised whether Jamieson could be a Crofter in respect of his Holding at Gue, upon which he resided, and held from one Landlord, and also a Crofter in respect of Holdings at Skae, Lingard, and Baliasta, held from another Landlord. It was decided that he was a Crofter in respect of the former, but not the latter. In the case of Barbara Bunt, Alma, Unst, a Liferent Lease was also pleaded to the effect of excluding the Application, but the same result was arrived at.

The cases of Charles Ritch, Uyeasound, and James Alexander Robertson, Couttsmill, Unst, on the Garth and Annsbrae Estate; as also of Thomas Spence and others, Clibberswick, Unst, on the Estate of the Misses Spence; John Irvine, Pund, Delting, and seven others on the Estate of Dr Alexander Pole, at Mossbank; Jeremiah Hughson, Laxfirth and another, on the Estate of Lord Zetland; and William Goudie, Catfirth and three others, on the Symbister Estate, it was held that the ruling in *Livingstone* v. *Beattie* applied, and accordingly that the whole of these Applicants were excluded from the Act.

In the course of the Hearings in 1889, there came before us an Application from James A. Jamieson, Agnesville, Sandness, Walls, on the Melby Estate, to have a Fair Rent fixed. It was objected to the competency on behalf of the Proprietor, Mr Scott, that the Applicant was not a Crofter, and that proceedings were then pending in the Court of Session to have him removed. In respect of these proceedings, disposal of the Application was postponed. On resuming consideration thereof this year, it was ascertained that the Action in the Court of Session had resulted in a Decree of Removal, and for payment, which Decree had been followed by an Execution of Charge to remove, and by actual Removal in October 1890. In these circumstances, the Application was dismissed as incompetent.

A question of some slight peculiarity was raised in the Fair Rent Application of Duncan Irvine Robertson, Teacher and Catechist in the Island of Papa Stour, Parish of Walls. It was disclosed at the inquiry that the land in his possession, called the "Reader's Land," was held by him *ad vitam aut culpam*, and that he did not reside thereon, but had a dwelling-house on a separate site, which he possessed under the School Board in virtue of his office as teacher, and in terms of a special agreement. As it was thus clear that he occupied his land on one tenure, and his dwelling-house on another, and held these possessions under different Landlords, the objection stated on that ground was sustained, and the Application dismissed. A similar objection, ascertained not to be well-founded, was repelled in the case of Widow Janet Anderson Nisbet or Williamson, as guardian for her daughter, Jessie Williamson, Gutcher, North Yell, and the competency of the Application sustained.

A somewhat unusual point arose in the case of Ann Odie or Guthrie, Stoneygarth, Burravoe. The Proprietor, Mr Macqueen of Braxfield, applied to us to have a Fair Rent fixed for the Holding occupied by Mrs Guthrie, and when the Hearing came on, he objected to his own Application. The objection was taken on the ground that the Tenant had signed a warning to remove from the Holding in 1885, but that she was allowed to continue thereon subject to the condition that she would give up the same at the request of the Landlord, and that she was therefore not a Crofter, but a mere tenant at will. It was held, as the result of inquiry, that the Landlord had departed from and abandoned any right he might otherwise have had, to call upon the tenant to leave the Holding under any alleged arrangement by submitting an Application to us, and could not object to the same. The competency was therefore sustained.

While making our inquiries under the Applications from Burra Isle, it transpired that in a number of cases the Applicants, in ignorance of the effect of quitting their Holdings subsequent to the passing of the Act, had removed to new Holdings in Burra Isle, and were met with the objection that they had ceased to be statutory Crofters. There were at least seven of such cases, and one may be taken as an example of the whole :—Alexander Pottinger possessed a Holding at Grunasound at the passing of the Act. But he voluntarily gave up that Holding at Martinmas 1886, and applied for and obtained a Holding at Papil. The objection taken was held to be well founded, and accordingly this and all other similar Applications were dismissed.

Some cases as to Grazing and other Scattald Rights arose in Mid Yell which are deserving of mention. On the Estate of Gardie there, belonging to Mr James N. Barclay, it appeared, in the course of dealing with Fair Rent Applications, that ten Cottars or House-holders had a right of peat cutting over 133 acres of Scattald, in addition to the Crofters. It further appeared that two of these Cottars had a right from the Landlord to put stock on the said Scattald corresponding to the Respondent's right, in respect of a Holding in his own occupancy, with a yearly rent or value of £6. It was Found and Declared that these said ten Cottars or House-holders, including the two Cottars with the further right of grazing, should possess and exercise such rights over the said Scattald along with the Applicants.

In the case of the Seafield Scattald, there was reserved to the Proprietrix, Mrs Sinclair Budge, a right of grazing thereon for 48 sheep, with a view to that right being allocated by her among the Cottars on the said Estate.

On the Marquis of Zetland's Estate, Laurence Henderson, Heglabister, Weisdale, lodged an Application to have a Fair Rent fixed, and claimed therein a right to graze on the Scattald of Heglabister. The claim was opposed by the Landlord. During the inquiry it was disclosed that the Applicant had signed a letter in 1875, setting forth, *inter alia*, that no Scattald pertinents, except firing attached to his Holding, which consisted of the School Buildings at Heglabister, together with certain lands. Apart from the said letter, it was not proved that consent was at any time given by the Landlord, or by the other Crofters, in right of the said grazing, to the provisions of the said letter being departed from, and to his exercise of any right of grazing over the same. On the whole matter, it was held that the Applicant had not the right of grazing which he claimed.

We have now to direct attention to a case of some importance from the Island of Bressay. John Nelson, a tenant on the Glebe of Bressay, made Application to have a Fair Rent fixed. The Application was opposed on the ground that Glebe Lands did not come within the Act. Appearance was made against it by the Rev. James Kidd, the Minister of Bressay, and by the Presbytery of Lerwick, but not by the Heritors. The position taken up by the Applicant was, that as the Act of 1886 was an enabling Statute, and as it contains no provision excepting small tenants upon Glebe Lands, he must be taken to come under the scope of the Act. On the other hand, it was clear from Section 33 of the Act, that a Minister of Religion, whose title to occupy and possess Glebe Lands depended entirely upon his Tenure of Office as Minister of a Parish, could not be a Crofter under the Act in respect of such lands, even if, apart from this provision, he might be held within its scope. Accordingly it was held that such being the case, a tenant occupying and possessing a small Farm on such lands, and paying a rent not exceeding £30 per annum, in like manner could not be a Crofter within the meaning of the Act. Our opinion was, in short, that if a Parish Minister was excluded from the Act, whose title to Glebe Lands existed entirely *virtute officii*, then it followed that a subordinate person in these lands, deriving a title from the Parish Minister, could not possess a higher or at least a different quality of right, and was therefore in effect excluded by the Section of the Act above-mentioned. The exclusion of a Minister, who occupied a Holding, implied the exclusion of a tenant who occupied part of such land. Any other conclusion would result in serious anomaly and inconvenience. It may be added that, though this question had been raised more or less directly in some previous cases (as in the case of Alexander Macdonald, Report for 1890–91, p. 140), we had not hitherto been called on to arrive at a formal decision.

A fitting opportunity occurred for paying a visit to Fair Isle, in the course of September, and dealing with the cases there. At the first Sitting the Proprietor, Mr John Bruce of Sumburgh, urged a general objection to the competency of the whole Applications on the ground that each Applicant had entered into, and executed since the passing of the Act, a probative Contract of Lease for life, or for joint lives, or for a term of years, as the case might be, and that the whole of such Leases were current and in force. The Leases were produced.

In answer to this objection, it was contended for the Applicants that the said Leases were not valid and binding, in respect, (1) that their signatures had been obtained through fraudulent representations on the part of the Respondent; or force and fear; and (2) that there had been no consent *in idem placitum*. Further, a motion was made on behalf of the Applicants, that they be allowed to establish these allegations by way of exception. After arguments, the Applicants were permitted to lead such evidence as might be deemed relevant, and the Respondent to lead evidence in reply. Ten Applicants were then examined, and the inquiry adjourned till the following day.

On the proceedings being resumed, the Respondent, instead of pressing the Leases further, moved for leave to withdraw and abandon the whole of them, and to depart from his objections to competency, and asked us to deal with the Applications in common form. The motion was granted, and thereupon all objections based on the ground above mentioned were withdrawn. Further, both parties consented to our approving such of the Rules and Regulations of the Sumburgh Estate, particularly those with reference to the casting of peats, the cutting of turf, and the scouring of open ditches, with or without modification, as to us might seem just. A joint-minute was adjusted and lodged by parties giving effect to the above, and an Order was issued duly interponing authority thereto.

While the Respondent thus departed absolutely from the foresaid Leases, he reserved right to state objections of a different kind in particular cases, and each of these was decided according to the circumstances disclosed. The only one calling for reference here is that of John Wilson, Toft, who had died subsequent to the lodging of the Application. At the Hearing, Stewart Wilson, a second son, compeared, and craved that he might be entered as tenant of the Holding in succession to his father. It was objected that he was not the heir-at-law of the deceased. Thereupon Stewart Wilson undertook to lodge a letter by the heir, renouncing all right to the Holding in his favour. Such letter was duly forthcoming, and thereupon an Order was issued, Finding and Declaring that Stewart Wilson was then, and had been for some time, in occupation and possession of the Holding; and that in the circumstances he was entitled to take up, and had taken up the right of succession to the said deceased, and was a Crofter under and in terms of the Act. Before leaving Shetland we held special Sittings at Lerwick for hearing Appeals. The disposal of these occupied a considerable time, and somewhat delayed our departure.

After dealing with the whole of the cases in Shetland, including Appeals, we left for Orkney, arriving at Kirkwall on the 15th of November. Owing to the lateness of the season, and the continued prevalence of stormy weather, we found it would be impossible to overtake the whole work still remaining to do in the Orkney Islands, especially including an island so difficult of access as North Ronaldshay, but, on the other hand, had in view to dispose of the greater part of that work. As in Shetland, each of our number took up the Applications in a particular district, one going to Westray and from thence to Sanday and Stronsay, another to Eday, and the remaining Commissioner to Shapinsay and the Mainland of Orkney.

The number of cases from Orkney, which call for special mention here, is not large, and the most important are those raising the question of sub-tenancy to be noticed shortly. Among the others, reference may be made to the Application of James Reid, Groatha', Eday, who had died in April 1890, leaving a widow, but no issue. At the Hearing the widow compeared, and craved that her name be entered as tenant under the Act in succession to her husband, but objection to this was taken by the Proprietor, Mr H. C. Hebden, on the ground that she was not the heir-at-law of the said deceased. It was ascertained, in the course of the inquiry, that the widow had continued to occupy and possess the Holding in question after the date of her husband's death, and that rent for the same had been from time to time accepted by the Proprietor, as if the Applicant were the tenant in succession to her husband, and in right of the said Holding. Further, it was found that the heir-at-law was settled in Canada, and had not put forward any claim to succeed, or made any intimation with regard thereto to the Proprietor. On these facts, it was held that the said heir had lost any right of succession otherwise arising to him, and that the widow, having been acknowledged as tenant, and rent accepted from her, was a Crofter in respect of the said Holding within the scope and meaning of the Act.

A similar question of succession fell to be disposed of differently in the case of Thomas Brass, Lash, Smoogrow, Orphir. The original Applicant, George Short, had died in or about the year 1888. His eldest son and heir-at-law, John Short, had settled in Australia. At the date of the said original Applicant's death, the Holding was occupied by the present Applicant, Thomas Brass, step-son of the former. Though Thomas Brass may have continued to occupy and possess the said Holding, it did not appear that he ever paid rent for the same, or had been in any way recognised as tenant thereof in succession to his said deceased step-father. On these facts, therefore, it was held that Thomas Brass had no right of succession to the said deceased, and no right of occupancy under the Act by reason of any recognition from the Respondent or otherwise. The Application was accordingly held incompetent.

In the case of William Sinclair, Ayre, Broughston, Sanday, he, though a younger son and not the heir-at-law, claimed a right of succession to the Holding there under a Bequest or Settlement of John Sinclair, dated 10th July 1889, who died on 6th July 1892. It was objected for the Proprietor, Mr G. T. Balfour-Kinnear, that the said Bequest was not valid in law, in respect that it was not conform to the provisions of the Conveyancing (Scotland) Act, 1874. But as the Settlement had been executed by the deceased in the presence of two witnesses, and as the Respondent failed to instruct his objection in point of law, it was repelled, the Bequest sustained, and in terms thereof it was Found and Declared that William Sinclair was a Crofter in respect of the said Holding in terms of the Act.

37 & 38 Vict. Cap. 94.

Passing to the cases of sub-tenancy or alleged sub-tenancy in Orkney, it is necessary here to recall the fact that we had originally decided in the case of John Keith, Rosehall, Sutherland (see Report for 1886–87, p. 10, No. 188, and p. 103), that a sub-tenant was a Crofter within the meaning of the Act. This decision was followed in all similar cases till judgment was given in *Livingstone* v. *Beattie* in 1891. Among other Applications disposed of on the same footing as that of John Keith, was the case of William Dearness, Clett, Sanday, decided in 1888. Some time after the decision in *Livingstone* v. *Beattie*, the Agents for the Proprietors lodged a Note, craving us to take such steps as might seem necessary "for having it declared that the said William Dearness is not a Crofter within the meaning of the Act." We held, however, that we had no power to reduce or withdraw, and declare null and void, an Order issued nearly four years before, and accepted and acted on by both parties since. We held, further, that persons who were deemed to be sub-tenants, prior to the date of the judgment in *Livingstone* v. *Beattie*, remained afterwards within the scope of the Act, and were not subject to ordinary process of removal; but we were also of opinion that, on the termination of a subsisting Lease in that case, the Landlord would become entitled to present an Application to us to reconsider the matter; in other words, that, at or about the period of entry of a new principal tenant, we might be properly asked in a new Application to deal over again with the question of sub-tenancy in view of the ruling given in *Livingstone* v. *Beattie*, coupled with the material change of parties, one of whom, namely, the new farm tenant, had not been a party to the Fair Rent Application. In the present proceeding, as it came before us, an Order was issued refusing the prayer of the Note.

The following additional sub-tenancy cases were disposed of in the course of our visit to Orkney. Hugh Kelday, a tenant at Braehead, on the Estate of Holland, in the Island of Westray, lodged a Fair Rent Application. For Mr Gibson, the Trustee on the Holland Estate, it was objected that the Applicant was a sub-tenant within the meaning of the judgment in *Livingstone* v. *Beattie.* This objection being well founded was sustained, and the Application dismissed as incompetent.

The same course was followed on a similar objection being raised in the following Applications from the Farm of Rothiesholm, on the Melsetter Estate, Stronsay, belonging to Mr J. G. Moodie-Heddle, viz.:—David Miller, Cliffdale; William Angus, St Catherine's; Joseph Bews, Mount Pleasant; Thomas Cooper, Tifmaka; David Cooper, Millgrip; James Cooper, Farrowend; Robert Miller, Newbigging; Andrew Moodie, Grind; James Sinclair, Boragate; Edward Sinclair, Hallbreck; George Stevenson, Breck; Thomas Stevenson, Longbigging; George Stevenson, Osen; and Isabella Miller, Kelsdar, Stronsay. Mr Heddle also applied to the Commission to have it Found and Declared that James Dunnet, Hyval, Orphir, being a sub-tenant was not a Crofter. There it appeared that in some proceedings before the Sheriff Court, Orkney, prior to the judgment in *Livingstone* v. *Beattie,* Dunnet was held, though a sub-tenant, to be a Crofter. The Application to us was presented after the judgment in *Livingstone* v. *Beattie.* It was proved, on the evidence, that Dunnet was, at the passing of the Act, a sub-tenant of Mr R. M. Traill, then Tenant of the Farm of Hobister, and now of John Mackay, present tenant of the said Farm; and having regard to the decision in *Livingstone* v. *Beattie,* it was held that Dunnet was not a Crofter within the meaning of the Act. This Order in no way conflicted with the Interlocutors of the Sheriff and Sheriff-Substitute, for they held that he was the tenant of Mr R. M. Traill; and it seemed clear to us that, having been a tenant of Traill, and being now a tenant of John Mackay, he was necessarily a sub-tenant of the Proprietor, Mr Heddle of Melsetter, and therefore, in view of the authority mentioned, not a Crofter. It is proper to add that a large number of sub-tenancy cases were withdrawn besides those above noticed.

The only other Fair Rent Application in Orkney, to which it is necessary to refer, is that of John Inkster, Shapinsay. An objection to competency was taken at the Hearing on the ground that the Applicant occupied his Holding under Lease for a term of years current at the passing of the Act. To this the answer made was that the Respondent, Mrs Balfour, had waived all right to plead the same. The alleged Lease was stated to be for a period of 19 years from Martinmas 1881; and though informal, to have been followed by possession, and to be effectual in law to exclude the Applicant from the scope of the Act. It was held, after inquiry, to be unnecessary to deal with this question as raised, as on 6th July 1892 the Agents in Kirkwall for the Respondent wrote to the Applicant stating that she was quite prepared to allow the Application to be dealt with by us, and adding that she thought it right to give the Applicant an opportunity of making an extra-judicial arrangement with her, and of withdrawing his Application. It was held that, by this letter, the Respondent through her Agents had departed from and abandoned the informal Lease founded on, and that the Respondent was personally barred from pleading the foresaid objection. The Applicant, therefore, was held to be a Crofter, not a Leaseholder, and the competency of his Application was sustained.

Our labours within the Crofting area were brought to a close for the year in the third week of December, and thereupon we left Kirkwall for Edinburgh to take up certain cases not ready for immediate disposal, and to prepare this Report.

A number of Applications for Enlargement of Holdings was disposed of, in addition to that to which reference has been already made. Dealing first with the Applications granted, they are the following:—

1. The Crofters in the Township of Cleadle, Island of Eigg, applied for Enlargement of their Holdings by taking certain lands from the Farm of Kildonan, presently in the occupancy of the Proprietors, Mr Macpherson and others. These lands are locally known as Houlaine and Beinn-Bhuidhe. Inquiry was made into this Application in the course of our visit to Eigg in 1891 (see Report for that year, p. 191). As then stated, it was limited to Beinn-Bhuidhe, and was met with opposition from the Proprietors, on the ground of material damage to the letting value of the remainder of the said Farm. Shortly after we left Eigg we received a further Application from the Crofters of Cleadle, for the lands of Houlaine. To this second Application objections were stated on the ground of material damage, and on the additional ground that the Applicants could not properly stock the land asked. After inquiry and a careful inspection of the whole lands of the

Farm, both objections were repelled, and 314 acres of grazing ground were assigned to the Applicants, but they were ordained to erect and repair certain fences in such a manner as to make them stock proof. Entry was ordered to be given at or before Whitsunday 1893, by which time the fences were to be completed. The annual value of the land assigned, including interest on the cost of re-erecting a shepherd's house outwith the area of the land assigned, and in lieu of the house situated within the said area, was assessed at £45, whereof £3 sterling per annum fell to be paid by each of 15 Applicants. The original Application for Beinn-Bhuidhe was withdrawn.

2. In the County of Ross and Cromarty, the tenants of the township of Camuslongart, Lochalsh, on the Estate of Sir Kenneth Matheson, applied for Enlargement by taking land from the Farm of Conchra, in the occupancy of Dr George Duncan. While the Proprietor opposed the Application as made, on the ground of material damage, the land asked being in the immediate vicinity of the dwelling-house of Conchra and of the Farm steading, he admitted that the Applicants had a reasonable claim for Enlargement of their Holdings, and in answer to this claim expressed his willingness to assign certain other lands from the said Farm. To this proposal the Applicants, eight in number, agreed, and accordingly there was assigned to them a certain portion of arable land as an addition to their Holdings under the Act.

3. On the same Estate the Crofters in the township of Ceann-na-moine, Lochalsh, made Application for Enlargement by taking 117 acres or thereby from the Farm of Conchra, mentioned in the previous case. Material damage to the letting value of the remainder of the said Farm was pleaded by the Proprietor in objection to the Application. After inquiry, effect was given to this objection, and the Application refused. On the other hand, we were of opinion that the Applicants had established a reasonable claim for Enlargement if land could be got without such material damage, and the Respondent was ordained to lodge a Minute, stating whether, in the event of a certain specified portion of the said Farm being assigned to the Applicants, he would be willing to supply materials for the erection of a Fence between certain points mentioned. The Respondent having lodged a Minute assenting to the proposed assignment, and agreeing to supply materials for the said Fence, there was assigned to the Applicants, five in number, a certain extent of grazing land, to be possessed by them as part of their Holdings under the Act.

4. An Application for Enlargement was made by Crofters on the Estate of Edderton, Ross-shire, the property of Mr William Macfie, by taking land from the Farm of Edderton Mains, in the occupation of Adam Scott and Henry Hall Scott. The portion of the said Farm asked is commonly known as the Hill of Edderton. The whole land applied for extends to 800 acres. Objection was made that the assignment of the whole of this land would operate material damage to the letting value of the remainder of the said Farm. On the evidence led for the Respondent, it was held that this objection had been established, and accordingly the Application, as made for the said 800 acres, was refused. But, it was held also, on the Respondent's evidence, that a portion thereof, extending to 220 acres or thereby, as specified and defined on a Plan produced, could be assigned to seven of the Applicants without material damage to the letting value of the remainder of the Farm.

5. In the County of Sutherland, Parish of Creich, and on the Estate of Skibo, the property of Mr Evan Charles Sutherland, but in the hands of his Trustee, Mr George Auldjo Jamieson, Edinburgh, Application for Enlargement of Holdings was made by the Crofters of the Township of Migdale. The Trustee had previously expressed his willingness to let the land applied for, or certain other lands, to the Applicants on conditions specified, one of which was that they were to have the land for five years only, and not under the Act. The Applicants declined this offer, and at the inquiry the Trustee opposed the Application on the ground of material damage, and for other reasons mentioned in a Minute of Objection lodged for him. After an inquiry and inspection of the whole ground in question, the various objections stated were repelled, and an Order issued, assigning to the Applicants, 16 in number, 2275 acres or thereby of pasture, all as delineated on a Plan produced. The annual value of this land was ascertained to be £28 sterling, payable by each Applicant in certain proportions effeiring to the number of shares or parts of shares therein assigned to each.

6. Another Application for Enlargement, on the same Estate, was made by Crofters in the Township of Tulloch, who asked to have assigned to them the grazing land known as Tulloch Hill and Druim Liath, extending to 237 acres or thereby. The Trustee offered no opposition in this case. Accordingly, after the said land had been duly inspected and valued, it was assigned to the Applicants, 13 in number, and declared to form part of their Holdings under the Act.

7. In the Island of Papa Westray, Orkney, certain tenants applied for Enlargement

by taking land from the Farm of Holland, on the Estate of Thomas Traill. That Estate had been sequestrated, and the Application was opposed by Mr Gibson, the Trustee, on the ground that the land asked could not be assigned without material damage to the letting value of the remainder of the Farm. It was urged that this plea was stronger here than in the ordinary case, as a similar Application had been heard on the occasion of our visit to Papa Westray in 1888, and under the same, upwards of 57 acres of the said Farm had been assigned in Enlargement of Holdings. It was pleaded that the present Applicants were precluded by the former proceedings, and by the terms of the Order there made. After inquiry, it was held that the proceedings in 1888 formed no bar to the present Application, and that the assignment of the land now asked would only operate material damage within the meaning of the Statute as to two of the fields applied for; but it was held that the Application was reasonable, in so far as submitted for a field called "Russigar," extending to 28 acres or thereby, all arable. This field, accordingly, was assigned in Enlargement of the Holdings of four of the Applicants, (of whom there were five in all), the land as divided being made to run parallel with the north boundary dyke alongside a public road. As the result of inspection, the annual letting value of the said field was assessed at £12, 10s. sterling, divisible into four sums varying with each other according to the precise extent and quality of the particular land assigned to each Applicant. The Applicants and the Respondent were ordained to uphold and maintain, at mutual cost, certain dykes on three sides of the said field, and entry was allowed as at 10th February 1893. Further, the Applicants were ordained, in the event of the field being put under crop, to cultivate the same as a whole, and to follow a due rotation of cropping and cultivation thereon.

8. In the Island of Eday eleven Crofters near Calf Sound asked for Enlargement by taking land from the Farm of Carrick Mains, occupied and possessed by the Proprietor, Mr H. C. Hebden. The Application was at first met by an offer of other lands than those craved, but this offer was declined. Accordingly, the Proprietor opposed the claim as made, on the ground of material damage. Two fields were applied for, one called "Rendall's Field," extending to about 16 acres or thereby; and the other, "Cormack's Field," extending to 21¼ acres or thereby. After inquiry and inspection, it was held that the field called "Rendall's Field" could not be assigned without material damage, and the Application was accordingly refused in so far as urged for the same. But it was found that the field called "Cormack's Field" might be assigned without material damage to the letting value of the remainder of the Farm. From the land applied for fell to be excluded certain land extending to 41 acres or thereby which already formed part of the Holdings of four of the Applicants. The Respondent, in addition, tendered other fields, the total area thus placed at our disposal being 216 acres or thereby. We were of opinion that the Applicants were able properly to cultivate and stock the same. The said arable and pasture was accordingly assigned, as delineated on a Plan or Tracing produced, to the eleven applicants. The annual value of the said land was found to be £22, 2s. sterling, whereof the particular proportion falling to be paid by each Applicant was fixed in relation to the precise extent and quality of arable and pasture he got under the Application. Certain other Findings and Orders were made with regard to the erection of fences by some of the Applicants; and the date fixed for entry as to a certain portion of the land was Martinmas 1892, and as to another portion not later than 1st February 1893.

9. The application for Enlargement from the Farm of Stove, and from the Farm of Warsetter, in the island of Sanday, has been referred to in the earlier part of this Report.

10. From the Farm of West Brough, Sanday, occupied by Mr Walter Traill Dennison as Tenant, and belonging to Mr G. T. Balfour-Kinnear, an Application for Enlargement was made by James Muir, Stiglister, and others. A certain section of the Applicants craved the assignment of a field called "London," a field called "Rangie," a third field extending to nine acres or thereby, and a piece of land called the "Ness of Brough." Another section craved Enlargement by taking a Park called "Hobister Park," which extended to 20½ acres or thereby, and was at the date of Hearing under permanent pasture. With regard to the whole land applied for, the Application was opposed on the ground that the taking of this land, or any considerable part of it, would cause material damage to the letting value of the Farm. The objection was held well founded in the case of the first four portions of land craved, in respect that these lay close to the Farm-house and offices, and if they were assigned it would become necessary to shift the buildings on the Farm to a more central position. The objection, therefore, was sustained as to the said portions, and the Application refused. But as to "Hobister

Park," which is detached from the rest of the Farm, and lies contiguous to the Holdings of the Crofters applying therefor, it was found, after inquiry, and inspection of the whole Farm, and of the Farm-house and steading, that the granting of the Application was not open to the plea of material damage. The said park was accordingly assigned to the six Applicants craving the same, and they were directed to divide it themselves into six equal shares of 2 acres 3 roods 31 poles each, and 2 roods pasture or thereby. It was ascertained that the annual value of the said park was £17, whereof the sum of £2, 16s. 8d. per annum, in name of rent, fell to be added to the Fair Rent already fixed for each. The Applicants were ordained, together with the Respondent, to uphold, at mutual cost, the dykes presently surrounding the said field, except the dyke along the public road, which the Applicants were ordered to maintain at their sole cost, and entry was given by or before 10th February 1893.

11. Passing from the Island of Sanday to the Island of Stronsay, we had an Application from certain tenants on the Balfour Estate there, for Enlargement by taking land from the Farm of Holland, tenanted by Mr William Stevenson. To this Application it was objected generally, both by the Landlord and Farm Tenant, that the assignment of the land asked would cause material damage within the meaning of the Act; and specially it was objected to two of the Applicants that, one being a sub-tenant, and the other having entered since the passing of the Act, they were not Crofters. These particular objections were sustained. It was found that four fields in all were applied for, called respectively "Mero," "Sillerha'," "Newbigging," and "Torness," the three first of these lying to the north, and the Field called "Torness" to the south of the Farm. The Application, in so far as made for the last-mentioned field, was refused, as, if granted, the Farm buildings would be out of proportion to the remainder of the subjects, and would be rendered comparatively useless. But it was held that the field called "Mero," the field called "Sillerha'," and the field called "Newbigging," embracing a total area of 61½ acres or thereby, might be assigned without material damage within the meaning of Section 3 (3) (*b*) of the Act. It was determined that the aggregate annual value of the land thus assigned was £36, and of that sum £7, 4s. per annum, in name of rent, fell to be paid by each of the five Applicants, and to be added to the rents which had been already fixed for each by special agreement of parties. The Applicants were allowed entry to the assigned land by or before 10th February 1893. It may be added that, while Mr Stevenson, the Farm-tenant, held on a 19 years' Lease, it only ran from Martinmas 1889, with a mutual break at the expiry of 7 years, or at the expiry of 14 years after the Tenant's entry, by twelve months' previous notice on either side. The Lease having been entered into subsequent to the passing of the Act did not come under Section 13 (2). The Application was received by us on 1st July 1889, or within six weeks of the execution of the Lease, which contained the following clause:—"But it is hereby specially agreed and 'provided that, in the event of land being taken from the Farm by the Crofters Commis'sion for the Enlargement of Crofters Holdings, the rent fixed by the Commission, as the 'rent to be paid by the Crofters for the land so taken, shall be deducted from the rent 'payable by the tenant and his foresaids under this Tack." From this it appeared that the Landlord and Farm-tenant had, at the date of contract, distinctly in view the contingency which had occurred, and would be therefore the more readily able to deal with the state of matters which had arisen. It was felt that there was no reason for doubt that the taking of the fields assigned by the Order would not materially damage the letting value of the remainder of the Farm.

12. There was also an Application for Enlargement in the same Island from eleven Crofters on the Housebay Estate, by taking land from the Farm of Housebay, held by the Trustees of Mr J. C. Traill of Ratter. When the Application was lodged, the Farm was occupied by Mr Learmonth, but his tenancy terminated at Martinmas 1892, whereupon the Farm was let as from that date to Mr Stevenson, the tenant of Holland. In the course of the year the Proprietors entered into amicable conference with the Applicants, both as to the rent of their present Holdings and to the Application for Enlargement. These negotiations resulted in arrangements being made by parties themselves, whereby agreed on rents for their Holdings were fixed under Section 5 of the Act, and the Fair Rent Applications submitted to the Commission were withdrawn. It was also agreed that the Applicants were to receive a certain addition of arable land, and also of pasture land, from the said Farm, and the only question left to us for determination was as to the value of the land assigned to each. A Sitting was duly held, and the whole facts and circumstances connected with the foresaid agreements, and as to the land assigned, were placed before one of our number. This Hearing was followed by an inspection, and thereafter an Order was issued, interponing authority to a joint-minute for parties which had been duly lodged, confirming a general agreement, dated

5th and 13th April, and registered in the Books of Council and Session 5th July 1892; likewise confirming special Agreements between the Respondents and each of the Applicants, dated 5th April 1892; also interponing authority to a Plan or Tracing, produced and signed, relative to the foresaid Agreements, and to the whole arrangements of parties. In accordance with these documents and the plan, there was assigned to each Applicant the additional land made over to him under and in terms of the said Agreements and Plan. Entry was allowed as at Martinmas 1892, and it was Found and Declared that the Fair Rent of the several portions of land payable by each Applicant, in respect of the Enlargement he received, was to be as set forth in a Schedule annexed to the Order. It was also Found and Declared that the rents payable by the Applicants for their Holdings, as existing prior to the Enlargements, had been fixed by agreement between them and the Respondents, and that the rent of each Holding as enlarged was a fixed rent within the meaning of Section 6 of the Act, and that each such Rent was not to be altered for a period of seven years, as from Martinmas 1892. It should be added that one portion of the assigned land was reserved to the Proprietor under the foresaid arrangements in respect of a non-Applicant with whose case we could not deal.

13. We now pass from the consideration of Applications which have been granted to Applications refused, and take first the County of Argyll.

Eleven Crofters in the Island of Lismore applied for Enlargement by taking land from the Farm of Achuaran, belonging to the Rev. J. A. Fell. Two objections were stated to this claim, (1) that the land applied for could not be assigned without material damage to the letting value of the remainder of the Farm; and (2) that with one or two exceptions the Applicants were unable to stock and properly to work the land, even if assigned. The portion of the Farm asked is locally known as "Alisra," and extends to 90 acres or thereby. The Respondent, without prejudice to his objections, endeavoured to meet the Application by offering the Applicants somewhat over 25 acres, mostly arable, of the adjoining lands of Fionnochrochan, presently in the hands of a tenant; the said land, if accepted, to be assigned on such terms and conditions as to us might seem just. This offer was declined at the Hearing; but, with the view of affording the Applicants opportunity for full consideration, an Order was issued on 8th August 1892, ordaining them to lodge a Minute setting forth specifically whether they were prepared to accept the said 25 acres under their Application, but in lieu and stead of the land asked. The answer made to this Minute was an absolute declinature and adherence to the terms of their Application. In the course of the Hearing, several of the Applicants complained that the produce of their Crofts was not sufficient properly to winter the present stock, and that their desire for extended grazing was to enable them to summer graze stock. We were of opinion that the land offered would have met in a great degree, if not entirely, this admitted difficulty, but that the land claimed, which consists almost exclusively of grazing—there being less than two acres arable—would have the effect of aggravating the difficulty of winter feeding of which they complained at the Hearing, inasmuch as the land applied for, if properly utilised during summer and autumn, would carry a stock out of proportion to the wintering capacity of the Applicants' Crofts. Accordingly, the objections stated for the Respondent were sustained, and the Application refused.

14. An Application for Enlargement from the township of Sandwick, near Stornoway, by taking land from the Farm of Holm, occupied by the Representatives of the late Mr Dundas Helm, was made by six Crofters. It was opposed on the ground that the land applied for did not form a part of the Farm of Holm, and being let at a rent of £12 was struck at by Section 13 (3) (*c*) of the Act. The result of inquiries made at the Hearing was, to render it clear that the said park had been sublet during the tenancy of the said Dundas Helm, and since his death, by his Trustees or Representatives, to fleshers in Stornoway, and had been treated as a separate subject, and not as a part of the Farm of Holm. It was held, accordingly, that the land applied for was not available for the purposes of Enlargement, in respect the rent or annual letting value of the same did not exceed £100, being only £12, and therefore struck at by the foresaid Section of the Act. The objection taken was sustained, and the Application dismissed.

15. In the County of Ross and Cromarty, on the Estate of Lochalsh, an Application for Enlargement by the Crofters of Ardelve was made for land from the Farm of Conchra, already mentioned. The Application was opposed on the ground of material damage. The said land extended to upwards of 1000 acres of old arable and grazing, and it was ascertained that to assign the same, in whole or in part, would have the effect not only of depriving the Farm of necessary wintering ground, but of closing the only available pass or access to the land adapted for Grazing purposes in the Spring season. It was therefore

held that such a result constituted material damage within the scope of the Act, and accordingly the objection was sustained, and the Application dismissed.

16. On the same Estate, seven Crofters of the Township of Portachullin craved Enlargement by taking land from the Farm of Fernaig, in the occupancy of Mr John Farquhar Macrae. Opposition was offered to this claim, on the ground that the Farm was held under a Lease for a term of years entered into prior to the passing of the Act, and still current. As it was proved at the inquiry that the said Farm was possessed by Mr Macrae under a contract of Lease for 14 years from Whitsunday 1883, at a rent of £275 per annum, duly constituted by offer and acceptance, followed by possession, it was held that the objection stated was well founded, and was accordingly sustained, and the Application dismissed as incompetent.

17. On the Estate of Lochcarron belonging to Mr C. J. Murray, 20 Crofters from Jeantown made Application for land from the Farm of Tullich, tenanted by Mr David Ferguson. Here also an existing Lease for a term of years, entered into prior to the commencement of the Act, was pleaded as against the Application. In the course of the Hearing the said Lease was produced, bearing to be for 14 years from Whitsunday 1883, at a rent of £475, and still current. The objection taken on that ground was therefore sustained, and the Application dismissed. It is proper to state in addition that the Respondent, though unable to accede to the Application, made offer to the Applicants (provided he could obtain the consent of the tenant of the Farm of Tullich) to add to their common grazings that portion of the Farm lying to the south-east or south of a certain line drawn on the Ordnance Survey Sheet, if the Applicants fenced the said land, and undertook to keep the fences in repair, and if also we were satisfied that the Applicants were able and willing properly to stock the ground and pay a Fair Rent therefor. This offer being refused, the objection open to the Respondent on the ground of Lease was pressed with the result above stated.

18. On the same Estate of Lochcarron, Finlay Macbeth and others, Crofters of Daoraonair, endeavoured to obtain Enlargement under an Application for getting land from the Deer Forest of Shieldaig, the part asked being commonly known as "Derriner Hill." In the course of the inquiry, the Applicants, in terms of a letter duly lodged, modified their Application, and restricted the same to certain land embraced within lines marked on an Ordnance Survey Sheet. The Respondent, Mr Murray, met the Application by offering to let to the Applicants, at such a rent as might be fixed by us, certain lands which partially included the land applied for, but under reservation to himself of souming rights of cattle and sheep. This offer was made on the footing that we were satisfied the Applicants were able and willing properly to stock the ground offered, and to pay a Fair Rent therefor. The result of our inquiries was, that the Applicants failed to satisfy us that they were able properly to stock the ground offered under and in terms of Section 12 (2) of the Act. The Application was therefore refused, but reserving to the Applicants to apply further, if they and the Respondent could come to an arrangement for extension of their Holdings, to which we might interpone authority.

19. At Ardgay, Kincardine, certain Applicants asked for Enlargement by obtaining a portion of Kincardine Hill. The Proprietor, Sir Charles Ross, Bart., of Balnagown, opposed on the ground that the Application had not been made by five Crofters in terms of the Act. It bore to be made by six persons describing themselves as Crofters, but as it appeared that of these, one was a Feuar and not a Crofter, another had given up her Holding in 1890, and thereupon ceased to be a Crofter, and a third was a Feuar on the Ardross Estate, and not a Crofter on the Balnagown Estate, it was held that the Application had not been made by five Applicants under and in terms of the Act, and was therefore dismissed as incompetent.

20. In the County of Orkney, nine Crofters at the south end of Eday asked for Enlargement by taking from the Farm of Greentoft, the land locally known as Gateside and Heatherbrae, the said Farm being under Lease to Mr William Alexander. The Proprieter, Mr Hebden, resisted the Application on the ground of material damage. Of the nine Applicants, three were allowed to withdraw their Applications at the Hearing, and of the remaining six, two failed to satisfy us that they were able properly to stock the land craved in terms of Section 12 (2) of the Act. The Application was therefore refused in so far as made by them. It was held, with regard to the Applications by two other Applicants, that the land asked was not contiguous to their Holdings in terms of Section 13 (1) of the Act. Their claim, therefore, was refused, and with regard to the two remaining Applicants, it was held that the assignment to them of the said land, or any considerable part thereof, would operate material damage to the letting value of the

remainder of the Farm. Accordingly, the objection offered on that ground was sustained, and the Application refused.

21. From the Island of Sanday, Orkney, an Application was made by two groups of Crofters for Enlargement by taking land from the Farm of West Stove, occupied by the Proprietor, Major Horwood. One of these groups withdrew, except the Applicant, John Muir. When his case was called, he failed to appear, and his Application was dismissed. In the Application by the other group, namely, John Traill and others, for those portions of the said Farm, known as "Holland Field" and "Runniclett, the objection taken was that the Application was incompetent, in respect the Farm was not of the annual value of £100 per annum. It was further urged that material damage would result. The objection as to value was met by the answer that, while the Farm, Mansion-house and Mill appeared separately in the Valuation Roll at the respective rents of £80, £30, and £30 per annum each, the whole ought to be taken in a question with the Applicants as one subject; and the total rent accordingly thus becoming more than £100, that the said objection was not well founded. In view of the extent and value of the Estate of West Stove, of which the Farm formed a part, we were of opinion, after full inspection, that the Mansion-house, which is a large and commodious building, should be considered as separate from the Farm. On the other hand, it was clear that the Meal Mill was not necessary for the working of the Farm, although, no doubt, the same tenant might carry on both, and in doing so might find it necessary to keep a separate staff of servants for the working of the Mill from the staff required for the due conduct of the Farm. In other districts it was known not to be uncommon to find a Meal Mill let along with a Farm, both subjects being sometimes returned in the Valuation Roll as separate, and sometimes as one. Upon the whole matter, we were of opinion that the three subjects, Farm, Mansion-house, and Meal-Mill, should be held and deemed separate subjects, and being so, no room was left for question that the Application lay open to the objection taken under Section 3 of the Act, and accordingly it was sustained, and the Application dismissed as incompetent.

22. Eighteen Crofters of North Wall, Lady, Island of Sanday, on the Estate of the Marquis of Zetland, craved Enlargement by assigning to them Start Point. This piece of ground had at one time been let to the Northern Lights Commissioners, but since the passing of the Act it was let to Mr Robert King at a rent of £12. Opposition was offered thereto under Section 13 (3) (*c*) of the Act, on the ground that the rent did not exceed £100. The first inquiry under the Application took place in 1888, but, as it did not prove sufficiently exhaustive, the Application was continued till Orkney fell to be revisited. Parties were again heard in 1892, and the Hearing was followed by a careful inspection of the ground. The result was to satisfy us that the land asked could not be granted in terms of the Application. The number of Applicants was eighteen, whereas the area of the land applied for did not exceed 15 acres arable and 25 acres rough pasture. The addition of this land to the Applicants' Holdings would be immaterial where their number was so large. On the other hand, it appeared that the land in question was, and for five years past had been, in the occupation and possession of the said Robert King, holding under a Lease from the Marquis of Zetland, but terminable at any time on six months notice, under which he paid a rent of £12. It was felt that this tenant, though possibly not a Crofter within the scope and meaning of the Act, was very much in the position of one; and, accordingly, that to assign the land asked would be in effect to take a moderate sized Holding from one small tenant in order to divide it among eighteen others. Serious doubt was felt whether this kind of assignment was of the nature contemplated by the Act of Parliament. A further considerable difficulty presented itself in the matter of the buildings and improvements made by King at an estimated total cost of not less than £180, and upon the whole matter we were of opinion that the Application must stand refused.

23. The same Crofters applied for the Farm of Lopness, let to Mr William Harvey. This Application was opposed on the ground that the Rent or annual letting value did not exceed £100, and as it appeared sufficiently clear that this was the true rent, the objection as taken under Section 13 (3) (*c*) of the Act was sustained, and the Application dismissed.

24. Three Crofters in Stronsay endeavoured to obtain Enlargement by taking land from the Farm of Holland, occupied by William Stevenson. The Proprietor, Colonel David Balfour, opposed on the ground that the same was incompetent in view of the provision of Section 11 of the Act, which sets forth that "it shall be lawful for any five or more Crofters," &c., &c. It was held that the said objection was well founded in point of law, was accordingly sustained, and the Application dismissed.

25. On the Græmshall Estate, in Holm, Orkney, Application was made by five Crofters for land from the Farm of Græmshall, presently in the occupation of a tenant. The ground

of opposition here was material damage to the letting value of the Farm. This objection, after inquiry and inspection, was sustained in respect the total arable on the Farm extended to 200 acres, and the land applied for, which extended to 45 acres, was old arable, and had been mainly used for many years to feed cattle intended to be disposed of as fat cattle. As the taking of this land would, in the opinion of the Commissioner, have constituted material damage within the meaning of Section 13 (3) (*b*) of the Act, the Application was refused.

26. Passing from the Orkney Islands to Shetland, we may mention the case of Laurence Laurenson and four others at the south end of Bressay, who applied for land locally known as the Bard of Bressay. The Proprietrix, Miss M. A. Cameron-Mouat, took objection on the ground, (1) that the said land was held on Lease for a term of years current at the passing of the Act, and still current; and (2) that it was of less than £100 annual value. At the inquiry, a Lease for 21 years from Martinmas 1881 was produced between the Respondent and James Sutherland, under which were let to him the lands of Hoversta and Vaing at a Rent of £45, and the Farm and lands of Græmista at a Rent of £11, or £56 in all. The said Lease included the whole area of the land applied for, locally known as the Bard of Bressay. As it thus appeared that the Application was open to the objection taken under Section 13 (2) of the Act, and that the annual letting value was less than £100, and therefore subject to the further objection arising under Section 13 (3) (*c*) of the Act, both objections were sustained, and the Application dismissed as incompetent.

27. On the Estate of Hayfield, Shetland, one tenant named Thomas Tait, Braeswick, lodged an Application for Enlargement by adding thereto a neighbouring Croft which had become vacant. This claim was made under Section 16 of the Act, but was opposed by the Proprietor, Mr Arthur James Hay, as incompetent. It was held, on a sound construction of the proviso attached to the said Section of the Act, that the Application was incompetent, and it was accordingly dismissed.

28. A Crofter on the Hayfield Estate, named William Henderson, Grista, applied for Enlargement by assigning to him certain grazing lands in the neighbourhood of his Croft. The Application was opposed by the Landlord under Section 11 of the Act as incompetent. This objection was sustained, and the Application dismissed.

There have thus been 12 Applications for Enlargement granted and 16 refused in the course of the year.

The places visited were the following, viz.:—In Argyll—Colonsay, Coll, and Lismore; in Inverness—Arisaig and Eigg; in Sutherland—Bonar Bridge; in Ross—Tain, Shieldaig, Lochcarron, Applecross, Ardgay, and the Island of Lewis; in Shetland—Lerwick, Scalloway, Gott, Whiteness, Cunningsburgh, Unst, North, Mid, and South Yell, Fetlar, Bressay, Burra Isle and Fair Isle; in Orkney—Kirkwall, Orphir, Stromness, Rousay, Shapinsay, Westray, Papa Westray, Eday, Stronsay, Sanday and Walls.

The total number of Fair Rent Applications disposed of in the course of the year is 2037, and the total number of Fair Rents fixed is 1477. The difference of 560 cases is explained by the fact that in some quarters there were large numbers of duplicates, and in others, many of the Applicants being Sub-tenants were held not to be Crofters. The details of these cases will be found in Appendix M.

Summarising the results of our proceedings since the passing of the Act in the matters (1) of Fair Rent Applications, (2) of Applications for Enlargement of Holdings, and (3) of Miscellaneous Applications, we have to invite attention to the following tables:—

1. A TABLE showing the total number of APPLICATIONS TO FIX FAIR RENTS received in each year, the number disposed of in each year, and the number to be dealt with at the end of each year.

Year.	Total Number of Applications Received in each Year.	Number of Fair Rents Fixed in each Year.	Applications Withdrawn.	Applications Dismissed.	Applications Conjoined, &c.	Total Number Disposed of.	Total Number to be dealt with at end of each Year.
1886–87	8,906	1,767	222	44	540	2,573	6,333
1887–88	3,870	2,185	152	56	189	2,582	7,621
1888–89	2,352	3,425	196	151	103	3,875	6,103
1889–90	1,214	1,963	197	107	128	2,395	4,922
1890–91	1,279	2,339	389	168	150	3,046	3,155
1891–92	207	1,477	331	180	49	2,037	1,325
	17,828	13,156	1,487	706	1,159	16,508	

From this table it is seen that out of a total number of 17,828 cases received, there now remain for disposal only 1325. The number dealt with this year is comparatively small. This is due to the fact that the Crofts were extremely scattered (single Crofts in isolated localities, and difficult of access, being by no means uncommon), and that many of them were of great extent. It has also to be added that, in a number of the Islands visited, there were only a few cases, and accordingly much time had to be occupied in travelling, with meagre numerical results.

2. A TABLE showing the Number of Applications for ENLARGEMENT OF HOLDINGS received in each year, and how disposed of.

Year.	Number of Applications Received in each Year.	Number of Applicants.	Number of Holdings Enlarged.		Number of Applications Withdrawn or Conjoined.		Number of Applications Dismissed.		Total Number of Applications Disposed of.		Number of Applications to be dealt with, at end of each Year.	
			No. of Applications.	No. of Applicants.	No. of Applications.	No. of Applicants.	No. of Applications.	No. of Applicants.	No. of Applications.	No. of Applicants.	No. of Applications.	No. of Applicants.
1886–87	37	319	–	–	–	–	2	9	2	9	35	310
1887–88	82	881	17	249	2	29	10	102	29	380	53	501
1888–89	96	1,009	4	54	6	60	16	187	26	301	70	708
1889–90	95	960	7	111	9	67	14	166	30	344	65	616
1890–91	98	1,048	4	113	1	5	19	242	24	360	74	688
1891–92	89	871	12	101	7	45	20	159	39	305	50	566
	497	5,088	44	628	25	206	81	865	150	1,699	–	–

3. A TABLE showing the Number of MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS received in each year, and how disposed of.

Year.	Number of Applications Received in each Year.	Applications Granted.	Withdrawn	Dismissed.	Conjoined, &c.	Total Number disposed of in each Year.	Total Number to be dealt with at end of each Year.
1886–87	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1887–88	41	3	35	2	–	40	1
1888–89	21	6	2	1	–	9	13
1889–90	14	5	2	2	–	9	18
1890–91	54	12	20	7	–	39	33
1891–92	45	33	6	10	–	49	29
	175	59	65	22	–	146	–

Since the commencement of our labours, Sittings have been held for the disposal of Appeals during 1890, in Lochbroom and Caithness; and in the course of this year in Shetland. In 1890 there were 92 Appeals heard, of which 17 were sustained, and Orders issued accordingly, and 75 dismissed. During this year we heard 118 Appeals at Lerwick, of which 18 were sustained, 71 dismissed or withdrawn, and 29 held over. It should be added that, in a large number of those dismissed, the Appellants failed to appear in support of their Appeals.

In one department of our Proceedings there has been a great increase of work, namely, in the matter of what are usually termed Special Orders,—that is to say, Orders in cases where particular points or questions of fact or law have been raised. In 1889–90, the number of such Orders was 184; in 1890–91, it was 244; and this year it has risen to 364. This large number gives an indication of the extent to which controversial issues were brought into consideration in ordinary Fair Rent Applications, and tended to delay seriously the rate of progress.

The total number of Applications (Form 9) for Prohibitory Orders under the Act of 1887 on hand is 156, and the total number dealt with 154, carried over 2; and for Sists (Form 8) under the Act of 1886 the total number dealt with is 11. The total number under the Act of 1887, in 1891, was 95. Tables will be found in the Appendix setting forth the details of Applications made, and the various steps of procedure taken in these.

(Signed) DAVID BRAND.
W. HOSACK.
P. B. MACINTYRE.

WILLIAM MACKENZIE,
Secretary and Principal Clerk.

EDINBURGH, *December* 31, 1892.

CROFTERS COMMISSION.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

I—FAIR RENTS FIXED, AND ARREARS DEALT WITH, BY THE CROFTERS COMMISSION, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1892.

APP. A (1)—COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY—CROFTING PARISH OF LOCHCARRON—THE LEWS—CROFTING PARISH OF LOCHS.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Lochcarron (C. J. Murray, Proprietor)	1888 Feb. 21	1892 Mar. 8	Murdo Macleod	Achnatraid (Lochcarron)	4 3 16	– 2 23	582	1	4 10 0	2 16 0	2 0 0	...	2 0 0	
2	,,	1887 Apr. 26	,,	John Macrae	Ardaneaskan	1 2 – –	– – –	326	1	4 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	
3	,,	June 25	May 2	Donald Gillies *	Stromemore	3 2 37	1 3 25	682		16 2 8	9 4 0	42 13 4	8 0 0	34 13 4	Arrears payable in three Instalments of £3, £3 & £2
4	The Lews (Lady Matheson, Proprietrix)	1889 Oct. 7	June 11	Murdo Mackenzie	5 Seaforthhead (Lochs)	Arable and outrun included in common pasture. No special measurement.		4486		8 10 0	8 10 0	32 5 0	20 10 0	11 15 0	Three yearly Instalments of £10, £5 5s. & £5 5s.
5	,,	,,	,,	Donald Mackinnon	6 ,,					8 10 0	8 10 0	21 5 0	12 15 0	8 10 0	Three ,, £6, £3 15s. & £3
6	,,	,,	,,	Malcolm Smith	3 ,,					9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	...	Two ,, £6 & £3
7	,,	July 8	,,	Kenneth Mackenzie	2 ,,					9 10 0	9 10 0	29 15 0	19 0 0	10 15 0	Three ,, £10, £4 10s. & £4 10s.
8	,,	July 29	,,	Murdo Smith	1 ,,					9 10 0	9 10 0	23 15 0	19 0 0	4 15 0	Three ,, £10, £4 10s. & £4 10s.
9	,,	Oct. 7	,,	Murdo Montgomery	4 ,,					6 0 0	6 0 0	27 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0	Three ,, £6, £3 & £3
10	,,	1888 Oct. 20	,,	Murdo Mackenzie	1 Habost	2 – –	8 – –	1933		3 17 0	2 5 0	32 7 0	8 0 0	24 7 0	Three ,, £5, £1 10s. & £1 10s.
11	,,	,,	,,	John Macdonald	4 ,,	1 2 –	7 – –	Common pasture 1933 acres, common to 13 holdings, of which 12 were dealt with.		2 8 0	1 10 0	22 16 1	5 0 0	17 16 1	Three ,, £3, £1 & £1
12	,,	,,	,,	Duncan Mackenzie	7 ,,	2 – –	5 – –			3 1 0	1 17 0	23 2 9	5 0 0	18 2 9	Three ,, £3, £1 & £1
13	,,	,,	,,	Malcolm Macleod	2 ,,	2 2 –	10 – –			3 12 0	2 6 0	30 5 4	7 0 0	23 5 4	Three ,, £4, £1 10s. & £1 10s.
14	,,	,,	,,	Lewis Macrae	8 ,,	2 – –	4 – –			3 10 0	2 2 0	32 10 9	7 0 0	25 10 9	Three ,, £4, £1 10s. & £1 10s.
15	,,	,,	,,	Alexander Macleod	10 ,,	1 2 –	3 – –			2 5 0	1 7 0	17 8 6	4 0 0	13 8 6	Two ,, £3 & £1
16	,,	,,	,,	John Macrae	5 ,,	1 2 –	8 – –			2 0 0	1 7 0	18 12 3	5 0 0	13 12 3	Three ,, £3, £1 & £1

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* See App. G, page 110

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
17	The Lews (Lady Matheson, Proprietrix)	1888 Oct. 20	1892 June 11	James Macdonald	9 Habost	2 – –	7 – –	Acres 1933 Common pasture 1933 acres, common to 13 holdings, of which 12 were dealt with.		3 9 0	2 0 0	33 14 3	7 0 0	26 14 3	Arrears payable in three yearly Instalments of £4, £1 10s. & £1 10s.
18	,,	,,	,,	Donald Macdonald	13 ,,	3 – –	12 – –			5 1 0	3 15 0	38 18 6	12 0 0	26 18 6	Three ,, £7, £2 10s. & £2 10s.
19	,,	,,	,,	John & Murdo Macleod	11 ,,	2 2 –	16 – –			3 5 0	2 4 0	25 15 8	7 0 0	18 15 8	Three ,, £4, £1 10s. & £1 10s.
20	,,	,,	,,	Angus Mackay	3 ,,	1 3 –	8 – –			2 12 0	1 12 0	15 12 0	7 0 0	8 12 0	Three ,, £4, £1 10s. & £1 10s.
21	,,	,,	,,	Widow Mary Macrae	6 ,,	1 – –	8 – –			2 2 0	1 5 0	22 0 9	4 0 0	18 0 9	Two ,, £3 & £1
22	,,	,,	,,	Ann Macdonald	9 Kershader	3 – –	15 – –	1959 Common pasture 1959 acres, common to 13 holdings, all of which were dealt with.		3 9 0	2 7 0	33 10 8	8 0 0	25 10 8	Three ,, £5, £1 10s. & £1 10s.
23	,,	,,	,,	Widow Peggy Macleod	4 ,,	1 1 10	6 – –			2 7 3	1 11 0	17 8 5	4 0 0	13 8 5	Three ,, £2, £1 & £1
24	,,	,,	,,	John Macinnes	1 ,,	1 2 –	18 – –			2 10 0	1 14 0	18 19 6	5 0 0	13 19 6	Three ,, £3, £1 & £1
25	,,	,,	,,	Donald Macleod (Malcolm)	2 ,,	2 – –	8 – –			3 2 0	2 0 0	23 8 8	6 0 0	17 8 8	Three ,, £4, £1 & £1
26	,,	,,	,,	Donald Macleod	5 ,,	2 – –	7 – –			3 9 0	2 5 0	30 16 8	7 0 0	23 16 8	Three ,, £4, £1 10s. & £1 10s.
27	,,	,,	,,	Murdo Macdonald	7 ,,	1 2 32	7 – –			3 1 0	2 0 0	23 8 8	6 0 0	17 8 8	Three ,, £4, £1 & £1
28	,,	,,	,,	Donald Macdonald	6 ,,	1 2 –	7 – –			2 16 0	1 17 0	28 1 6	4 0 0	24 1 6	Two ,, £3 & £1
29	,,	,,	,,	Malcolm Macleod	8 ,,	1 3 –	6 – –			1 14 0	1 8 0	14 0 8	3 10 0	10 10 8	Two ,, £2 & £1 10s.
30	,,	,,	,,	Malcolm Macdonald	10 ,,	2 2 –	12 – –			3 18 0	2 13 0	43 13 11	8 0 0	35 13 11	Three ,, £5, £1 10s. & £1 10s.
31	,,	,,	,,	Murdo Mackay	3 ,,	1 1 8	4 2 –			2 19 3	1 17 0	38 5 10	4 0 0	34 5 10	Two ,, £3 & £1
32	,,	,,	,,	Widow Isabella Mackay	11 ,,	2 – –	11 – –			2 0 0	1 8 0	14 14 11	4 0 0	10 14 11	Two ,, £3 & £1
33	,,	1890 Jan. 11	,,	Widow Annabella Macleod	2/4 ,,	– 3 24	3 2 32			1 15 6	1 4 0	14 15 11	3 12 0	11 3 11	Two ,, £2 & £1 12s.
34	,,	1889 Mar. 29	,,	John and Murdo Macmillan	12 ,,	2 – 16	5 1 –			1 6 0	1 0 0	11 14 0	2 0 0	9 14 0	One Sum at 21st September 1892.
35	,,	1888 Oct. 20	,,	Norman and John Mackinnon	1 Caversta	1 2 –	7 – –	[illegible]42		3 10 0	2 2 0	21 8 8	6 6 0	15 2 8	Three yearly Instalments of £4 4s., £1 1s. & £1 1s.
36	,,	,,	,,	Donald Macdonald	2 ,,	1 3 28	5 – –	Common to 6 holdings, all dealt with.		4 0 0	2 6 0	34 17 0	7 0 0	27 17 0	Three ,, £5, £1 & £1
37	,,	,,	,,	Lewis Mackinnon	3 ,,	1 3 –	5 – –			2 15 0	1 14 0	20 4 1	6 0 0	14 4 1	Three ,, £4, £1 & £1
38	,,	,,	,,	Roderick Mackinnon	4 ,,	1 1 20	7 – –			3 15 0	2 2 0	35 5 9	8 0 0	27 5 9	Three ,, £5, £1 10s. & £1 10s.

APP. A (1)—COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY—THE LEWS (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISH OF LOCHS.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
39	The Lews (Lady Matheson, Proprietrix)	1888 Oct. 20	1892 June 11	Malcolm Mackinnon	6 Caversta	1 3 37	2 3 –	642		2 10 0	1 13 0	18 15 9	6 0 0	12 15 9	Arrears payable in three yearly Instalments of £4, £1 & £1
						– –	– –	(See preceding page.)							
40	„	„	„	Widow Mary Macdonald	5 „	2 – –	3 – –			2 0 0	1 13 0	18 10 0	6 0 0	12 10 0	Three „ £4, £1 & £1
41	„	„	„	Murdo Macleod	3 Garyvard	2 – –	3 – –	1236		2 16 0	1 14 0	25 4 0	5 0 0	20 4 0	Three „ £3, £1 & £1
42	„	„	„	Widow Ann Macleod	4 „	2 2 –	4 – –	Common pasture 1236 acres, common to 11 holdings, all of which were dealt with.		2 9 0	1 12 0	20 4 5	5 0 0	15 4 5	Three „ £3, £1 & £1
43	„	„	„	Donald Macleod	5 „	2 – –	4 – –			2 14 0	1 14 0	20 7 3	5 0 0	15 7 3	Three „ £3, £1 & £1
44	„	„	„	Donald and John Macleod	6 „	6 – –	6 – –			5 11 0	3 16 0	50 14 2	10 0 0	40 14 2	Three „ £6, £2 & £2
45	„	„	„	Angus Morrison	8 „	1 – 32	1 3 27			1 5 0	1 0 0	10 0 0	2 0 0	8 0 0	One Sum on 21st September 1892.
46	„	„	„	Norman Macleod	9 „	1 – 34	2 – –			1 10 0	1 1 0	13 16 10	3 3 0	10 13 10	Two yearly Instalments of £2 2s. & £1 1s.
47	„	„	„	Alexander Macleod	11 „	2 – –	5 – –			1 6 0	1 0 0	12 2 1	3 0 0	9 2 1	Two „ £2 & £1
48	„	„	„	John Macdonald	10 „	1 1 5	8 – –			1 0 0	1 0 0	9 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	Two „ £2 & £1
49	„	„	„	John Macleod and John Macdonald	1 „	3 2 –	2 – –			3 3 0	2 2 0	25 5 10	6 6 0	18 19 10	Three „ £4 4s., £1 1s. & £1 1s.
50	„	„	„	Widow Christina Mackenzie, as Guardian for her son John Mackenzie	7 „	4 – –	8 – –			4 11 0	3 4 0	35 1 6	7 0 0	28 1 6	Three „ £4, £1 10s. & £1 10s.
51	„	1889 June 10	„	Widow Margaret Montgomery	2 „	3 – –	2 – –			3 9 0	2 4 0	22 18 1	6 0 0	16 18 1	Three „ £4, £1 & £1
52	„	1888 Oct. 20	„	Donald Macaulay	3 Cromore	1 2 24	1 3 7	2104		3 11 0	1 18 0	32 2 2	6 0 0	26 2 2	Three „ £4, £1 & £1
53	„	„	„	Donald Macarthur	2 „	1 1 29	1 3 15			3 3 6	1 14 0	24 1 8	5 0 0	19 1 8	Three „ £3, £1 & £1
54	„	„	„	Donald Kennedy	1 „	1 1 32	1 3 –	(See next page.)		3 8 6	1 15 0	29 11 11	6 0 0	23 11 11	Three „ £4, £1 & £1
55	„	„	„	John Kennedy	4 „	2 1 –	1 3 –			3 11 0	2 0 0	24 17 0	6 0 0	18 17 0	Three „ £4, £1 & £1
56	„	„	„	Murdo Macarthur	26 „	2 – –	2 – –			1 5 0	1 0 0	12 10 0	2 0 0	10 10 0	One Sum on 21st September 1892.
57	„	„	„	Widow Ann Mackenzie	5 „	3 – –	3 – –			3 1 0	1 18 0	27 18 8	6 0 0	21 18 8	Three yearly Instalments of £4, £1, & £1

APP. A (1)—COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY—THE LEWS (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISH OF LOCHS.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
59	The Lews (Lady Matheson, Proprietrix)	1888 Oct. 20	1892 June 11	Donald Mackenzie	⅔19 Cromore	2 – –	2 – –	2104		3 5 6	1 18 0	35 15 2	6 0 0	29 15 2	Arrears payable in three yearly Instalments of £4, £1 & £1
60	,,	,,	,,	Donald Mackinnon	7 ,,	2 – –	2 – –	Common pasture 2104 acres including Islé Orasay, common to 29 holdings, 28 of which were dealt with.		3 1 0	1 15 0	31 13 6	5 0 0	26 13 6	Three ,, £3, £1 & £1
61	,,	,,	,,	John Macarthur	20 ,,	2 2 –	2 – –			3 9 0	1 18 0	32 8 10	6 0 0	26 8 10	Three ,, £4, £1 & £1
62	,,	,,	,,	Murdo Macleod	13 ,,	1 2 –	3 – –			4 6 0	2 5 0	38 14 0	9 0 0	29 14 0	Three ,, £5, £2 & £2
63	,,	,,	,,	Alexander Macdonald and Malcolm Kennedy	23 ,,	3 2 –	2 – –			4 17 0	2 15 0	40 15 11	10 0 0	30 15 11	Three ,, £6, £2 & £2
64	,,	,,	,,	John Smith	⅓19 ,,	2 – –	2 – –			3 5 6	1 18 0	27 12 6	6 0 0	21 12 6	Three ,, £4, £1 & £1
65	,,	,,	,,	Donald Morrison	25 ,,	2 – –	5 – –			2 6 0	1 9 0	24 17 6	6 0 0	18 17 6	Three ,, £4, £1 & £1
66	,,	,,	,,	Fergus Macleod	21 ,,	2 1 –	4 – –			2 8 0	1 10 0	25 12 0	6 0 0	19 12 0	Three ,, £4, £1 & £1
67	,,	,,	,,	Roderick Macleod	28 ,,	1 – –	4 – –			1 0 0	1 0 0	6 11 7	3 0 0	3 11 7	Two ,, £2 & £1
68	,,	,,	,,	Robert Montgomery	16 ,,	1 3 –	2 – –			3 1 0	1 16 0	24 8 0	6 0 0	18 8 0	Three ,, £4, £1 & £1
69	,,	,,	,,	Donald Macleod	15 ,,	2 – –	3 – –			3 1 0	1 16 0	30 7 9	5 0 0	25 7 9	Three ,, £3, £1 & £1
70	,,	,,	,,	John Macleod	17 ,,	2 2 –	1 – –			4 13 0	2 13 0	32 3 6	7 0 0	25 3 6	Three ,, £4, £1 10s. & £1 10s.
71	,,	,,	,,	Kenneth Macleod	14 ,,	1 3 –	2 2 –			3 1 0	1 16 0	28 8 0	5 0 0	23 8 0	Three ,, £3, £1 & £1
72	,,	,,	,,	Mary Macsween and Ann Macleod	12 ,,	3 – –	5 – –			3 6 0	1 18 0	29 14 0	7 0 0	22 14 0	Three ,, £4, £1 10s & £1 10s.
73	,,	,,	,,	John Mackenzie	6 ,,	2 1 –	2 – –			4 14 0	2 9 0	46 5 3	10 0 0	36 5 3	Three ,, £6, £2 & £2
74	,,	,,	,,	John Macleod	9 ,,	2 1 –	2 – –			3 6 0	1 18 0	33 0 0	6 0 0	27 0 0	Three ,, £4, £1 & £1
75	,,	,,	,,	Roderick Macarthur	8 ,,	2 1 –	2 – –			3 6 0	1 18 0	30 19 3	6 0 0	24 19 3	Three ,, £4, £1 & £1
76	,,	,,	,,	Alexander Macarthur	10 ,,	2 – –	2 – –			3 1 0	1 15 0	24 18 3	6 0 0	18 18 3	Three ,, £4, £1 & £1
77	,,	,,	,,	Angus Macleod	11 ,,	3 – –	5 – –			3 6 0	1 18 0	26 8 0	7 0 0	19 8 0	Three ,, £4, £1 10s. & £1 10s.
78	,,	,,	,,	Widow Christy Macaulay	22 ,,	2 2 –	2 – –			3 11 0	2 0 0	32 10 9	7 0 0	25 10 9	Three ,, £4, £1 10s. & £1 10s.
79	,,	,,	,,	John Macleod	18 ,,	2 – –	– 2 –			4 16 0	2 12 0	49 4 3	12 0 0	37 4 3	Three ,, £6, £3 & £3
80	,,	1887 Aug. 11	,,	Alexander Smith	19 Mariveg	2 – –	10 – –	863		2 3 0	1 8 0	19 7 0	4 0 0	15 7 0	Three ,, £2, £1 & £1

App. A (1)—County of Ross and Cromarty—The Lews (*continued*).—Crofting Parish of Lochs.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.				Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.					Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
81	The Lews (Lady Matheson, Proprietrix)	1887 Aug. 11	1892 June 11	Roderick Finlayson	8 Mariveg	2 – –	2 – –	863			2 1 0	1 6 0	24 4 5	4 0 0	20 4 5	Arrears payable in three yearly Instalments of £2, £1 & £1
82	,,	,,	,,	Alexander Morrison	20 ,,	2 – –	15 – –	Common pasture extending to 863 acres, common to 22 holdings in Mariveg, all dealt with; also Isle of Torray in common with Township of Calbost.			2 7 0	1 12 0	21 3 0	4 0 0	17 3 0	Three ,, £2, £1 & £1
83	,,	,,	,,	Donald Macleod	22 ,,	– 3 –	– 2 –				0 16 0	0 16 0	9 10 7	3 0 0	6 10 7	Two ,, £2 & £1
84	,,	,,	,,	Alexander and George Macfarlane	10 ,,	3 – –	3 – –				4 3 0	2 7 0	44 5 3	10 0 0	34 5 3	Three ,, £6, £2 & £2
85	,,	,,	,,	Murdo Mackenzie	13 ,,	3 – –	5 – –				3 4 0	2 0 0	24 12 0	7 0 0	17 12 0	Three ,, £4, £1 10s. & £1 10s.
86	,,	,,	,,	Widow Christy Mackenzie	14 ,,	2 – –	5 – –				2 6 0	1 9 0	20 14 0	6 0 0	14 14 0	Three ,, £4, £1 & £1
87	,,	,,	,,	Donald Macmillan	17 ,,	2 – –	4 – –				2 7 0	1 10 0	21 14 6	4 0 0	17 14 6	Two ,, £3 & £1
88	,,	,,	,,	Widow Margaret Campbell and Widow Annabella Campbell	11 ,,	3 – –	3 – –				4 3 0	2 7 0	43 16 7	10 0 0	33 16 7	Three ,, £6, £2 & £2
89	,,	,,	,,	Widow Jane Morrison as Guardian for her daughter Marion Morrison	7 ,,	2 – –	3 – –				1 17 0	1 5 0	21 2 1	3 0 0	18 2 1	Two ,, £2 & £1
90	,,	,,	,,	Widow Janet Campbell	5 ,,	1 2 –	3 – –				1 2 0	1 0 0	10 13 7	3 0 0	7 13 7	Two ,, £2 & £1
91	,,	,,	,,	Donald Finlayson	2 ,,	1 1 –	3 – –				1 3 0	1 0 0	13 17 11	3 0 0	10 17 11	Two ,, £2 & £1
92	,,	,,	,,	Widow Christy Kennedy	4 ,,	2 – –	2 – –				1 7 0	1 2 0	13 10 0	4 0 0	9 10 0	Two ,, £3 & £1
93	,,	,,	,,	Malcolm Campbell	1 ,,	2 – –	7 – –				1 1 0	1 1 0	10 10 0	3 3 0	7 7 0	Two ,, £2 2s. & £1 1s.
94	,,	,,	,,	Alexander Macleod	9 ,,	3 – –	2 2 –				1 11 0	1 6 0	16 16 3	5 0 0	11 16 3	Three ,, £3, £1 & £1
95	,,	,,	,,	Widow Peggy Maclennan	6 ,,	2 – –	2 – –				1 9 0	1 4 0	13 1 0	4 0 0	9 1 0	One Sum on 21st September 1892.
96	,,	,,	,,	Alexander Maclennan	18 ,,	2 – –	5 – –				1 16 0	1 5 0	16 4 0	4 0 0	12 4 0	Two yearly Instalments of £3 & £1
97	,,	,,	,,	James Mackenzie	12 ,,	3 – –	3 – –				2 15 0	1 12 0	27 10 0	6 0 0	21 10 0	Three ,, £4, £1 & £1
98	,,	,,	,,	Malcolm Maclean	15 ,,	2 – –	4 – –				2 4 0	1 7 0	22 0 0	4 0 0	18 0 0	Two ,, £3 & £1
99	,,	,,	,,	Widow Margaret Maclennan	16 ,,	1 3 –	2 – –				1 2 0	1 0 0	11 5 7	3 0 0	8 5 7	Two ,, £2 & £1
100	,,	1889 Mar. 29	,,	John Maclean	3 ,,	1 1 –	3 – –				1 3 0	1 0 0	11 10 0	3 0 0	8 10 0	Two ,, £2 & £1

APP. A (1)—COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY—THE LEWS (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISH OF LOCHS.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
101	The Lews (Lady Matheson, Proprietrix)	1889 Mar. 29	1892 June 11	Kenneth Macdonald	21 Mariveg	2 1 –	20 – –	863		3 7 0	2 4 0	26 16 0	7 0 0	19 16 0	Arrears payable in three yearly Instalments of £4, £1 10s. & £1 10s.
102	,,	1888 Oct. 16	,,	Angus Macleod	1 Calbost	2 1 –	2 – –	1,735		2 7 0	1 11 0	18 0 5	5 0 0	13 0 5	Three ,, £3, £1 & £1
103	,,	,,	,,	Roderick and Margaret Kennedy	2 ,,	1 3 –	– 3 –	Common pasture 1,735 acres, common to 14 holdings in Calbost, all of which were dealt with. Also Island Torray, common to Calbost and Mariveg.		2 11 0	1 9	24 3 11	6 0 0	18 3 11	Three ,, £4, £1 & £1
104	,,	,,	,,	Murdo Kennedy	3 ,,	1 3 23	– 2 –			3 11 0	1 17 0	24 13 9	6 0 0	18 13 9	Three ,, £4, £1 & £1
105	,,	,,	,,	Norman Mackenzie	4 ,,	1 3 8	– 2 27			3 11 0	1 17 0	20 1 1	5 0 0	15 1 1	Three ,, £3, £1 & £1
106	,,	,,	,,	Widow Catherine Smith	5 ,,	1 3 –	– 2 –			4 0 0	2 4 0	32 0 0	7 0 0	25 0 0	Three ,, £4, £1 10s. & £1 10s.
107	,,	,,	,,	Norman Macleod	6 ,,	2 – –	1 1 –			3 14 0	2 0 0	27 4 8	6 0 0	21 4 8	Three ,, £4, £1 & £1
108	,,	,,	,,	Malcolm Mackay	7 ,,	2 – –	2 – –			2 6 0	1 7 0	24 18 3	4 0 0	20 18 3	Two ,, £3 & £1
109	,,	,,	,,	John Macleod	8 ,,	1 2 –	6 – –			1 11 0	1 2 0	10 17 0	4 0 0	6 17 0	Two ,, £3 & £1
110	,,	,,	,,	John and Alexander Morrison	9 ,,	1 2 –	12 – –			4 1 0	2 5 0	35 4 2	8 0 0	27 4 2	Three ,, £4, £2 & £2
111	,,	,,	,,	Murdo Nicolson	11 ,,	2 2 –	6 – –			2 1 0	1 10 0	19 2 11	5 0 0	14 2 11	Three ,, £3, £1 & £1
112	,,	,,	,,	Donald Mackenzie	12 ,,	2 – –	10 – –			1 11 0	1 2 0	12 8 0	4 0 0	8 8 0	Two ,, £3 & £1
113	,,	,,	,,	Donald and Ann Macleod	13 ,,	3 – –	17 – –			2 11 0	2 0 0	23 6 8	7 0 0	16 6 8	Three , £4, £1 10s. & £1 10s.
114	,,	,,	,,	Duncan Macleod	14 ,,	2 1 –	6 – –			3 10 0	2 2 0	34 4 10	6 0 0	28 4 10	Three ,, £4, £1 & £1
115	,,	,,	,,	Widow Isabella Finlayson	10 ,,	2 – –	7 – –			0 19 0	0 19 0	8 11 0	2 0 0	6 11 0	One Sum on 21st September 1892.
116	,,	,,	,,	Murdo Macmillan	3 Gravir	2 1 –	2 – –	2712		2 1 0	1 6 0	17 5 4	4 0 0	13 5 4	Two yearly Instalments of £3 & £1
117	,,	,,	,,	John Mackenzie	4 ,,	2 1 –	2 – –	(See next page.)		1 18 0	1 5 0	15 11 8	4 0 0	11 11 8	Two ,, £3 & £1
118	,,	,,	,,	Widow Marion Matheson	5 ,,	2 – –	2 – –			2 2 0	1 7 0	18 18 0	4 0 0	14 18 0	Two ,, £3 & £1
119	,,	,,	,,	Finlay Macinnes	8 ,,	1 3 –	4 – –			3 18 0	2 2 0	29 4 7	7 0 0	22 4 7	Three ,, £4, £1 10s & £1 10s.
120	,,	,,	,,	Murdo Macritchie	9 ,,	4 – –	20 – –			3 13 0	2 2 0	36 14 9	8 0 0	28 14 9	Three ,, £4, £2 & £2

App. A (1)—County of Ross and Cromarty—The Lews (*continued*).—Crofting Parish of Lochs.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
121	The Lews Lady Matheson, Proprietrix)	1888 Oct. 16	1892 June 11	John Macaulay	11 Gravir	2 – –	7 – –	2712		2 3 0	1 8 0	22 7 5	5 0 0	17 7 5	Arrears payable in three yearly Instalments of £3, £1 & £1
122	,,	,,	,,	Widow Mary Nicolson as Guardian for her daughter Johanna Nicolson	12 ,,	2 – –	10 – –	Common pasture 2712 acres, common to 41 holdings in Gravir, of which 34 were dealt with.		3 18 0	2 4 0	32 3 10	7 0 0	25 3 10	Three ,, £4, £1 10s. & £1 10s.
123	,,	,,	,,	John Matheson	13 ,,	1 3 –	4 – –			3 0 0	1 14 0	28 16 3	6 0 0	22 16 3	Three ,, £4, £1 & £1
124	,,	,,	,,	Kenneth Maclean	15 ,,	2 – –	10 – –			1 16 0	1 3 0	17 16 0	4 0 0	13 16 0	Two ,, £3 & £1
125	,,	,,	,,	Christy and Flora Campbell	18 ,,	3 – –	6 – –			2 7 0	1 13 0	23 6 5	5 0 0	18 6 5	Three ,, £3, £1 & £1
126	,,	,,	,,	Donald Macphail	19 ,,	2 – –	6 – –			3 1 0	1 18 0	29 18 6	7 0 0	22 18 6	Three ,, £4, £1 10s. & £1 10s.
127	,,	,,	,,	Murdo Macmillan	20 ,,	2 2 –	5 – –			3 6 0	2 0 0	29 14 0	7 0 0	22 14 0	Three ,, £4, £1 10s. & £1 10s.
128	,,	,,	,,	Widow Isabella Macleod	21 ,,	2 – –	8 – –			3 6 0	2 0 0	37 4 3	4 0 0	33 4 3	Two ,, £3 & £1
129	,,	,,	,,	Widow Mary Matheson	25 ,,	1 1 –	4 – –			1 1 0	1 1 0	10 4 6	2 2 0	8 2 6	One Sum at 21st September 1892.
130	,,	,,	,,	Donald Macaskill	26 ,,	1 1 26	4 – –			2 0 0	1 5 0	13 15 0	3 0 0	10 15 0	Two yearly Instalments of £2 & £1
131	,,	,,	,,	Donald Matheson	27 ,,	1 1 16	4 – –			2 4 0	1 8 0	20 11 2	5 0 0	15 11 2	Three ,, £3, £1 & £1
132	,,	,,	,,	Widow Margaret Maclennan	28 ,,	1 1 18	4 – –			1 16 0	1 3 0	15 6 5	2 6 0	13 0 5	One Sum at 21st September 1892.
133	,,	,,	,,	Alexander Matheson	31 ,	1 2 –	2 – –			2 1 0	1 0 0	23 13 3	2 0 0	21 13 3	One ,,
134	,,	,,	,,	Widow Mary Maclean	33 ,	2 – –	7 – –			1 16 0	1 3 0	21 0 1	4 0 0	17 0 1	Two yearly Instalments of £3 & £1
135	,,	,,	,,	Widow Margaret Matheson	39 ,	2 – –	4 – –			2 18 0	1 14 0	30 3 1	7 0 0	23 3 1	Three ,, £4, £1 10s. & £1 10s.
136	,,	,,	,,	Angus Chisholm	16 ,	2 2 –	7 – –			1 10 0	1 2 0	15 9 7	3 0 0	12 9 7	Two ,, £2 & £1
137	,,	,,	,,	Norman Macritchie	38 ,,	2 2 –	12 – –			3 9 0	2 0 0	40 3 9	9 0 0	31 3 9	Three ,, £5, £2 & £2
138	,,	,,	,,	Widow Mary Campbell	40 ,,	2 – –	5 – –			1 16 0	1 2 0	19 0 0	4 0 0	15 0 0	Two ,, £3 & £1
139	,,	,,	,,	Evander Macleod	37 ,,	2 2 –	7 – –			3 2 0	1 16 0	38 6 6	8 0 0	30 6 6	Three ,, £4, £2 & £2
140	,,	,,	,,	Murdo Macinnes	36 ,,	2 2 –	24 – –			3 2 0	1 18 0	34 8 10	8 0 0	26 8 10	Three ,, £4, £2 & £2

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
141	The Lews (Lady Matheson, Proprietrix)	1888 Oct. 16	1892 June 11	Duncan Macleod	35 Gravir	2 – –	23 – –	2712		3 2 0	1 18 0	33 9 5	4 0 0	29 9 5	Arrears payable in two yearly Instalments of £3 & £1
142	,,	,,	,,	Malcolm Mackay	42 ,,	2 2 –	4 – –	(See preceding page.)		1 10 0	1 2 0	16 10 0	3 0 0	13 10 0	Two ,, £2 & £1
143	,,	,,	,,	Donald Smith	43 ,,	2 2 –	4 – –			1 10 0	1 2 0	16 13 0	1 2 0	15 11 0	One Sum on 21st September 1892.
144	,,	,,	,,	Malcolm Nicolson	22 ,,	1 2 –	7 – –			2 15 0	1 13 0	25 4 0	5 0 0	20 4 0	Three yearly Instalments of £3, £1 & £1
145	,,	,,	,,	Murdo Morrison	44 ,,	1 2 –	5 – –			1 0 0	1 0 0	12 0 0	3 0 0	9 0 0	Two ,, £2 & £1
146	,,	,,	,,	Ann Macmillan and Margaret Carmichael	14 ,,	2 – –	5 – –			2 16 0	1 12 0	29 4 3	6 0 0	23 4 3	Three ,, £4, £1 & £1
147	,,	,,	,,	John Macmillan, senr.	34 ,,	2 – –	5 – –			2 0 0	1 6 0	19 2 6	4 0 0	15 2 6	Two ,, £3 & £1
148	,,	1889 Nov. 11	,,	Donald Nicolson	32 ,,	1 2 –	10 – –			2 1 0	1 5 0	16 8 0	3 0 0	13 8 0	Two ,, £2 & £1
149	,,	Mar. 29	,,	John Macmillan	23 ,,	1 – –	7 – –			1 11 0	1 2 0	7 15 0	2 0 0	5 15 0	One Sum on 21st September 1892.
150	,,	1888 Oct. 16	,,	Widow Jane Macleod	13 Lemreway	2 – 13	2 – –	2710 and 315		3 4 0	1 16 0	28 9 11	7 0 0	21 9 11	Three yearly Instalments of £4, £1 10s. & £1 10s.
151	,,	,,	,,	Donald Finlayson	30 ,,	1 2 –	8 – –	(See next page.)		2 18 0	1 13 0	23 7 10	6 0 0	17 7 10	Three ,, £4, £1 & £1
152	,,	,,	,,	Murdo Campbell	28 ,,	2 – –	6 – –			3 3 0	1 16 0	26 7 0	7 0 0	19 7 0	Three ,, £4, £1 10s. & £1 10s.
153	,,	,,	,,	Malcolm Nicolson	27 ,,	2 1 –	6 – –			3 9 0	1 17 0	40 5 6	6 0 0	34 5 6	Three ,, £4, £1 & £1
154	,,	,,	,,	Donald Nicolson	25 ,,	1 3 32	8 – –			3 9 0	1 17 0	29 11 1	7 0 0	22 11 1	Three ,, £4, £1 10s. & £1 10s.
155	,,	,,	,,	John Macinnes	29 ,,	2 – –	7 – –			3 3 0	1 16 0	28 7 0	7 0 0	21 7 0	Three ,, £4, £1 10s. & £1 10s.
156	,,	,,	,,	Widow Ann Nicolson	22 ,,	2 – –	8 – –			3 2 0	1 16 0	25 9 0	7 0 0	18 9 0	Three ,, £4, £1 10s. & £1 10s.
157	,,	,,	,,	Norman Nicolson	21 ,,	2 – –	10 – –			3 4 0	1 16 0	27 1 6	7 0 0	20 1 6	Three ,, £4, £1 10s. & £1 10s.
158	,,	,,	,,	Malcolm Nicolson	20 ,,	1 2 –	5 – –			2 5 0	1 7 0	20 5 0	4 0 0	16 5 0	Two ,, £3 & £1
159	,,	,,	,,	Donald Macinnes	5 ,,	2 – –	2 – –			3 9 0	1 17 0	28 12 0	7 0 0	21 12 0	Three ,, £4, £1 10s. & £1 10s.
160	,,	,,	,,	Kenneth Macdonald	7 ,,	3 1 –	4 – –			2 18 0	1 13 0	29 1 10	7 0 0	22 1 10	Three ,, £4, £1 10s. & £1 10s.

APP. A (1)—COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY—THE LEWS (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISH OF LOCHS.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding. Arable.	Extent of Holding. Outrun.	Extent of Holding. Common Pasture.	Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears. Total Amount.	Arrears. Ordered to be Paid.	Arrears. Cancelled.	Observations.
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
161	The Lews (Lady Matheson, Proprietrix)	1888 Oct. 16	1892 June 11	Donald Nicolson	15 Lemreway	1 – –	1 – –	Acres 2710 and 315		1 1 0	0 15 0	12 1 4	2 0 0	10 1 4	Arrears payable in one Sum on 21st September 1892.
162	,,	,,	,,	Alexander Nicolson	9 ,,	2 1 –	6 – –	Common Pasture 2710 acres, also Isle Ewart 315 acres, common to 33 holdings, all dealt with.		3 4 0	1 16 0	22 8 0	6 0 0	16 8 0	Three yearly Instalments of £4, £1 & £1
163	,,	,,	,,	Donald Macinnes	2 ,,	1 2 –	6 – –			3 4 0	1 16 0	20 0 3	6 0 0	14 0 3	Three ,, £4, £1 & £1
164	,,	,,	,,	Murdo Macmillan	4 ,,	2 1 –	1 2 –			2 13 0	1 11 0	23 1 5	6 0 0	17 1 5	Three ,, £4, £1 & £1
165	,,	,,	,,	Kenneth Chisholm	10 ,,	2 1 –	2 – –			3 4 0	1 18 0	39 5 1	8 0 0	31 5 1	Three ,, £4, £2 & £2
166	,,	,,	,,	Widow Catherine Finlayson	6 ,,	2 – –	2 – –			2 2 0	1 8 0	21 0 0	4 0 0	17 0 0	Two ,, £3 & £1
167	,,	,,	,,	John Carmichael	16 ,,	2 – –	5 – –			2 2 0	1 8 0	19 7 2	5 0 0	14 7 2	Three ,, £3, £1 & £1
168	,,	,,	,,	Angus Nicolson	24 ,,	1 2 32	9 – –			3 4 0	1 18 0	26 14 7	7 0 0	19 14 7	Three ,, £4, £1 10s. & £1 10s.
169	,,	,,	,,	Donald Campbell	31 ,,	1 2 –	12 – –			1 17 0	1 7 0	20 15 9	4 0 0	16 15 9	Two ,, £3 & £1
170	,,	,,	,,	Donald Macmillan	14 ,,	3 – –	3 – –			3 19 0	2 4 0	24 14 1	7 0 0	17 14 1	Three ,, £4, £1 10s. & £1 10s.
171	,,	,,	,,	Mary Macinnes	12 ,,	2 – –	4 2 –			3 14 0	2 3 0	22 4 0	7 0 0	15 4 0	Three ,, £4, £1 10s. & £1 10s.
172	,,	,,	,,	Norman Campbell	19 ,,	2 2 –	16 – –			5 5 0	3 3 0	38 4 11	10 0 0	28 4 11	Three ,, £6, £2 & £2
173	,,	,,	,,	Murdo Macinnes	11 ,,	2 – –	2 – –			3 14 0	2 0 0	25 18 0	7 0 0	18 18 0	Three ,, £4, £1 10s. & £1 10s.
174	,,	Nov. 11	,,	Norman Macmillan	1 ,,	2 3 21	8 1 20			3 4 0	1 18 0	28 6 6	7 0 0	21 6 6	Three ,, £4, £1 10s. & £1 10s.
175	,,	,,	,,	Murdo Ferguson	3 ,,	2 2 –	7 3 –			2 2 0	1 8 0	13 17 7	4 0 0	9 17 7	Two ,, £3 & £1
176	,,	,,	,,	Widow Peggy Macleod	8 ,,	2 – –	5 – –			3 4 0	1 16 0	24 13 6	7 0 0	17 13 6	Three ,, £4, £1 10s. & £1 10s.
177	,,	,,	,,	Murdo Montgomery	17 ,,	3 3 –	14 – –			3 14 0	2 5 0	22 16 6	7 0 0	15 16 6	Three ,, £4, £1 10s. & £1 10s.
178	,,	,,	,,	Murdo Morrison	18 ,,	1 3 29	3 – –			1 12 0	1 4 0	13 4 8	3 0 0	10 4 8	Two ,, £2 & £1
179	,,	,,	,,	Duncan Macmillan	23 ,,	1 2 20	9 2 2			3 9 0	1 17 0	20 4 0	6 0 0	14 4 0	Three ,, £4, £1 & £1
180	,,	,,	,,	Widow Christy Montgomery as guardian for her son Malcolm Montgomery	26 ,,	2 – 7	7 – 16			3 4 0	1 18 0	30 10 5	6 0 0	24 10 5	Three ,, £4, £1 & £1

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
181	The Lews (Lady Matheson, Proprietrix)	1888 Nov. 11	1892 June 11	Murdo Macinnes (Neil)	32 Lemreway	1 2 29	30 – –	2710 and 315		3 9 0	2 10 0	21 16 4	8 0 0	13 16 4	Arrears payable in three yearly Instalments of £4, £2 & £2
182	,,	,,	,,	John Kennedy	33 ,,	1 3 38	1 2 18			1 1 0	1 1 0	6 6 0	2 2 0	4 4 0	One Sum on 21st September 1892.
183	,,	Oct. 18	,,	George and Kenneth Macrae	5 Grimshader	1 3 –	2 2 –	1667, 24* and 444†		4 15 0	3 5 0	36 3 0	12 0 0	24 3 0	Three yearly Instalments of £6, £3 & £3
184	,,	,,	,,	Alexander Mackenzie	6 ,,	2 – –	2 1 –			4 11 0	3 2 0	44 6 4	12 0 0	32 6 4	Three ,, £6, £3 & £3
185	,,	,,	,,	Alexander Macleod	7 ,,	2 2 –	5 – –			4 11 0	3 2 0	38 1 0	10 0 0	28 1 0	Three ,, £6, £2 & £2
186	,,	,,	,,	Widow Gormelia Macleod	3 ,,	2 – –	8 – –			3 5 0	2 8 0	24 19 8	8 0 0	16 19 8	Three ,, £4, £2 & £2
187	,,	,,	,,	Widow Ann Macaulay	4 ,,	2 – –	5 – –			2 19 0	2 5 0	18 8 8	4 10 0	13 18 8	Two ,, £3 & £1 10s.
188	,,	,,	,,	John Murdo Macleod	8 ,,	3 – –	6 – –			3 0 0	2 5 0	28 18 8	2 5 0	26 13 8	One Sum on 21st September 1892.
189	,,	,,	,,	Colin and Roderick Mackenzie	9 ,,	3 – –	6 – –			3 6 0	2 10 0	26 5 11	8 0 0	18 5 11	Three yearly Instalments of £4, £2 & £2
190	,,	,,	,,	Kenneth Macaulay	10 ,,	2 – –	16 – –			1 16 0	1 11 0	13 8 9	6 0 0	7 8 9	Three ,, £4, £1 & £1
191	,,	,,	,,	Murdo Macaulay	11 ,,	2 2 –	10 – –			3 3 0	2 8 0	30 11 0	9 0 0	21 11 0	Three ,, £5, £2 & £2
192	,,	,,	,,	Widow Margaret Mackenzie	12 ,,	2 2 –	5 – –			3 3 0	2 5 0	27 1 2	8 0 0	19 1 2	Three ,, £4, £2 & £2
193	,,	Nov. 7	,,	Robert Mackenzie	13 ,,	2 2 –	5 – –			2 14 0	1 18 0	15 4 0	6 0 0	9 4 0	Three ,, £4, £1 & £1
194	,,	,,	,,	Donald Morrison and Donald Macleod	14 ,,	3 – –	5 – –			1 1 0	1 1 0	7 17 3	4 4 0	3 13 3	Three ,, £2 2s., £1 1s. & £1 1s.
195	,,	,,	,,	John Maclean	15 ,,	3 – –	3 – –			1 1 0	1 1 0	7 14 11	3 0 0	4 14 11	Three ,, £2 & £1
196	,,	,,	,,	Alexander Mackinnon	2 ,,	3 2 –	4 – –			2 6 0	1 15 0	10 19 10	5 0 0	5 19 10	Three ,, £3, £1 & £1
197	,,	1889 July 8	,,	Angus Maciver	24 Upper Carloway	– 2 3	– 3 27	1274 and 1139		0 17 0	0 14 0	3 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	One Sum on 21st September 1892.
198	,,	,,	,,	Murdo Morrison	12 ,,	1 – –	– 3 –			1 5 6	0 18 0	8 5 6	3 0 0	5 5 6	Two yearly Instalments of £2 & £1
199	,,	,,	,,	Angus Mackay	9 ,,	2 2 –	2 – –			2 6 0	1 16 0	15 7 4	5 0 0	10 7 4	Three ,, £3, £1 & £1
200	,,	,,	,,	Widow Catherine Maclean	20 ,,	1 2 –	– 2 –			1 14 8	1 1 0	17 7 5	3 3 0	14 4 5	Two ,, £2 2s. & £1 1s.

* Island Rossaidh.

† See App. G, page 120.

App. A (1)—County of Ross and Cromarty—The Lews (*continued*).—Crofting Parishes of Lochs, Edderton, and Logie Easter.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
201	The Lews (Lady Matheson, Proprietrix)	1889 July 8	1892 June 11	Angus Macaulay	15 Upper Carloway	1 1 32	– 2 31	1274 and 1139		1 8 8	1 0 0	12 7 7	3 0 0	9 7 7	Arrears payable in two yearly Instalments of £2 & £1
202	,,	,,	,,	John Macaulay	16 ,,	1 1 32	– 3 3			1 8 8	1 0 0	1 8 8	...	1 8 8	
203	,,	,,	,,	Angus Macphail	27B ,,	1 2 –	– 2 5			1 7 9	1 0 0	9 2 5	3 0 0	6 2 5	Two ,, £2 & £1
204	,,	,,	,,	John Mackenzie	8 ,,	1 1 36	1 1 30			1 0 6	0 15 0	5 15 10	2 0 0	3 15 10	One Sum on 21st September 1892.
205	,,	Sept. 18	,,	Malcolm Macarthur	43 ,,	1 2 –	1 3 –			1 4 0	0 18 0	8 8 0	3 0 0	5 8 0	Two yearly Instalments of £2 & £1
206	,,	,,	,,	Donald Macarthur	44 ,,	– 3 –	– 3 37			0 12 0	0 12 0	5 8 0	2 0 0	3 8 0	One Sum on 21st September 1892.
207	,,	July 8	,,	John Macaulay	17 ,,	1 1 32	– 2 3			1 8 8	1 1 0	12 18 0	3 3 0	9 15 0	Two yearly Instalments of £2 2s. & £1 1s.
208	,,	Aug. 14	,,	Widow Ann Macleod	42 ,,	1 3 –	– 2 –			2 8 0	1 8 0	15 18 9	5 0 0	10 18 9	Three ,, £3, £1 & £1
209	,,	Oct. 17	,,	John Smith	50 ,,	– 3 –	5 – –			0 15 0	0 11 0	8 13 2	1 10 0	7 3 2	One Sum on 21st September 1892.
210	,,	Oct. 7	,,	Alexander Macleod	4 Carloway Park	2 1 –	– 1 –			1 19 0	1 8 0	13 13 0	3 0 0	10 13 0	Two yearly Instalments of £2 & £1
211	,,	,,	,,	Malcolm Macleod	23 Garinin	1 1 –	– 2 28	694 and 825		2 14 0	1 12 0	27 17 5	5 0 0	22 17 5	Three ,, £3, £1 & £1
212	Balnagown (Sir Charles Ross, Bart., Proprietor)	1888 Jan. 19	June 15	John Mackay	Ardvanie (Edderton)	8 3 33	2 2 –			7 0 0	5 12 0	18 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	Three ,, £4, £2 & £2
213	,,	1887 Dec. 1	,,	George West	,,	7 1 17	14 2 –			8 0 0	5 6 0	15 0 0	5 6 0	9 14 0	One Sum on 25th July 1892.
214	,,	,,	,,	John Ross	Garbad	13 1 15	30 – –	200	1/6	10 10 0	8 8 0	37 6 6	16 16 0	20 10 6	Three Instalments of £8 8s., £4, 4s. & £4 4s.
215	,,	1888 Jan. 5	,,	John Ross (Callum)	Rhubreck	32 2 27	3 – –			25 0 0	20 0 0	49 10 0	20 0 0	29 10 0	Three ,, £10, £5 & £5
216	,,	Jan. 4	,,	David Ross	Luacharmore	3 3 30	238 3 35			2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	
217	,,	Oct. 8	,,	Isabella and Simon Ross	Badclabhan	3 – –	35 – –			6 10 0	3 0 0	23 9 0	6 0 0	17 9 0	Three ,, £3, £1 10s. & £1 10s.
218	,,	Jan. 7	,,	Widow Jessie Fraser or Ross	Glen of Scotsburn (Logie Easter)	11 3 12 – – –	– 3 36 829 – 38			28 0 0	20 0 0	89 0 0	30 0 0	59 0 0	Four ,, £12, £6, £6 & £6
219	,,	1887 June 27	,,	David Mackenzie	Lamington	4 3 –	– – –	25		6 0 0	2 12 0	26 0 0	8 0 0	18 0 0	Three ,, £4, £2 & £2
220	,,	1892 May 3	,,	George Macdonald	,,	3 2 –	5 – –			2 0 0	0 15 0	...	...	...	

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.				Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.	Share in Common Pasture.			Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
221	Balnagown (Sir Charles Ross, Bart., Proprietor)	1887 Jan. 27	1892 June 15	John Riddell	Brenachie	5 – –	6 – –			2 0 0	1 8 0	...	...	...	
222	,,	1888 Jan. 2	,,	Donald Mackay	Courthill	8 – –	20 – –			5 5 0	3 10 0	17 16 6	5 0 0	12 16 6	Arrears payable in two Instalments of £3 & £2
223	,,	1887 Jan. 27	,,	Thomas Ross	Pitmaduthy	3 – –	3 – –			2 0 0	1 0 0	6 0 0	1 0 0	5 0 0	One Sum on or before 25th July 1892.
224	,,	1888 Feb. 27	,,	Robert Ross	,,	8 2 –	– – –			8 10 0	5 16 0	...	...	...	
225	,,	1887 June 27	,,	Widow Jane Aird or Ross	,,	2 3 –	– 1 15			4 0 0	3 5 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	One ,,
226	,,	1888 Feb. 1	,,	Donald Mackay	Bog of Scotsburn (Kilmuir Easter)	6 – –	– – –			6 0 0	3 0 0	31 10 0	9 0 0	22 10 0	Three Instalments of £5, £2 & £2
227	Geanies (W. H. E. Murray, Proprietor)	1887 Apr. 25	,,	John Skinner	Inver Arboll (Tarbat)	17 1 –	– – –			14 10 0	8 0 0	44 0 0	10 0 0	34 0 0	Three ,, £5, £2 10s. & £2 10s.
228	,,	1892 May 27	,,	Donald Fraser	Lower Arboll	10 – 1	– 1 6			6 0 0	4 10 0	12 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	Three ,, £2
229	,,	,,	,,	Christina Bruce	Skinnerton	3 – –	1 2 –			3 5 0	1 10 0	3 10 0	...	3 10 0	
230	,,	1887 May 2	,,	John Mackay *	Lower Seafield	8 2 –	– – –			13 0 0	6 12 0	44 0 0	12 0 0	32 0 0	Three ,, £6, £3 & £3
231	,,	1892 May 25	,,	William Munro	,,	3 3 36	– – –			7 0 0	3 0 0	60 0 0	9 0 0	51 0 0	Three ,, £3
232	,,	May 17	,,	George Munro	Bogtown (Fearn)	14 1 19	5 3 23			10 0 0	7 10 0	9 0 0	7 10 0	1 10 0	Two ,, £5 & £2 10s.
233	Westfield (W. H. E. Murray, Proprietor)	1887 June 27	,,	Alexander Kemp	Lamington (Logie Easter)	5 3 30	5 1 39			5 5 0	2 8 0	6 10 0	...	6 10 0	
234	,,	,,	,,	Simon Mackenzie	,,	4 2 13	1 2 13			1 12 6	1 12 6	1 16 3	1 16 3	...	One Sum on or before 25th July 1892.
235	,,	1888 Jan. 2	,,	Robert Robertson	Brenachie	– 3 3	– 2 36			0 15 0	0 10 0	1 6 0	...	1 6 0	
236	,,	1892 May 9	,,	Hugh Croy	,,	1 3 36	1 3 3			1 5 0	0 15 0	3 17 6	...	3 17 6	
237	,,	1887 Mar. 26	,,	Alexander Ross	Lower Westfield (Nigg)	6 – 3	1 3 15			10 0 0	5 10 0	7 7 6	...	7 7 6	
238	,,	1890 Mar. 25	,,	Alexander Fraser (Red)	Balnabruaich	– 2 –	– – –			1 5 4	0 12 0	3 3 4	...	3 3 4	
239	,,	Apr. 1	,,	Alexander Fraser (Black)	,,	– 2 –	– – –			1 5 4	0 12 0	...	...	...	
240	,,	Oct. 22	,,	William Cumming	Hill of Nigg	1 2 –	10 – –			1 5 0	1 5 0	...	...	...	

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* See App. G, page 114.

App. A (1)—County of Ross and Cromarty (*continued*).—Crofting Parishes of Tain, Fearn, Logie Easter, Kilmuir Easter.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
241	Cadboll (Trustees of Captain R. B. Macleod, Proprietors)	1887 May 2	1892 June 15	Alexander Mackenzie	Fendom (Tain)	15 – –	21 – –			10 0 0	6 12 0	10 0 0	...	10 0 0	
242	,,	,,	,,	Alexander Ross	,,	25 – –	1 – –			10 0 0	*5 0 0	...	...	...	
243	,,	1892 May 14	,,	Donald Ross	Loans of Tullich (Fearn)	17 – –	– – –			12 0 0	8 0 0	30 8 0	16 0 0	14 8 0	Arrears payable in three Instalments of £6, £5 & £5
244	Aldie (John Gunn, Proprietor)	1888 Feb. 1	,,	Murdo Mackenzie	Brenachie (Logie Easter)	2 2 –	– 6 –			4 0 0	1 0 0	13 0 0	...	13 0 0	
245	Bogbain (Trustees of late William Davidson, Proprietors)	1887 May 31	,,	Hector and William Mackenzie	Bogbain (Tain)	10 – –	– – –			3 0 0	1 12 0	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	
246	Shandwick (Trustees of late G. A. Reid, Proprietors)	1892 May 3	,,	John Ross	Wester Shandwick (Logie Easter)	8 – –	– – –			8 4 0	6 0 0	8 2 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	One Sum on 25th July 1892.
247	Kindeace (Charles Robertson, Proprietor)	1891 April 1	,,	Williamina Munro	Dorachan (Kilmuir Easter)	4 – 7	10 – 27			3 7 0	1 12 0	6 14 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	Two Instalments of £2 & £1 4s.
248	Kingscauseway (Alexander Mackay, Proprietor)	1888 Oct. 29	,,	Margaret Munro †	Kingscauseway (Tain)	33 – –	– – –			20 0 0	14 12 0	30 0 0	7 6 0	22 14 0	One Sum on 25th July 1892.
249	,,	1891 Feb. 6	,,	Peter Robertson	,,	19 – –	3 1 20			14 12 10	10 14 0	...	...	...	
250	,,	1892 May 18	,,	James Ross	,,	6 – 20	– – –			5 0 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	
251	,,	,,	,,	William Ross	,,	7 – 10	– – –			5 0 0	4 0 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	0 10 0	One ,,
252	,,	1891 Nov. 12	,,	Jane Macdougall Ross	,,	5 – –	– – –			2 10 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	One ,,
253	,,	1892 May 18	,,	John Macculloch	,,	1 – –	– – –			1 0 0	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	One ,,

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* Rent fixed and Arrears cancelled by agreement of parties. See App. G, page 115.

† See App. G, page 116.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.				Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.	Share in Common Pasture.			Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
254	Ardross (Sir Kenneth J. Matheson, Proprietor)	1886 Dec. 13	1892 June 15	Malcolm Ross *	Lower Gledfield (Kincardine)	10 – –	– – –			12 3 10	11 0 0	...	...	...	
255	Novar (R. C. Munro-Ferguson, M.P., Proprietor)	1888 Feb. 25	,,	William Chisholm	Dalbreck	13 1 5	5 1 3			10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	
256	Newmore (George Inglis, Proprietor)	Feb. 21	,,	James Maclean	Polhor (Rosskeen)	12 2 20	12 1 19			21 10 4	10 0 0	104 11 8	20 0 0	84 11 8	Arrears payable in four Instalments of £5
257	Newhall (C. S. H. Mackenzie, Proprietor)	1890 Feb. 19	,,	John Holms	Cross Roads (Resolis)	24 – –	2 – –			9 0 0	6 4 0	25 5 3	18 0 0	7 5 3	Three ,, £6
258	Edderton (William Macfie, Proprietor)	1886 Dec. 13	,,	Hugh Mackenzie	Redburn (Edderton)	12 2 29	5 3 36			16 9 0	11 10 0	C. 8 13 6 M. 27 11 6	... 10 5 0	8 13 6 17 6 6	Two ,, £6 & £4 5s.
259	,,	,,	,,	Robert Macleod	Hill of Edderton	6 3 11	1 2 13			4 0 0	3 10 0	C. 3 0 0 M. 8 0 0	2 0 0 6 5 0	1 0 0 1 15 0	One Sum on 25th July 1892. Two Instalments of £4 & £2 5s.
260	,,	,,	,,	David Ross	,,	10 – 31	25 – –			8 12 0	5 0 0	C. 7 18 0 M. 19 17 0	0 14 0 7 5 0	7 4 0 12 12 0	One Sum on 25th July 1892. Two yearly Instalments of £5 & £2 5s.
261	,,	,,	,,	George Gordon	,,	5 – –	8 – –			5 0 0	†2 10 0	C. 4 10 0 M. 5 0 0	1 10 0 ...	3 0 0 5 0 0	One Sum on 25th July 1892.
262	,,	,,	,,	Hugh Ross (Callum)	,,	7 2 16	2 2 22			4 18 0	3 5 0	C. 2 18 0 M. 7 8 0	... 1 12 0	2 18 0 5 16 0	One Sum at Martinmas 1892.
263	,,	,,	,,	John Macdonald	,,	14 2 5	14 3 16			15 0 0	9 15 0	C. 10 0 0 M. 31 10 0	... 13 0 0	10 0 0 18 10 0	Two yearly Instalments of £8 & £5
264	,,	,,	,,	Alexander Ross	,,	9 – 29	13 1 10			9 5 0	5 0 0	C. 8 17 6 M. 18 7 6	... 3 10 0	8 17 6 14 17 6	One Sum at Martinmas 1892.

* See App. G, page 117.

† Rent and Arrears fixed by agreement of parties. See App. G, page 115.

C. Proportion of Arrears due to Cattley's Trustees, the former proprietors.

M. Proportion of Arrears due to Mr Macfie, the present proprietor.

APP. A (1)—COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISHES OF EDDERTON AND KINCARDINE.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
		1886	1892			Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
265	Edderton (William Macfie, Proprietor)	Dec. 13	June 15	Hugh Ross (Macfarquhar)	Hill of Edderton	10 1 35	15 1 33			8 3 0	5 10 0	C. 5 3 0 M. 14 10 6	... 5 5 0	5 3 0 9 5 6	Arrears payable in two yearly Instalments of £4 & £1 5s.
266	,,	,,	,,	David Mackay	Bogrue	9 – –	4 – –			8 4 6	6 2 0	C. 9 3 3 M. 13 3 9	4 18 0 5 15 0	4 5 3 7 8 9	One Sum on 25th July 1892, Two yearly Instalments of £3 & £2 15s.
267	Reilonie (George B. Hadwen, Proprietor)	Dec. 8	,,	Donald Ross	Wester Reilonie (Kincardine)	10 2 –	95 – –			9 1 5	6 10 0	...	...	...	
268	,,	,,	,,	Alexander Ross	,,	10 2 –				9 1 5	7 10 0	...	...	...	
269	,,	,,	,,	Donald Macgregor	,,	10 2 –				9 1 5	7 10 0	...	...	...	
270	,,	,,	,,	Donald Ross	Easter Reilonie	17 – –	25 – –			22 19 0	15 0 0				
271	Hilton (Mrs Hadwen Proprietrix)	1887 Nov. 6	,,	Donald Mackay	Hilton	6 – –	114 – –			11 0 0	9 0 0	27 10 0	15 0 0	12 10 0	Three Instalments of £5, £4 & £6
272	Balnagown (Sir Charles Ross, Proprietor)	Nov. 3	June 20	John Macleod	Brae	12 – –	– – –	2,300		16 19 0	12 12 0	39 15 0	20 0 0	19 15 0	Three ,, £8, £6 & £6
273	,,	,,	,,	Kenneth Macleod	,,	11 2 –	– – –			17 4 0	12 5 0	16 10 0	...	16 10 0	
274	,,	,,	,,	John Ross	Oape	12 – –	1 – –			18 0 0	11 0 0	51 17 4	20 0 0	31 17 4	Three ,, £8, £6 & £6
275	,,	1888 Feb. 14	,,	John Macleod *	,,	3 – – 4 – –	– – – – – –			6 15 0	4 14 0	3 7 6	...	3 7 6	
276	,,	1887 Nov. 3	,,	William Ross	Doune	12 – –	2 – –			16 4 0	11 10 0	21 18 0	...	21 18 0	
277	,,	,,	,,	Widow Mary Ross or Macleod	,,	4 3 2	– – –			6 0 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	4 0 0	10 0 0	Two ,, £3 & £1
278	,,	,,	,,	Alexander Ross	Inchnadamph	6 – –	1 – –			7 19 0	4 10 0	18 15 0	4 10 0	14 5 0	Two ,, £3 & £1 10s.
279	,,	,,	,,	Farquhar Ross	,,	11 – –	2 – –			14 4 0	8 4 0	29 19 0	8 4 0	21 15 0	Two ,, £6 & £2 4s.
280	,,	Mar. 26	,,	Widow Elspeth Ross and Donald Ross	Balchrick	7 – 15	3 3 4	2,500		8 4 0	6 0 0	16 0 0	5 0 0	11 0 0	One Sum on 25th July 1892.

* See App. G, pages 117, 118.

C. Proportion of Arrears due to Cattley's Trustees, the former proprietors.

M. Proportion of Arrears due to Mr Macfie, the present proprietor.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding. Arable.	Extent of Holding. Outrun.	Extent of Holding. Common Pasture.	Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears. Total Amount.	Arrears. Ordered to be Paid.	Arrears. Cancelled.	Observations.
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
281	Balnagown . (Sir Charles Ross, Proprietor)	1887 Mar. 26	1892 June 20	Donald Ross . .	Balchrick .	4 2 –	2 – –	2500		6 18 0	4 6 0	3 9 0	...	3 9 0	
282	,,	,,	,,	Flora Ross (Bain) .	,,	8 – –	6 – 9			7 2 0	5 10 0	29 11 6	15 0 0	14 11 6	Arrears payable in three Instalments of £5
283	,,	,,	,,	Alexander Ross (Macfinlay)	,,	13 2 –	6 2 29			14 1 0	10 14 0	20 0 0	4 0 0	16 0 0	One Sum on 25th July 1892.
284	,,	,,	,,	Hector Mackenzie .	Corvost . .	4 – –	2 2 –			5 19 0	4 5 0	8 1 0	2 0 0	6 1 0	One ,,
285	,,	,,	,,	Hugh Ross . . .	,,	4 1 29	1 – 36			4 17 0	3 8 0	14 16 6	7 0 0	7 16 6	Two Instalments of £4 & £3
286	,,	,,	,,	Hugh Ross . . .	,,	5 1 –	1 – –			6 0 0	4 17 0	3 0 0	...	3 0 0	
287	,,	Dec. 27	,,	George Ross . .	,,	8 – 28	6 – 16			8 2 0	6 6 0	11 17 6	3 3 0	8 14 6	One Sum on 25th July 1892.
288	,,	Mar. 26	,,	Finlay Munro * . .	,,	17 – 33	6 3 10			15 14 0	12 0 0	35 4 0	15 0 0	20 4 0	Three Instalments of £6, £4 10s. & £4 10s.
289	,,	,,	,,	Widow Margaret Ross or Fraser	Fearanacaorach	7 2 –	2 – –			6 19 0	5 4 0	12 6 6	4 0 0	8 6 6	One Sum on 25th July 1892.
290	,,	,,	,,	Finlay Munro . .	Lon-na-meine	4 – –	8 – –			5 15 0	2 18 0	11 15 0	...	11 15 0	
291	,,	,,	,,	George Mackay . .	Cawderg .	8 – –	9 1 20			6 18 0	4 18 0	10 7 0	...	10 7 0	
292	,,	,,	,,	John Ross (Roy) .	,,	6 – –	24 – –			5 15 0	4 5 0	11 9 6	4 5 0	7 4 6	One ,,
293	,,	,,	,,	John Ross and Widow Ann Macleay or Ross	West Soyal .	6 3 –	8 3 15			7 10 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	Two Instalments of £4 & £2
294	,,	,,	,,	Donald Mackenzie .	Mid Soyal .	10 2 27	9 – 33			11 4 0	7 16 0	23 18 0	7 16 0	16 2 0	One Sum on 25th July 1892.
295	,,	,,	,,	John Munro . .	Soyal . .	7 2 –	7 – –			8 15 0	6 14 0	13 0 6	3 0 0	10 0 6	One ,,
296	,,	,,	,,	Alexander Macgregor .	,,	7 – 29	2 1 21			8 15 0	6 10 0	18 5 0	6 10 0	11 15 0	One ,,
297	,,	Dec. 26 1888	,,	Angus Mackenzie .	,,	9 2 –	3 2 28			10 11 0	6 12 0	19 0 0	3 6 0	15 14 0	One ,,
298	,,	Jan. 19 1892	,,	Alexander Ross (Bain)	Cornhill .	7 3 12	10 1 28			9 12 0	6 15 0	4 16 0	...	4 16 0	
299	,,	May 21 1888	,,	John Mackenzie . .	Wester Ardgay	– 3 –	– – –	None.		2 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	
300	,,	Feb. 14	,,	Hugh Ross . . .	Ardgay Hill .	1 – –	– – –	,,		2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	...	2 0 0	

* See App. G, page 118.

APP. A (1)—COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISHES OF KINCARDINE, LOGIE EASTER, AND APPLECROSS.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
301	Balnagowan (Sir Charles Ross, Proprietor)	1890 Apr. 16	1892 June 20	Alexander Ross	Ardgay Hill	1 2 –	– – –	None.		1 15 0	0 15 0	7 2 6	3 0 0	4 2 6	Arrears payable in two Instalments of £2 & £1
302	,,	1892 May 28	,,	Hugh Macleod	,,	4 2 –	4 – –			1 5 0	1 5 0	...	...	...	
303	,,	1886 Dec. 4	,,	John Macleod	Kincardine	3 2 –	4 – –	400		4 5 6	2 10 0	13 13 0	5 0 0	8 13 0	Two ,, £3 & £2
304	,,	,,	,,	Bessy Ross	,,	4 2 –	4 – –			2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	One Sum on 25th July 1892.
305	,,	,,	,,	David Ross	,,	5 – –	3 – –			2 6 0	2 6 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	...	One ,,
306	,,	Dec. 7	,,	Kenneth Macnab	,,	6 – –	20 – –			4 14 0	3 5 0	3 1 0	...	3 1 0	
307	,,	1891 Jan. 22	,,	Jessie Ross	,,	2 – –	5 – –			0 5 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	
308	,,	Feb. 11	,,	Alexander Ross (Callum)	,,	3 2 –	4 – –			2 10 0	2 2 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	...	One ,,
309	,,	1892 May 9	,,	John Ross	,,	– 2 –	– – –			0 5 0	0 5 0	...	...	...	
310	,,	1886 Dec. 4	,,	Walter Ross	Ardcronie	4 – –	2 2 –	400		4 0 0	2 6 0	7 10 0	...	7 10 0	
311	,,	,,	,,	William Munro	,,	8 2 –	10 – –			7 16 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	...	6 8 0	
312	,,	1887 May 11	,,	Alexander Campbell	,,	3 – –	– – –			1 10 0	1 10 0	...	...	...	
313	,,	Dec. 15	,,	James Fraser	Tighvadie	4 2 –	2 – –	200		3 5 0	2 10 0	1 12 6	...	1 12 6	
314	,,	,,	,,	David Ross	,,	4 2 –	2 – –			3 5 0	2 10 0	1 12 6	...	1 12 6	
315	Cromartie (Earl of Cromartie, Proprietor)	June 27	,,	Donald Ross	Logie Hill (Logie Easter)	5 2 –	5 – –			4 0 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	
316	Lochcarron (Charles Jas. Murray, Proprietor)	Jan. 29	,,	Roderick Macgregor	Shieldaig (Applecross)	1 1 23	– – 2	344	1	3 12 6	2 0 0	...	...	...	
317	,,	Feb. 19	,,	Christopher Mackenzie	,,	3 2 17	– – 4	Divided into 20 shares of which 5 dealt with.	2	7 10 0	4 12 0	...	...	...	
318	,,	Jan. 25	,,	Kenneth Matheson	,,	2 3 –	– – 4		2	7 0 0	4 0 0	19 8 0	4 0 0	15 8 0	One Sum at Martinmas 1892.
319	,,	Feb. 16	,,	Roderick Maclean	Daoiraonair	1 1 8	– – –	136	1	3 3 0	2 2 0	8 2 0	2 2 0	6 0 0	One ,,
320	,,	,,	,,	Finlay Macbeath	,,	1 3 12	– – –		1	3 3 0	2 2 0	...	...	...	

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
321	Lochcarron (Charles Jas. Murray, Proprietor)	1887 Feb. 16	1892 June 20	Mrs Ann Fraser or Murchison	Daoiraonair	– 3 38	– – –	136	1	3 3 0	2 2 0	12 6 7	4 4 0	8 2 7	Arrears payable in two Instalments of £2 2s. each.
322	,,	,,	,,	Angus Maclean	,,	3 1 32	– – –		1	3 3 0	2 2 0	3 3 0	...	3 3 0	
323	,,	,,	,,	May Macbeath	,,		– – –		1	3 3 0	2 2 0	6 6 0	...	6 6 0	
324	,,	Dec. 29	,,	Widow Annabella Mackay or Mackenzie	Camusleam	3 – 16	– – –	63 Runrig		5 10 0	3 0 0	17 16 6	3 0 0	14 16 6	Two ,, £2 & £1
325	,,	1891 Nov. 7	,,	Donald Mackenzie	,,	3 – 16	– – –			5 10 0	3 0 0	37 0 0	9 0 0	28 0 0	Three ,, £3 each.
326	,,	,,	,,	Murdoch Maclennan	Derryclaggan	5 2 16	75 – –			6 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	
327	,,	1887 Jan. 29	,,	Donald Mackintosh	Dornie	3 1 14	– – –	30		1 10 0	1 5 0	7 5 0	2 10 0	4 15 0	Two ,, £1 5s. ,,
328	,,	1888 Mar. 9	,,	Finlay Mackenzie	,,	3 1 14	– – –			1 10 0	1 5 0	5 9 6	2 10 0	2 19 6	Two ,, £1 5s. ,,
329	,,	1887 Mar. 25	,,	Mary Mackay, guardian for John Mackay	Badcaul	3 1 6	– – –	30	½	3 11 0	2 10 0	19 14 3	2 10 0	17 4 3	Two ,, £1 5s. ,,
330	,,	Feb. 7	,,	Elizabeth Maclennan	Camusbeh	6 3 8	– – –	46		4 0 0	4 0 0	13 10 0	...	13 10 0	
331	,,	Jan. 25	,,	Widow Ann Macbeath or Matheson	Camustearn	1 2 –	– – –	35		4 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	...	4 0 0	
332	,,	1891 Nov. 7	,,	Duncan Macgregor	,,	1 2 –	– – –			4 0 0	2 0 0	31 8 0	4 0 0	27 8 0	Two ,, £2 ,,
333	Applecross (Lord Middleton, Proprietor)	1888 Apr. 6	,,	Kenneth and Janet Mackenzie	Inverbain	6 3 33	– – –	1435		18 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...	
334	,,	Apr. 7	,,	Farquhar Macrae	Ardheslaig	3 – 12	– – –	3158		7 7 0	5 10 0	18 2 0	8 0 0	10 2 0	Three ,, £3, £3 & £2
335	,,	,,	,,	Alexander Finlayson	,,	3 – 12	– – –			7 7 0	5 10 0	16 8 0	6 0 0	10 8 0	Two ,, £3 each.
336	,,	,,	,,	Duncan Maclennan	,,	3 – 12	– – –			7 7 0	5 10 0	46 12 0	16 10 0	30 2 0	Three ,, £5 10s. ,,
337	,,	,,	,,	Farquhar Mackenzie	,,	3 – 12	– – –			7 7 0	5 10 0	3 7 0	...	3 7 0	
338	,,	,,	,,	Widow Annabella Finlayson or Mackenzie	,,	1 – 30	– – –			3 13 6	2 15 0	23 14 8	5 10 0	18 4 8	Three ... £2, £2 & £1 10s.
339	,,	,,	,,	Widow Ann Beaton or Maclennan	,,	1 – 30	– – –			3 13 6	2 15 0	21 5 0	5 10 0	15 15 0	Three £2, £2 & £1 10s.
340	,,	,,	,,	Donald Macdonald	,,	3 1 –	– – –			6 7 6	4 16 0	10 7 6	3 0 0	7 7 6	One Sum at Martinmas 1892.

App. A (1)—County of Ross and Cromarty (*continued*).—Crofting Parish of Applecross.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
		1888	1892			Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
341	Applecross (Lord Middleton, Proprietor)	Apr. 7	June 20	Donald Macbeath	Ardheslaig	3 – 16	– – –	3158		6 7 6	4 16 0	15 10 0	6 0 0	9 10 0	Arrears payable in two yearly Instalments of £3 each.
342	,,	,,	,,	John Beaton	,,	1 3 1	– – –			3 3 9	2 8 0	27 17 7	2 8 0	25 9 7	Two ,, £1 4s. ,,
343	,,	,,	,,	Widow Flora Macbeath or Macdonald	,,	1 3 1	– – –			3 3 9	2 8 0	20 4 9	4 16 0	15 8 9	Two ,, £2 8s. ,,
344	,,	Apr. 5	,,	John Finlayson	Kenmore	4 1 2	– – –	2434		8 12 2	6 15 0	29 14 9	15 0 0	14 14 9	Three ,, £5 ,,
345	,,	,,	,,	Duncan and Angus Finlayson	,,	4 2 31	– – –			8 12 2	6 15 0	40 8 8	18 0 0	22 8 8	Three ,, £6 ,,
346	,,	,,	,,	Colin Macrae and Mary Mackenzie	,,	2 1 20	– – –			4 5 10	3 8 0	3 17 4	...	3 17 4	
347	,,	,,	,,	Roderick Maclean	Airidhnacrinach	4 2 6	– – –	1559		7 10 0	5 0 0	30 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	Three ,, £4, £3 and £3
348	,,	,,	,,	Donald Macleay	,,	4 – 4	– – –	1559 acres, common to Airidhnacrinach and Fernbeg.		7 5 0	4 18 0	20 12 6	7 0 0	13 12 6	Three ,, £3, £2 and £2
349	,,	,,	,,	Duncan Gillanders	,,	4 2 6	– – –			7 10 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	
350	,,	,,	,,	John Macrae (Ban)	,,	2 1 3	– – –			3 15 0	2 10 0	16 19 11	5 0 0	11 19 11	Three ,, £2, £2 and £1
351	,,	,,	,,	Alexander Macleay	,,	2 1 3	– – –			3 15 0	2 10 0	7 8 6	...	7 8 6	
352	,,	,,	,,	Norman Macbeath	,,	2 1 3	– – –			3 15 0	2 10 0	25 17 5	5 0 0	20 17 5	Three ,, £2, £2 and £1
353	,,	,,	,,	Angus Gillanders	,,	2 1 3	– – –			3 15 0	2 10 0	13 5 0	2 10 0	10 15 0	Two ,, £1 5s. each.
354	,,	,,	,,	Widow Christy Macdonald or Mackenzie and John Mackenzie	Fernbeg	1 3 32	– – –			2 10 0	1 12 0	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	
355	,,	,,	,,	Hector Mackenzie	,,	1 3 32	– – –			2 10 0	1 12 0	10 13 8	4 16 0	5 17 8	Three ,, £1 12s. ,,
356	,,	,,	,,	Roderick Macbeath	,,	1 3 32	– – –			2 10 0	1 12 0	10 6 2	4 16 0	5 10 2	Three ,, £1 12s. ,,
357	,,	,,	,	John Mackenzie	,,	1 3 32	– – –			2 10 0	1 12 0	9 6 2	3 0 0	6 6 2	Three ,, £1 ,,
358	,,	,,	,,	Widow Catherine Gillanders or Macleay and Alexander Macleay	,,	1 3 32	– – –			2 10 0	1 12 0	...	...	...	
359	,,	,,	,,	Alexander Gillanders	,,	1 3 32	– – –			2 10 0	1 12 0	...	...	...	
360	,,	,,	,,	Duncan and Donald Macbeath	Fernmore	2 1 3	– – –	1390		3 10 0	2 10 0	7 0 0	2 10 0	4 10 0	Two ,, £1 5s. ,,

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
361	Applecross (Lord Middleton, Proprietor)	1888 Apr. 5	1892 June 20	Margaret, Ann and Ellen Macbeath	Fernmore	2 1 3	– – –	1390		3 10 0	3 10 0	19 15 3	3 10 0	16 5 3	Arrears payable in two yearly Instalments of £1 15s. each.
362	,,	,,	,,	Donald Macbeath	,,	2 1 3	– – –			3 10 0	2 10 0	14 7 2	6 0 0	8 7 2	Three ,, £2 ,,
363	,,	,,	,,	Donald Maclennan	,,	2 1 3	– – –			3 10 0	2 10 0	14 5 8	6 0 0	8 5 8	Three ,, £2 ,,
364	,,	,,	,,	Roderick Macbeath	,,	2 1 3	– – –			3 10 0	2 10 0	7 0 0	2 10 0	4 10 0	Two ,, £1 5s. ,,
365	,,	,,	,,	Finlay Macdonald	,,	2 1 3	– – –			3 10 0	2 10 0	15 3 7	7 0 0	8 3 7	Three ,, £3, £2 & £2
366	,,	,,	,,	Widow Isabella Maclennan or Macbeath	,,	2 1 3	– – –			3 10 0	2 10 0	10 17 7	2 10 0	8 7 7	Two ,, £1 5s. each.
367	,,	,,	,,	Duncan Maclennan (Ban)	,,	2 1 3	– – –			3 10 0	2 10 0	10 18 7	4 0 0	6 18 7	Three ,, £2, £1 & £1
368	,,	,,	,,	John Maclennan	,,	2 1 3	– – –			3 10 0	2 10 0	21 0 0	2 10 0	18 10 0	Two ,, £1 5s. each.
369	,,	,,	,,	Duncan Macdonald	Cuaig	4 – 12	– – –	2446		5 5 0	4 0 0	13 15 2	4 0 0	9 15 2	Two ,, £2 ,,
370	,,	,,	,,	John Macrae	,,	4 – 12	– – –			5 5 0	4 0 0	28 15 0	8 0 0	20 15 0	Three ,, £3, £3 & £2
371	,,	,,	,,	John Maclennan, senior	,,	4 – 12	– – –			5 5 0	4 0 0	21 10 0	6 0 0	15 10 0	Three ,, £2 each.
372	,,	,,	,,	Christina and Annabella Macdonald	,,	4 – 12	– – –			5 5 0	4 0 0	8 8 0	...	8 8 0	
373	,,	,,	,,	Duncan Macrae	,,	4 – 12	– – –			5 5 0	4 0 0	2 5 0	...	2 5 0	
374	,,	,,	,,	Widow Catherine Gordon or Macrae	,,	4 – 12	– – –			5 5 0	4 0 0	16 10 0	8 0 0	8 10 0	Three ,, £3, £3 & £2
375	,,	,,	,,	John Maclennan, junior	,,	4 – 12	– – –			5 5 0	4 0 0	10 15 0	4 0 0	6 15 0	One Sum at Martinmas 1892.
376	,,	,,	,,	Duncan Macbeath	,,	2 – 6	– – –			2 12 6	2 0 0	18 6 4	4 0 0	14 6 4	Two yearly Instalments of £2 each.
377	,,	,,	,,	Murdo Macrae	,,	2 1 19	– – –			2 12 6	2 0 0	...	...	...	
378	,,	,,	,,	Widow Catherine Macdonald or Gillies	Calnakill	6 2 14	– – –	2895		12 8 6	9 10 0	31 5 6	15 0 0	16 5 6	Three ,, £5 ,,
379	,,	,,	,,	William Macdonald	,,	4 – 37	– – –			6 5 0	4 5 0	31 15 0	12 15 0	19 0 0	Three ,, £4 5s. ,,
380	,,	,,	,,	Roderick Macdonald	,,	4 – 37	– – –			6 5 0	4 5 0	...	...	...	

APP. A (1)—COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISH OF APPLECROSS.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding. Arable.	Extent of Holding. Outrun.	Extent of Holding. Common Pasture.	Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears. Total Amount.	Arrears. Ordered to be Paid.	Arrears. Cancelled.	Observations.
		1888	1892			Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
381	Applecross (Lord Middleton, Proprietor)	Apr. 5	June 20	Donald Maclennan	Calnakill	2 2 25	– – –	2895		6 5 0	4 5 0	38 15 0	16 0 0	22 15 0	Arrears payable in three yearly Instalments of £6, £5 & £5
382	,,	,,	,,	Finlay Maclennan	,,	2 2 25	– – –			6 5 0	4 5 0	29 15 0	12 15 0	17 0 0	Three ,, £4 5s. each.
383	,,	,,	,,	Widow Mary Macdonald or Gillies	,,	7 2 30	– – –			16 0 9	11 15 0	61 4 6	35 0 0	26 4 6	Three ,, £12, £12 & £11
384	,,	,,	,,	William Macbeath	,,	2 3 13	– – –			5 8 3	4 2 0	17 6 0	2 0 0	15 6 0	One Sum at Martinmas 1892.
385	,,	,,	,,	Kenneth Macdonald	,,	3 – 19	– – –			5 8 3	4 2 0	36 16 10	6 0 0	30 16 10	Three yearly Instalments of £2 each.
386	,,	,,	,,	Roderick Finlayson	,,	3 – 19	– – –			5 8 3	4 2 0	21 2 9	6 0 0	15 2 9	Two ,, £3 ,,
387	,,	Apr. 7	,,	Malcolm Finlayson	Lonbain	4 1 16	– – –	1120 Divided into 12 shares—of which 11 dealt with.	1½	6 6 0	4 10 0	15 16 0	7 0 0	8 16 0	Two ,, £3 10s. ,,
388	,,	,,	,,	Murdo Matheson	,,	2 3 24	– – –		1	4 4 0	3 0 0	9 9 0	3 0 0	6 9 0	Two ,, £2 & £1
389	,,	,,	,,	Alexander Gollon and Donald Gollon, junr.	,,	4 1 16	– – –		1½	6 6 0	4 10 0	29 16 0	13 10 0	16 6 0	Three ,, £4 10s. each.
390	,,	,,	,,	John Michael	,,	2 3 24	– – –		1	4 4 0	3 0 0	33 12 0	5 0 0	28 12 0	Three ,, £2, £1 10s. & £1 10s.
391	,,	,,	,,	Widow Flora Macbeath or Finlayson	,,	2 3 24	– – –		1	4 4 0	3 0 0	19 9 0	7 0 0	12 9 0	Three ,, £3, £2 & £2
392	,,	,,	,,	Neil Finlayson	,,	1 1 32	– – –		½	2 2 0	1 10 0	8 17 2	3 0 0	5 17 2	Two ,, £1 10s. each.
393	,,	,,	,,	William Macbeath	,,	2 3 24	– – –		1	4 4 0	3 6 0	10 10 0	4 0 0	6 10 0	Two ,, £2 ,,
394	,,	,,	,,	Widow Catherine Macdonald or Mackenzie	,,	2 3 24	– – –		1	4 4 0	3 0 0	14 12 0	0 0	8 12 0	Three ,, £2 ,,
395	,,	,,	,,	John and Donald Gollon	,,	4 1 16	– – –		1½	6 6 0	4 10 0	18 16 0	8 0 0	10 16 0	Three ,, £3, £3 & £2
396	,,	,,	,,	Murdo Finlayson	,,	2 3 24	– – –		1	4 4 0	3 0 0	20 4 0	9 0 0	11 4 0	Three ,, £3 each.
397	,,	Apr. 5	,,	Roderick Mackenzie, Ann, and Margaret Mackenzie	Milltown	4 2 13	– – –	595	1	7 15 0	5 0 0	13 5 0	3 0 0	10 5 0	One Sum at Martinmas 1892.
398	,,	,,	,,	Murdo Macrae	,,	4 – 24	– – –	Divided into 6 equal shares—of which 5 dealt with.	1	6 10 0	4 18 0	2 0 0		2 0 0	
399	,,	,,	,,	Widow Isabella Macdonald or Murchison	,,	4 2 13	– – –		1	7 10 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	
400	,,	,,	,,	Widow Ann Macrae or Matheson and Donald Matheson	,,	4 1 30	– – –		1	9 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0	4 0 0	10 0 0	Two yearly Instalments of £2 each.

APP. A (1)—COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISH OF APPLECROSS.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
		1891	1892			Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
401	Applecross (Lord Middleton, Proprietor)	Apr. 5	June 20	Alexander Maclure	Milltown	4 2 37	– – –	595	1	10 0 0	7 0 0	20 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	Arrears payable in two yearly Instalments of £4 each.
402	,,	Apr. 3	,,	John Macleod	Camusteel	2 – 33	– – –	44		2 11 0	1 5 0	...	...	...	
403	,,	,,	,,	Donald Mackenzie	,,	2 – 31	– – –			2 11 0	1 10 0	...	...	...	
404	,,	,,	,,	Widow Isabella Mackenzie	,,	2 2 24	– – –			2 11 0	1 5 0	7 13 0	2 10 0	5 3 0	Two ,, £1 5s. ,,
405	,,	,,	,,	Widow Mary Macdonald or Mackenzie	,,	2 – 21	– – –			2 11 0	1 5 0	5 2 0	...	5 2 0	
406	,,	,,	,,	Duncan Macrae	,,	2 – 30	– – –			2 11 0	1 5 0	...	...	...	
407	,,	,,	,,	John Kennedy	,,	2 1 28	– – –			2 11 0	1 5 0	3 4 0	...	3 4 0	
408	,,	,,	,,	John Macdonald	,,	2 – 24	– – –			2 11 0	1 5 0	...	...	...	
409	,,	,,	,,	Mary Kennedy	,,	2 2 2	– – –			2 11 0	1 5 0	18 2 7	1 5 0	16 17 7	One Sum at Martinmas 1892.
410	,,	,,	,,	Thomas and Duncan Mackenzie	,,	2 1 27	– – –			2 11 0	1 5 0	...	...	...	
411	,,	,,	,,	Donald Macdonald	,,	2 – 26	– – –			2 11 0	1 5 0	...	...	...	
412	,,	,,	,,	Alexander Macrae	,,	2 1 –	– – –			2 11 0	1 5 0	...	...	...	
413	,,	,,	,,	Widow Catherine Kennedy or Mackenzie and Hector Mackenzie	,,	2 1 7	– – –			0 10 0	1 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	...	One ,,
414	,,	Apr. 5	,,	Widow Isabella Macdonald or Macleay	Camusterrach	3 – 26	– – –	1110		7 10 0	5 0 0	34 15 0	15 0 0	19 15 0	Three Instalments of £5 each
415	,,	,,	,,	John Gillies	,,	3 – 2	– – –			8 0 0	7 0 0	20 0 0	15 0 0	5 0 0	Three ,, £5 ,,
416	,,	,,	,,	Alexander Macdonald and Catherine Macdonald	,,	3 2 16	– – –			7 15 0	5 0 0	13 10 0	...	13 10 0	
417	,,	,,	,,	Widow Elizabeth Macinnes or Mackinnon and Alexander Mackinnon	,,	2 1 11	– – –			3 15 0	5 10 0	...	...	...	
418	,,	,,	,,	Margaret Maclennan	,,	2 – 32	– – –			3 15 0	2 15 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	Two ,, £2 & £1
419	,,	Apr. 7	,,	John Mackintosh	Cuildubh	1 1 8	– – –	784		3 1 8	1 17 0	19 9 11	5 11 0	13 18 11	Three ,, £1 17s. each
420	,,	,,	,,	Widow Catherine Kennedy or Macrae	,,	2 – 2	– – –			4 6 8	2 15 0	29 13 5	8 5 0	21 8 5	Three ,, £2 15s. ,,

APP. A (1)—COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISH OF APPLECROSS.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
421	Applecross (Lord Middleson, Proprietor)	1888 Apr. 7	1892 June 20	Donald Gillies	Cuildubh	1 1 24	– – –	784		3 1 8	2 2 0	13 8 6	5 0 0	8 8 6	Arrears payable in two yearly Instalments of £2 10s. each.
422	,,	,,	,,	Donald Finlayson	,,	1 1 34	– – –			3 6 8	2 0 0	8 8 4	2 0 0	6 8 4	One Sum at Martinmas 1892.
423	,,	,,	,,	Widow Mary Macleay or Gillies and Duncan Gillies	,,	2 – 4	– – –			4 6 8	2 18 0	5 10 0	...	5 10 0	
424	,,	,,	,,	Alexander Gillies	,,	3 – 39	– – –			5 1 8	3 4 0	4 6 8	...	4 6 8	
425	,,	,,	,,	Captain Duncan Gillanders	,,	2 3 4	– – –			5 19 8	3 15 0	...	...	...	
426	,,	,,	,,	Duncan Murchison	,,	3 1 9	– – –			6 6 8	4 8 0	12 3 4	6 0 0	6 3 4	Two yearly Instalments of £3 each.
427	,,	,,	,,	Alexander Macleay	,,	2 3 22	– – –			6 3 8	4 0 0	18 11 0	6 0 0	12 11 0	Two ,, £3 ,,
428	,,	,,	,,	Kenneth Macdonald	Ardhu (Aird-dhubh)	2 1 17	– – –	285		1 15 3	1 4 0	2 4 9	...	2 4 9	
429	,,	,,	,,	Thomas Macdonald	,,	2 1 17	– – –			1 15 3	1 4 0	1 15 3	...	1 15 3	
430	,,	,,	,,	Janet and Murdo Macrae	,,	2 1 17	– – –			1 15 3	1 4 0	8 9 1	2 8 0	6 1 1	Two ,, £1 4s. ,,
431	,,	,,	,,	Isabella Macrae or Gillies and John Gillies	,,	2 1 17	– – –			1 15 3	1 4 0	...	...	...	
432	,,	,,	,,	John Gordon	,,	2 1 17	– – –			1 15 3	1 4 0	3 6 2	1 4 0	2 2 2	One Sum at Martinmas 1892.
433	,,	,,	,,	Duncan Macdonald	,,	2 1 17	– – –			1 15 3	1 4 0	4 5 9	2 8 0	1 17 9	Two yearly Instalments of £1 4s. each.
434	,,	,,	,,	Donald and Murdo Macnair	,,	2 1 17	– – –			1 15 3	1 4 0	...	...	...	
435	,,	,,	,,	Widow Margaret Macnair or Macrae	,,	2 1 17	– – –			1 15 3	1 4 0	...	...	...	
436	,,	,,	,,	Duncan Maclennan	Poldon	2 – 13	– – –	169		4 5 0	2 0 0	26 15 0	6 0 0	20 15 0	Three ,, £2 ,,
437	,,	,,	,,	Widow Elizabeth Maclennan	,,	2 – 13	– – –			4 5 0	2 0 0	25 10 0	6 0 0	19 10 0	Three ,, £2 ,,
438	,,	,,	,,	Kenneth Maclennan	,,	2 – 13	– – –			4 5 0	2 0 0	14 16 0	4 0 0	10 16 0	Two ,, £2 ,,
439	,,	,,	,,	James Macleod	Coilligillie	1 3 10	– – –	94		3 4 0	2 0 0	5 3 10	2 0 0	3 3 10	One Sum at Martinmas 1892.
440	,,	,,	,,	Widow Catherine Matheson or Macleod and Alexander Macleod	,,	1 3 10	– – –			3 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	...	0 12 0	

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
		1888	1892			Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
441	Applecross (Lord Middleton, Proprietor)	Apr. 3	June 20	Widow Ann Maclennan or Macleod and Duncan Macleod	Coilligillie	1 3 10	– – –	94		3 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	
442	,,	,,	,,	Widow Margaret Macdonald	Ellanaba	1 1 –	36 – –			1 10 0	1 10 0	...	...	...	
443	,,	Apr. 6	,,	Murdo Macdonald	Toscaig	3 3 17	– – –	2837		9 2 0	7 0 0	36 4 0	21 0 0	15 4 0	Arrears payable in three yearly Instalments of £7 each.
444	,,	,,	,,	Donald Gillanders	,,	2 2 28	– – –			6 12 0	4 18 0	25 16 0	15 0 0	10 16 0	Three ,, £5 ,,
445	,,	,,	,,	Widow Annabella Macdonald or Mackenzie and Norman Mackenzie	,,	2 2 28	– – –			6 12 0	4 18 0	23 4 0	12 0 0	11 4 0	Three ,, £4 ,,
446	,,	,,	,,	Roderick Gillanders	,,	2 2 28	– – –			6 12 0	4 18 0	21 16 0	10 0 0	11 16 0	Three ,, £4, £3 & £3
447	,,	,,	,,	Duncan Kennedy	,,	2 2 28	– – –			6 12 0	4 18 0	23 6 0	12 0 0	11 6 0	Three ,, £4 each.
448	,,	,,	,,	Finlay Murchison	,,	1 1 14	– – –			3 6 0	2 9 0	6 8 0	2 9 0	3 19 0	One Sum at Martinmas 1892.
449	,,	,,	,,	Roderick Macrae	,,	1 1 14	– – –			3 6 0	2 9 0	8 4 0	3 0 0	5 4 0	Two yearly Instalments of £2 & £1
450	,,	,,	,,	John Macdonald	,,	1 1 14	– – –			3 6 0	2 9 0	7 7 0	3 0 0	4 7 0	Two ,, £2 & £1
451	,,	,,	,,	Angus Maclennan	,,	1 1 14	– – –			3 6 0	2 9 0	10 14 0	2 9 0	8 5 0	One Sum at Martinmas 1892.
452	,,	,,	,,	William Kennedy	,,	1 1 14	– – –			3 6 0	2 9 0	...	...	...	
453	,,	,,	,,	Roderick Macdonald	,,	1 1 14	– – –			3 6 0	2 9 0	16 3 4	5 0 0	11 3 4	Three yearly Instalments of £2, £2 & £1
454	,,	,,	,,	Widow Isabella Macbeath or Gillanders and Donald Gillanders	,,	1 1 14	– – –			3 6 0	2 9 0	8 12 0	3 0 0	5 12 0	Two ,, £1 10s. each.
455	,,	,,	,,	Widow Elizabeth Mackenzie	,,	1 1 14	– – –			1 0 0	2 9 0	...	...	...	
456	,,	,,	,,	John Mackenzie	,,	1 1 14	– – –			3 6 0	2 9 0	12 0 2	5 0 0	7 0 2	Three ,, £2, £2 & £1
457	,,	,,	,,	Murdo Mackenzie	,,	1 1 14	– – –			3 6 0	2 9 0	5 6 4	2 0 0	3 6 4	Two ,, £1 each.
458	,,	,,	,,	Duncan Gordon	,,	1 1 14	– – –			3 6 0	2 9 0	15 10 2	6 0 0	9 10 2	Three ,, £2 ,,
459	,,	,,	,,	Widow Isabella Kennedy or Gordon	,,	1 1 14	– – –			3 6 0	2 9 0	3 14 0	...	3 14 0	
460	,,	Apr. 3	,,	John Maclean	Uags	1 1 27	– – –	850		4 15 0	3 0 0	18 9 6	9 0 0	9 9 6	Three ,, £3 ,,
461	,,	,,	,,	Donald Beaton	,,	3 3 6	– – –			12 4 0	8 0 0	21 0 0	...	21 0 0	
462	,,	,,	,,	Murdo Beaton	,,	1 3 23	– – –			6 2 0	4 0 0	8 10 0	...	8 10 0	

App. A (1)—County of Ross and Cromarty (*continued*).—Crofting Parish of Applecross.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
463	Torridon (Duncan Darroch, Proprietor)	1891 Dec. 7	1892 Sept. 20	Farquhar Maciver	Inverallligan	1 2 –	– – –	1296 *	1	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	
464	„	„	„	Donald Macdonald	„	1 2 –	– – –	Divided into 22 shares, 18 of which were dealt with.	1	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	
465	„	„	„	Roderick Maciver	„	1 2 –	– – –		1	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	
466	„	„	„	Finlay Maclennan	„	1 2 –	– – –		1	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	
467	„	„	„	Roderick Mackenzie	„	1 2 –	– – –		1	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	
468	„	„	„	Finlay Macdonald	„	4 – –	– – –		3	7 10 0	7 10 0	...	...	...	
469	„	„	„	John Macdonald	„	1 2 –	– – –		1	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	
470	„	„	„	Widow Ann Macdonald or Mackenzie	„	1 2 –	– – –		1	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	
471	„	„	„	Donald Maclean	„	1 2 –	– – –		1	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	
472	„	„	„	Alexander Mackenzie	„	1 2 –	– – –		1	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	
473	„	„	„	Kenneth Macdonald	„	1 2 –	– – –		1	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	
474	„	„	„	Murdo Macdonald	„	1 2 –	– – –		1	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	
475	„	„	„	Alexander Macdonald	„	1 2 –	– – –		1	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	
476	„	1892 Apr. 5	„	Alexander Macdonald, junior	„	1 – –	– 2 –		1	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	
477	„	„	„	Roderick "Roy" Mackenzie	„	1 2 –	– – –		1	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	
478	„	1891 Dec. 7	„	Kenneth Mackenzie	„	1 2 –	– – –		1	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	
479	„	„	„	Murdo Maclennan	Wester Alligan	3 – –	– – –	2042 †	2	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	
480	„	„	„	Kenneth Mackenzie	„	1 2 –	– – –	(See next page.)	1	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	
481	„	„	„	Duncan Beaton	„	1 2 –	– – –		1	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	
482	„	„	„	Donald Beaton	„	1 2 –	– – –		1	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	
483	„	„	„	Finlay Beaton	„	1 2 –	– – –		1	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	
484	„	„	„	Kenneth Mackenzie	„	1 2 –	– – –		1	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	
485	„	„	„	Duncan Macdonald	„	1 2 –	– – –		1	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	
486	„	„	„	Alexander Beaton	„	1 2 –	– – –		1	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	

* See App. G, page 121   † See App. G, page 122.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
	,,	1891	1892			Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
487	Torridon (Duncan Darroch, Proprietor)	Dec. 7	Sept. 20	Roderick Mackenzie	Wester Alligan	1 2 –	– – –	2042	1	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	
488	,,	,,	,,	Widow Margaret Macdonald or Murchison	,,	1 2 –	– – –	Divided into 26 shares—19 of which dealt with.	1	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	
489	,,	1892 Apr. 5	,,	Alexander Mackenzie	,,	1 – –	– 2 –		1	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	
490	,,	,,	,,	Widow Catherine Maclennan	,,	1 – –	– 2 –		1	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	
491	,,	,,	,,	Donald Maclennan	,,	1 2 –	– – –		1	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	
492	,,	,,	,,	Donald Mackenzie	,,	1 2 –	– – –		1	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	
493	,,	,,	,,	Donald Macdonald	,,	1 2 –	– – –		1	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	
494	,,	,,	,,	Donald Mackenzie (Ban)	,,	1 2 –	– – –		1	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	
495	,,	,,	,,	Donald Macdonald, senior	,,	1 2 –	– – –		1	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	
496	,,	,,	,,	Finlay Beaton, senior	,,	1 2 –	– – –		1	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	
497	Cromartie (Earl of Cromartie, Proprietor)	1886 Dec. 7	,,	Donald Mackenzie	Altandunie (Kincardine)	8 – 38	6 2 –	2113	2⅙	9 17 0	8 14 0	37 2 0	21 0 0	16 2 0	Arrears payable in four yearly Instalments of £6, £5, £5 & £5
498	,,	,,	,,	John Macleod	,,	14 1 –	38 – –	Divided into 18⅓ shares, of which 16⅔ dealt with.	3½	28 9 6	18 10 0	51 13 0	18 10 0	33 3 0	Two ,, £10 & £8 10s.
499	,,	,,	,,	Alexander Macleod	Easter and Wester Reclue	18 – 25	17 3 –		5	20 10 0	19 12 0	42 0 0	30 0 0	12 0 0	Four ,, £7 10s. each.
500	,,	,,	,,	John Campbell	Rheans	11 2 –	6 – –		2	9 11 0	8 18 0	7 11 0	3 11 0	4 0 0	One Sum at Martinmas 1892.
501	,,	,,	,,	Alexander Mackenzie	,,	15 – 19	4 – –		3	11 15 0	11 15 0	27 [illegible] 0	27 6 0	...	Four yearly Instalments of £7, £7, £7 & £6 6s.
502	,,	,,	,,	Widow Betsy Ross or Ross	,,	4 2 5	2 – –		1	4 1 0	2 12 0	17 7 0	5 0 0	12 7 0	Three ,, £2, £2 & £1
503	Applecross (Lord Middleton, Proprietor)	1888 Apr. 5	Nov. 18	John Macdonald *	Cuaig	2 – 6	– – –	2446	1	2 12 6	2 0 0	15 3 5	4 0 0	11 3 5	Two half-yearly Instalments of £2 each.
504	,,	1887 May 2	Dec. 16	Alexander and Norman Macdonald	Kenmore	8 – –	6 – –	2434		17 5 –	13 10 –	25 15 –	13 10 –	12 5 –	Two Instalments of £6 15s. each.
505	,,	,,	,,	John Macdonald, junior	,,	4 – –	– – –			8 12 2	6 15 –	17 5 –	13 – –	4 5 –	,, £6 10s. ,,
506	,,	,,	,,	John Macdonald, senior	,,	2 – –	– – –			4 6 3	3 8 –	14 10 11	9 – –	5 10 11	Three ,, £3 ,,

* See App. G, page 118.

APP. A. (2)—COUNTY OF INVERNESS—CROFTING PARISHES OF HARRIS AND ARDNAMURCHAN.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	South Harris. (Trustees of Earl of Dunmore, Proprietors)	1889 Apr. 19	1892 Mar. 8	Ewen Maclennan *	Geocrab (Harris)	2 3 16	6 1 24	Acres 16021 (divided into 128 shares).	½	2 9 10	1 10 0	14 5 9	6 0 0	8 5 9	Arrears payable in two Instalments of £3 each.
2	South Morar. (Mrs Gertrude Susan Nicholson, Proprietrix)	1890 July 9	June 7	Allan Maceachan	Kinsadel (Ardnamurchan)	1 – –	– – –	†		4 0 0	2 16 0	10 17 6	5 0 0	5 17 6	Three ,, £3, £1 & £1
3	,,	Feb. 10	,,	Alexander Maceachan	Toigal	1 2 –	– 2 –	†		5 0 0	3 12 0	8 17 6	3 12 0	5 5 6	One Sum on or before 1st July 1892.
4	,,	1887 Mar. 4	,,	Widow Mary Macdonell	1 Bunacaimb	4 2 –	2 1 –	550	6	16 0 0	7 15 0	28 0 0	...	28 0 0	
5	,,	,,	,,	Ronald Roderick Macdonald	6 ,,	4 2 –	2 – –	Common pasture divided into 47 shares, of which 26 dealt with. See App. G, page	4	10 0 0	5 10 0	33 10 0	11 0 0	22 10 0	Three Instalments of £5, £3 & £3
6	,,	,,	,,	Widow Mary Macdonald and Dugald Macdonald	7 ,,	3 2 –	1 2 –		4	10 0 0	4 10 0	29 10 0	...	29 10 0	
7	,,	,,	,,	Widow Mary Macdonald and Ronald Macdonald	8 ,,	4 – –	1 – –		4	10 0 0	5 0 0	32 10 0	7 10 0	25 0 0	Two ,, £5 & £2 10s.
8	,,	,,	,,	Angus Macdonald	9 ,,	6 – –	5 – –		6	16 0 0	12 15 0	24 0 0	8 0 0	16 0 0	Two ,, £6 & £2
9	,,	,,	,,	Donald Maceachan	,,	2 – –	– – –		2	5 0 0	2 5 0	12 3 0	...	12 3 0	
10	Arisaig. (Mrs Gertrude Susan Nicholson, Proprietrix)	,,	,,	John Macleod	Beallach Cul-na-Ceapaich	6 2 –	1 2 –	60 and 48 ‡	2	14 0 0	10 10 0	27 0 0	10 0 0	17 0 0	Two ,, £7 & £3
11	,,	,,	,,	Ronald Macdonald	,,	4 3 –	– – –	Common pasture, 108 acres (of which 48 added in 1891), divided into 11 shares, all dealt with.	1	8 2 2	5 0 0	11 2 2	...	11 2 2	
12	,,	,,	,,	John Maceachan	,,	1 2 –	2 – –		1	7 10 0	6 0 0	5 10 0	...	5 10 0	
13	,,	,,	,,	Widow Mary Macvarish or Macinnes	,,	1 2 –	2 – –		1	5 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	
14	,,	,,	,,	Angus Campbell	,,	4 3 –	– 3 –		2	13 10 0	11 5 0	24 15 4	13 0 0	11 15 4	Three ,, £6, £4 & £3
15	,,	,,	,,	Angus Macvarish	,,	5 2 –	2 – –		2	12 10 0	12 10 0	21 5 0	21 5 0	...	Three ,, £10, £6 5s. & £5
16	,,	,,	,,	Donald Macdonald	,,	5 – –	1 – –		2	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	One Sum on or before 1st July 1892.
17	,,	,,	,,	Widow Mary Gillies or Maceachan and Ewen Maceachan	Glenan	2 1 –	– – –	11	1	3 0 0	1 15 0	4 10 0	...	4 10 0	

* See App. G, page 122.

† Right to graze one cow on Farm of Cross.

‡ See App. G, page 123.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
18	Arisaig . (Mrs Gertrude Susan Nicholson, Proprietrix)	1887 Mar. 4	1892 June 7	Alexander Maceachan .	Glenan .	5 – –	– – –	11	2	6 0 0	3 14 0	22 11 0	10 0 0	12 11 0	Arrears payable in three Instalments of £5, £2 10s. & £2 10s.
19	,,	,,	,,	Charles Maceachan .	,,	2 1 –	– – –	Divided into 4 shares.	1	5 12 0	3 15 0	6 4 0	...	6 4 0	
20	,,	,,	,,	John Macgillivray .	Achnasgean .	2 – –	– 2 –	10	$\frac{1}{3}$	3 0 0	1 16 0	7 7 0	1 0 0	6 7 0	One Sum on or before 1st July 1892.
21	,,	,,	,,	Angus Cameron . .	Moss of Keppoch	5 2 –	– – –	59	1	11 16 8	10 0 0	41 6 8	25 0 0	16 6 8	Three Instalments of £10, £8 & £7
22	,,	,,	,,	Widow Ann Gillies or Gillies	,,	5 2 –	– – –	Divided into 3 shares, all dealt with.	1	11 16 8	10 5 0	18 16 6	10 5 0	8 11 6	Three ,, £6 15s., £1 15s. & £1 15s.
23	,,	,,	,,	Angus Mackinnon .	,,	5 2 –	– – –		1	8 6 8	5 5 0	40 6 8	20 0 0	20 6 8	Three ,, £10, £5 & £5
24	,,	1889 July 16	,,	John Macmillan . .	Achnahully .	3 – –	1 2 –	None	None	6 0 0	5 5 0	3 0 0	...	3 0 0	
25	,,	1887 Mar. 1	,,	John Macmillan . .	Morrach .	1 – –	3 – –	Right to 1 cow on Farm.	graze Mains	5 10 0	5 10 0	21 7 6	21 7 6	...	Three ,, £10, £6 & £5 7s. 6d.
26	,,	Mar. 26	,,	John Maceachan. .	Penmeanach, Ardnish	20 – –	5 3 –	525 Divided into 8 shares, all dealt with.	2	12 6 4	6 15 0	24 12 8	...	24 12 8	
27	,,	,,	,,	Simon Macdonald .	,,				1	6 3 2	3 5 0	9 1 7	...	9 1 7	
28	,,	,,	,,	Isabella Macdonald or Macaskill	,,				1	6 3 2	3 12 0	24 7 11	12 0 0	12 7 11	Three ,, £6, £3 & £3
29	,,	,,	,,	Donald Macdonald .	,,				1$\frac{1}{3}$	8 4 2	4 12 0	12 2 1	...	12 2 1	
30	,,	,,	,,	Ewen Macdonald .	,,				1$\frac{1}{3}$	8 4 2	6 6 0	9 8 4	...	9 8 4	
31	,,	,,	,,	Roderick Macdonald .	,,				1$\frac{1}{3}$	8 4 2	5 0 0	8 11 3	...	8 11 3	
32	,,	1888 Nov. 21	,,	Angus Macdonald ,	Feorlin, Ardnish	12 – –	206 – –			18 10 0	11 10 0	73 15 0	30 0 0	43 15 0	Three ,, £15, £7 10s. & £7 10s.
33	,,	1887 Mar. 26	,,	Ronald Macdonald .	Glasnacardoch, Ardnish	6 – –	2 – –	150 Divided into 2 equal shares.	1	8 0 0	4 17 0	13 6 0	...	13 6 0	
34	,,	,,	,,	Allan Macdonald .	,,				1	8 0 0	5 12 0	12 0 0	...	12 0 0	
35	,,	1890 June 17	,,	John Macdougall .	Slochd, Ardnish	6 – –	3 – –	351 Divided into 2 equal shares.	1	10 15 0	6 0 0	19 2 6	6 0 0	13 2 6	Two ,, £4 & £2
36	,,	1891 May 29	,,	John Macdonald . .	,,				1	10 15 0	6 0 0	41 7 2	18 0 0	23 7 2	Three ,, £9, £4 10s. & £4 10s.

APP. A (2)—COUNTY OF INVERNESS (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISHES OF ARDNAMURCHAN AND DORES.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
37	Arisaig (Mrs Gertrude Susan Nicholson, Proprietrix)	1890 Jan. 15	1892 June 7	Ronald Maceachan	Mullochbuie, Ardnish	3 – –	– – –	167 Divided into 2 equal shares.		4 0 0	2 10 0	5 0 0	...	5 0 0	
38	,,		,,	Alexander Maceachan	,,					4 0 0	2 10 0	8 0 0	2 10 0	5 10 0	Arrears payable in one Sum on or before 1st July 1892.
39	Glenuig (John Maclean, Proprietor)	1888 Feb. 23	,,	Angus Macdougall	Aultghillie	3 – –	– – –	A.		5 2 0	3 3 0	13 8 0	3 3 0	10 5 0	One ,,
40	,,	1892 Apr. 27	,,	Widow Christy Macdonald or Macdougall	,,	1 2 –	2 4 –	B.		3 0 0	1 10 0	...	...	...	
41	,,	1887 July 13	,,	Allan Gillies	Smerisary	12 – –	16 – –	602 Common pasture 602 acres divided into 11 shares—all dealt with.	1	5 2 0	3 10 0	2 11 0	...	2 11 0	
42	,,	,,	,,	John Gillies	,,				1	5 2 0	3 10 0	7 19 0	...	7 19 0	
43	,,	,,	,,	Widow Mary Corbet or Macpherson and Charles Macpherson	,,				1⅓	6 16 0	4 14 0	3 8 0	...	3 8 0	
44	,,	1892 Apr. 27	,,	Catherine Macdonald	,,				⅔	3 8 0	2 6 0	...	...	...	
45	,,	1887 July 13	,,	Roderick Macpherson	,,	6 – –	9 – –		1	5 2 0	3 7 0	10 15 0	3 7 0	7 8 0	One ,,
46	,,	,,	,,	Donald Macpherson	,,				1	5 2 0	3 7 0	7 13 0	...	7 13 0	
47	,,	,,	,,	Angus Macpherson	,,				1	5 2 0	3 7 0	12 6 10	3 7 0	8 19 10	One ,,
48	,,	,,	,,	Lachlan Nacneil	,,	6 – –	6 – –		1	5 0 0	3 5 0	10 0 0	2 5 0	7 15 0	One ,,
49	,,	,,	,,	Widow Mary Macphee or Macdonald	,,				½	2 10 0	1 12 0	2 5 0	...	2 5 0	
50	,,	,,	,,	Angus Macisaac	,,				½	2 10 0	1 12 0	4 5 0	...	4 5 0	
51	,,	,,	,,	Widow Jane Macdonald or Macdonald	,,	6 – –	6 – –		1	5 0 0	3 5 0	6 0 0	1 10 0	4 10 0	One ,,
52	,,	,,	,,	Alexander Macdonald or Macisaac	,,				1	5 0 0	3 5 0	6 10 0	2 0 0	4 10 0	One ,,

A. Right to graze two cows and followers on that part of Samalaman Farm adjacent to their holdings, with concurrent right to the Landlord to winter sheep on the arable and outrun.
B. Right to graze one cow and follower on that part of Samalaman Farm adjacent to their holdings, with concurrent right to the Landlord as aforesaid.

APP. A (2)—COUNTY OF INVERNESS (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISHES OF ARDNAMURCHAN AND DORES.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
53	Glenuig (John Maclean, Proprietor)	1890 Sept. 16	1892 June 7	John Macdonald, senior	Glenuig	1 2 –	1 – –	Each Crofter in Glenuig and Samalaman is entitled to graze one cow and follower on the portion of the Farm of Samalaman adjacent to his holding. The Landlord is entitled to winter sheep on the holdings.		3 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	...	1 10 0	
54	,,	,,	,,	Duncan Macvicar	,,	1 3 –	– 3 –			3 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	...	1 10 0	
55	,,	,,	,,	Allan Macvarish	,,	1 1 20	– 1 –			3 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	...	1 10 0	
56	,,	1887 Nov. 2	,,	John Macdonald, junior	,,	1 2 –	5 – –			3 0 0	2 0 0	7 10 0	3 0 0	4 10 0	Arrears payable in two Instalments of £2 & £1
57	,,	,,	,,	Donald Maclean	,,	1 2 –	1 – –			3 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	...	1 10 0	
58	,,	,,	,,	John Maclean	,,	1 2 –	– 1 –			3 0 0	2 0 0	4 10 0	...	4 10 0	
59	,,	,,	,,	Widow Isabella Macdonald or Macpherson	,,	1 3 –	2 – –			3 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	...	1 10 0	
60	,,	,,	,,	Widow Mary Macisaac or Macdougall	,,	1 1 –	– 1 –			3 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	...	1 10 0	
61	,,	,,	,,	Ronald Macdonald	Samalaman	1 – –	2 2 –			3 0 0	1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	6 10 0	One Sum on or before 1st July 1892.
62	,,	,,	,,	Margaret Corbet	,,	1 2 –	5 – –			3 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	
63	Balnain (Capt. John Fraser, Proprietor)	1889 Aug. 5	Aug. 12	Duncan Mactavish *	Moor of Errogie (Dores)	5 – –	– – –	†		5 10 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	

* See App. G, page 124.

† Right of grazing one cow on Farm of Farraline.

APP. A (3)—COUNTY OF ARGYLL—CROFTING PARISH OF COLONSAY.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.	Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	Observations.
1	Colonsay (Sir John C. Macneil, V.C., Proprietor)	1889 Jan. 11	1892 June 7	Duncan Ban Macneil	Drumclach (Colonsay)	15 1 –	4 1 –	264	3	22 18 0	15 15 0	35 10 0	7 17 6	27 12 6	Arrears payable in one Sum on or before 1st July 1892.
2	,,	1887 Jan. 4	,,	James Campbell	Kilchattan	8 – –	1 2 –	Divided into 11 shares, of which 5 dealt with.	2	14 5 0	8 10 0	...	...	...	Arrears not dealt with in respect of Joint Minute for Parties.
3	,,	May 27	,,	Neil Campbell		6 2 –	7 2 –	602	A.	14 5 0	9 16 0	...	...	...	
4	,,	,,	,,	Peter Campbell *	Upper Kilchattan	8 2 –	1 2 –	,,	B.	9 19 6	5 14 0	25 17 9	2 17 0	23 0 9	One Sum on or before 1st July 1892.

* See App. G, page 125.

A. Has right to graze 1 horse, 4 cows and 12 sheep on 602 acres of Hill.

B. Has right to graze 1 horse, 3 cows (or 5 sheep in lieu of each cow) on 602 acres of Hill.

APP. A (3)—COUNTY OF ARGYLL (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISHES OF COLL AND LISMORE.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
5	Cornaig (Colin Campbell's Trustees)	1888 Dec. 19	1892 June 7	Charles Mackinnon A	Cornaigmore (Coll)	38 2 28	244 3 38	890	1	24 0 0	17 10 0	63 1 9	36 0 0	27 1 9	Arrears payable in four Instalments of £20, £6, £5 & £5
6	,,	,,	,,	James Mackinnon	,,				1	18 0 0	12 0 0	53 0 8	18 0 0	35 0 8	Four ,, £9, £3, £3 & £3
7	,,	,,	,,	Widow Catherine Beaton or Mackinnon	,,				1	18 0 0	12 0 0	53 9 1	18 0 0	35 9 1	Four ,, £9, £3, £3 & £3
8	Coll (John Lorne Stewart, Proprietor)	Mar. 15	,	Angus Macfadyen B	Tignacraig	6 – –	18 – –	None	None	13 0 0	6 0 0	93 0 7	15 0 0	78 0 7	Four ,, £5, £4, £3 & £3
9	,,	Apr. 7	,,	John Maclean B	Mossfield	10 – –	15 – –			16 10 0	7 10 0	66 0 7	10 0 0	56 0 7	Three ,, £5, £2 10s. & £2 10s.
10	,,	Apr. 24	,,	John Johnstone B	Totamore	2 – –	9 – –			11 0 0	7 0 0	30 14 6	12 0 0	18 14 6	Three ,, £6, £3 & £3
11	,,	,,	,,	Angus Kennedy B	Benmeanach	15 – –	22 – –			16 0 0	9 0 0	37 18 4	9 0 0	28 18 4	Two ,, £6 & £3
12	,,	1889 Apr. 16	,,	Duncan Macinnes* B C	Uig	– 3 –	– – –			5 10 0	2 15 0	9 15 4	1 7 6	8 7 10	One Sum on or before 1st July 1892.
13	Lismore (Duke of Argyll, Proprietor)	1887 July 8	Aug. 8	Donald Black	Killean (Lismore)	4 – –	5 3 –	None	None	7 10 0	5 10 0	16 15 0	6 15 0	10 0 0	One Sum at Martinmas 1892.
14	,,	,,	,,	Duncan Macintyre	,,	5 2 29	1 3 10	,,	,,	7 10 0	5 0 0	10 18 0	...	10 18 0	
15	,,	Apr. 8	,,	Dugald Carmichael	,,	10 3 19	5 3 13	,,	,,	13 10 0	10 0 0	30 19 6	15 0 0	15 19 6	Three Instalments of £5 each.
16	,,	,,	,,	Archibald Campbell	,,	9 1 36	5 3 7	,,	,,	12 0 0	10 0 0	32 0 0	20 0 0	12 0 0	Four ,, £5 ,,
17	,,	July 8	,,	Malcolm Macdonald	Achnacroish	15 – 35	11 3 2	,,	,,	19 10 0	15 0 0	43 5 0	20 0 0	23 5 0	Four ,, £5 ,,
18	Lismore (Rev. Jas. Alexander Fell, Proprietor)	June 27	,,	Hugh Buchanan	Baligarve	7 1 18	5 3 29	,,	,,	15 0 0	8 10 0	29 5 0	...	29 5 0	
19	,,	,,	,,	James Maccormick	,,	16 2 38	23 1 9	,,	,,	23 0 0	19 0 0	54 12 0	30 0 0	24 12 0	Four ,, £7 10s. ,,
20	,,	July 8	,,	Duncan Carmichael	Achuaran	1 2 3	4 – 3	,,	,,	3 5 0	2 10 0	5 1 0	1 5 0	3 16 0	One Sum at Martinmas 1892.

* See App. G, page 127. A. Has also sole right of grazing on Eilean Eag na Maoile. B. Has right to cut peats. C. Has right of grazing one cow and follower on land in occupation of Landlord.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
21	Lismore (Rev. Jas. Alexander Fell, Proprietor)	1887 June 27	1892 Aug. 8	Hugh and Archibald Maccoll	Balnagown	15 2 28	8 3 27	None.	None.	19 15 0	14 10 0	22 5 0	...	22 5 0	
22	,,	,,	,,	Connell Connell	,,	13 2 32	11 – 6	,,	,,	18 10 0	14 0 0	40 6 0	18 0 0	22 6 0	Arrears payable in three Instalments of £6 each.
23	,,	,,	,,	Dugald Carmichael	Balure	17 3 10	18 – 35	,,	,,	26 5 0	18 10 0	94 6 6	18 10 0	75 16 6	Two ,, £9 5s. each.
24	,,	,,	,,	Ann Maccorquodale or Connell	,,	8 1 4	13 3 3	,,	,,	13 10 0	11 0 0	...	...	...	
25	,,	Aug. 11	,,	Dugald Macdonald	Port Ramsay	2 1 10	– 2 8	47	1	5 18 0	4 8 0	20 3 0	12 0 0	8 3 0	Three ,, £4 each.
26	,,	,,	,,	Widow Mary Carmichael or Maccorquodale	,,	2 – 32	– – –		1	5 8 0	3 16 0	8 6 0	...	8 6 0	
27	,,	,,	,,	Alexander Macfadyen	,,	2 1 5	– – 28	Divided into 16 shares, of which 14 were dealt with.	1	6 8 0	4 6 0	14 7 6	4 0 0	10 7 6	Two ,, £2 each.
28	,,	,,	,,	John Maccorquodale	,,	1 3 28	– 3 23		1	6 0 0	4 6 0	11 0 0	3 0 0	8 0 0	One Sum at Martinmas 1892.
29	,,	,,	,,	John Macgregor	,,	1 3 23	– 2 35		1	6 7 6	4 6 0	13 1 3	3 0 0	10 1 3	One ,, ,,
30	,,	,,	,,	Donald Carmichael	,,	2 1 7	– – 18		1	5 8 0	4 0 0	6 10 0	...	6 10 0	
31	,,	,,	,,	Malcolm Maccorquodale	,,	2 2 39	– – 20		1	6 18 0	4 4 0	29 4 3	15 0 0	14 4 3	Three Instalments of £5 each.
32	,,	,,	,,	Dugald Carmichael	,,	5 – 13	– – 15		1	10 14 0	7 10 0	20 17 0	5 0 0	15 17 0	One Sum at Martinmas 1892.
33	,,	,,	,,	John Macdonald	,,	2 1 39	– – 15		1	6 18 0	4 10 0	23 10 0	12 0 0	11 10 0	Three Instalments of £4 each.
34	,,	,,	,,	Duncan Macphail	,, & Laggan	5 – 32	2 3 28		1	5 18 0	4 14 0	16 13 6	10 0 0	6 13 6	Two ,, £5 each.
35	,,	1891 June 2	,,	Donald Mackinnon	Port Ramsay	1 2 33	1 – 36		1	5 8 0	4 0 0	18 10 6	12 0 0	6 10 6	Three ,, £4 each.
36	,,	1892 June 22	,,	Mrs Mary Keith or Black	,,	2 – 15	1 – 24		1	6 13 0	4 10 0	4 0 0	...	4 0 0	
37	,,	,,	,,	Mrs Sarah Carmichael or Stewart	,,	2 2 26	– – 7		1	4 18 0	3 10 0	22 1 0	12 0 0	10 1 0	Three ,, £4 each.
38	,,	,,	,,	John Maccorquodale	Fearanachrochair	2 3 3	– 2 30		1	3 5 0	2 10 0	4 0 0	1 5 0	2 15 0	One Sum at Martinmas 1892.

APP. A (3)—COUNTY OF ARGYLL (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISH OF LISMORE.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
39	Baliveolin (Representation) of the late Donald Campbell, Proprietors)	1887 July 8	1892 Aug. 31	John Black	Cregganbreck	2 – –	3 3 –	None		5 0 0	3 5 0	14 8 0	6 0 0	8 8 0	Arrears payable in two Instalments of £3 each.
40	,,	,,	,,	Archibald Black and Dugald Black	Baliveolin	25 1 5	16 2 –	67 Divided into 10 shares, of which 2 were dealt with.	1	28 12 0	20 10 0	72 6 0	30 0 0	42 6 0	Four ,, £7 10s. each.
41	,,	,,	,,	John Livingston	Ballimackillichan	19 3 28	21 – 33		1	27 4 0	22 0 0	36 8 0	10 0 0	26 8 0	Two ,, £5 each.
42	(Lismore His Grace the Duke of Argyll, Proprietor)	1889 April 20	Oct. 5	John Macintyre	Killean	4 3 18	2 1 35			4 10 0	4 10 0	6 15 0	6 15 0	...	Two ,, £3 15s. and £3

APP. A (4)—COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND—CROFTING PARISHES OF REAY AND CREICH.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.	Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	Observations.
1	Sutherland (His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, Proprietor)	1891 Mar. 30	1892 Mar. 8	Mrs Williamina Allan or Macpherson	84 Melvich (Reay)	2 0 32	1 2 0	*2949		1 3 3	1 6 0	1 3 3	1 3 3	...	One Sum at Whitsunday 1892.
2	Ospisdale (John R. Gilchrist, Proprietor)	Jan. 7	June 20	William Ross	Ospisdale Muir (Creich)	5 – –	1 – –			5 0 0	3 16 0	...	...	...	
3	Skibo (Geo. Auldjo-Jamieson, Trustee for Evan C. Sutherland, Proprietor)	1887 Mar. 7	,,	Widow Janet Gordon or Munro	Tulloch	1 1 –	– – –			1 1 0	0 15 0	...	...	...	
4	,,	1888 Apr. 4	,,	Murdo Munro	,,	3 – –	5 – –			3 0 0	1 10 0	15 5 0	3 0 0	12 5 0	Arrears payable in three Instalments of £1 each.
5	,,	1887 Nov. 31	,,	Elspeth Duff	Migdale	1 2 –	6 3 –			1 1 0	0 15 0	...	...	...	

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* Common to the townships of Portskerra, Strondubh, Melvich, Acharamsaig, and Achridigill. (See Report for 1891, p. 28.)

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
6	Rosehall (Scottish Provident Institution, Proprietors)	1892 May 20	1892 June 20	George Ross	Altas	1 – –	– – –			3 10 0	2 10 0	4 0 0	2 10 0	1 10 0	Arrears payable in one Sum on 25 July 1892.
7	Balnagown (Sir Charles Ross, Proprietor)	1888 July 27	,,	Thomas Ross	Invercassley	1 – –	– – –			5 0 0	3 15 0	...	...	...	

APP. A (5)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND—Crofting Parishes of Sandsting and Unst.

1	Scalloway (Mrs. Spence and Miss Scott, Proprietrices)	1887 Nov. 10	Mar. 8	Catherine Arthurson	Blacktown (Sandsting)	4 2 16	22 2 16	702	1	3 15 0	3 13 0	2 2 6	...	2 2 6	
2	Zetland (Marquis of Zetland, Proprietor)	1888 Feb. 22	Oct. 20	Alexander Laurenson	Kirkatown (Unst)	5 1 9	5 0 10	231 and 43*		5 0 0	3 15 0	8 4 6	...	8 4 6	
3	,,	1889 Sept. 20	,,	William Mouat	Norwick	5 1 9	5 – 10			5 0 0	3 15 0	...	...	...	
4	,,	1888 Mar. 8	,,	Peter Anderson	Clibberswick	12 1 33	10 2 32	29		9 19 0	7 16 0	17 1 11	8 0 0	9 1 11	Arrears payable in two half-yearly Instalments of £4 each.
5	,,	1889 July 23	,,	Widow Ann Moar	Underhool	9 – 11	21 1 10	304†		11 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	...	3 0 0	
6	,,	July 8	,,	Andrew Moar	,,	4 2 6	10 2 25			6 0 0	4 5 0	1 0 0	...	1 0 0	
7	,,	Sept. 20	,,	William Fraser	Baila	9 1 28	74 – 33			8 0 0	6 10 0	15 6 0	10 0 0	5 6 0	Two ,, £5 each.
8	,,	July 8	,,	William Williamson	Snarravoe	4 3 39	8 1 35	86 and 30‡		6 6 0	4 15 0	...	...	...	
9	,,	Sept. 20	,,	James William Ritch	,,	4 3 23	8 1 31			5 16 0	4 10 0	1 10 7	...	1 10 7	
10	,,	,,	,,	Magnus Manson	Baliasta	10 3 13 – – –	16 – 4 10 1 36	258		8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	
11	,,	,,	,,	Samuel Harper	Coldback	6 1 4	43 1 37	504	$\frac{13\frac{1}{2}}{68}$	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 4 7	6 4 7	...	One Sum at Whitsunday 1893.
12	,,	,,	,,	Gilbert Gray	Uregarth	15 2 1	5 2 23	None	None	6 15 0	6 15 0	...	...	...	
13	,,	,,	,,	John Williamson	Colvadale and Meal	5 3 29	9 1 36	$\frac{32}{88}$ of 515	$\frac{1}{4}$	4 10 0	4 4 0	4 4 10	3 0 0	1 4 10	One ,,

* Divided into 3 equal shares, 2 of which are dealt with. † 304 acres in Scattald, the joint property of the Marquis of Zetland and Major T. M. Cameron, of which $\frac{52}{84}$ belongs to the Marquis of Zetland, divided into 5 shares; Widow Ann Moar has 2 shares, Andrew Moar 1 share, William Fraser 1 share, and 1 share not dealt with. ‡ William Williamson and James William Ritch have each $\frac{1}{4}$ share of the 86 acres and $\frac{1}{2}$ share of the 30 acres common pasture.

App. A (5)—County of Shetland (*continued*).—Crofting Parishes of Sandsting and Unst.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding. Arable.	Extent of Holding. Outrun.	Extent of Holding. Common Pasture.	Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears. Total Amount.	Arrears. Ordered to be Paid.	Arrears. Cancelled.	Observations.
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
14	Buness (Mrs Ursula Edmonstone, Proprietrix)	1887 May 9	1892 Oct. 20	Peter Priest	Feal	3 – 16	4 3 3	1000	1 A	4 15 0	3 10 0	25 6 7	3 10 0	21 16 7	Arrears payable in two half-yearly Instalments of £2 & £1 10s.
15	,,	,,	,,	Laurence Thomson	,,	6 2 13	4 2 6		1 B	6 0 0	4 14 0	...	...	...	
16	,,	,,	,,	Laurence Mann	Ungersta	3 3 10	8 – 26		1 C	5 5 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	
17	,,	,,	,,	Andrew Stickle	,,	5 2 11	12 2 25		1	8 5 0	5 8 0	26 8 6	5 8 0	21 0 6	Two ,, £3 8s. & £2
18	,,	,,	,,	David Thomson	Westergarth	6 – 7	4 1 7		1	4 10 0	3 15 0	20 11 2	3 15 0	16 16 2	Two ,, £2 £1 15s.
19	,,	Sept. 6	,,	Robert Stickle	Watquoy Brake	5 2 8	6 3 27		1 D	5 15 0	3 15 0	7 13 0	...	7 13 0	
20	,,	,,	,,	Widow Andrina Wenwick or Abernethy	Baliasta	2 – 39	6 2 6		1	3 0 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	
21	,,	May 9	,,	John Laurenson	Buddibrake	5 – 5	21 – 2		1	5 0 0	3 13 0	4 13 3	...	4 13 3	
22	,,	,,	,,	Scollay Mathieson	,,	4 – 19	14 3 17		1	5 0 0	3 13 0	7 3 10	...	7 3 10	
23	,,	,,	,,	Robert Smith	Sandfield	5 3 6	18 – 4		1	6 0 0	4 2 0	7 0 9	...	7 0 9	
24	,,	,,	,,	Catherine Abernethy	,,	6 2 6	15 – 21		1	5 10 0	4 4 0	2 16 0	...	2 16 0	
25	,,	,,	,,	John Sutherland	,,	2 – –	8 2 28		1	2 10 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	
26	,,	,,	,,	Anthony Sutherland	Sotland	5 3 12	15 – –		1	6 0 0	4 4 0	0 18 0	...	0 18 0	
27	,,	,,	,,	Gilbert Scollay Gilbertson	,,	5 3 13	15 2 9		1	4 15 6	3 12 0	2 15 0	...	2 15 0	
28	,,	,,	,,	Thomas Scollay Gilbertson	,,	6 – 8	– – 32		1 E	6 0 0	3 15 0	21 10 0	4 0 0	17 10 0	Two ,, £2 each.
29	,,	,,	,,	William Mathieson	Biggerhoul	3 – 26	1 1 23		1	3 15 0	2 4 0	7 5 5	...	7 5 5	
30	,,	,,	,,	Thomas Manson	Stove	12 1 32	17 2 38	None	F	10 10 0	8 14 0	...	...	...	
31	,,	,,	,,	William Gilbert Bruce	,,	7 3 21	12 1 32	None	F	6 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	
32	,,	,,	,,	Charles Thomson	Kews	7 1 26	18 – 12	None	G	6 5 0	4 8 0	13 14 2	4 0 0	9 14 2	Two ,, £2 each.
33	,,	,,	,,	Patrick Fordyce	[illegible]	7 1 2	8 – 5	None	G	6 – –	4 4 0	17 19 9	4 4 0	13 15 9	Two ,, £2 2s. each.
34	,,	,,	,,	Alexander Sinclair	Watergarth	2 1 24	7 3 18	None		1 5 0	1 5 0	...	...	...	

A Has also 1 of 1 ac. 3 ro. 27 po., and 1 ac. 2 ro. 8 po., and ½ of 2 acres.

B Has also ½ of 1 ac. 3 ro. 27 po., and 1 ac. 2 ro. 8 po.

C Has also ½ of 2 ro. 9 po., 2 ro. 3 po., and 3 ro. 1 po.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.				Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.	Share in Common Pasture.			Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
35	Buness (Mrs Ursula Edmonstone, Proprietrix)	1887 Sept. 6	1892 Oct. 20	Matthew Laurenson	Northdale	13 1 32	31 – 32	None	A	10 10 –	8 0 0	20 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	Arrears payable in two half-yearly Instalments of „ £4 each.
36	„	„	„	James Burns	„	9 – 15	9 3 17	68	$\frac{1}{10}$ B	6 0 0	4 12 0	...	...	...	
37	„	„	„	John Andrew Stickle	„	4 – 21	3 2 27		$\frac{1}{10}$	4 10 0	2 10 0	19 6 3	5 0 0	14 6 3	Two „ £3 & £2
38	„	„	„	James Alex. Priest	„	6 – 27	12 3 17	„	$\frac{1}{10}$	4 10 0	3 16 0	2 1 7	...	2 1 7	
39	„	„	„	Charles Henderson	Setter	6 – 2	1 1 29	„	$\frac{1}{10}$	5 0 0	4 0 0	15 0 0	4 0 0	11 0 0	Two „ £3 & £1
40	„	„	„	Walter Bruce	Gardie	7 – 10	6 2 11	210 75	$\frac{1}{6}$ C $\frac{1}{7}$	7 0 0	5 0 0	18 7 8	8 0 0	10 7 8	Two „ £4 each.
41	„	„	„	Peter Nicolson	The Farm	4 – 24	6 1 21	210 75	$\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{7}$	3 3 0	2 7 0	...	...	...	
42	„	„	„	Sarah Miller or Edwardson	Whatquoy	2 1 17	7 1 24	75	$\frac{1}{7}$	1 5 0	1 5 0	3 6 8	1 5 0	2 1 8	One Sum at Whitsunday 1893.
43	„	1889 Aug. 5	„	Robert Sutherland	Coldback	6 2 35	34 – 21	None		7 10 0	5 10 0	14 1 0	4 0 0	10 1 0	Two half-yearly Instalments of £2 each.
44	„	1892 Sept. 6	„	Edward Mowat	Voesgarth Baltasound	3 2 32	2 3 1	„		6 10 0	5 10 0	3 12 11	...	3 12 11	
45	Pettester (William Henderson, Proprietor)	1887 April 6	„	Walter Harrison	Pettester	3 1 –	2 1 –	387	1	4 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	
46	„	„	„	William Williamson	„	3 1 –	1 – –	Divided into 6 shares, of which 5 dealt with.	1	4 10 0	2 10 0	2 3 0	...	2 3 0	
47	„	„	„	Andrew Stickle	„	2 2 –	3 – –		1	4 15 0	2 10 0	15 12 11	2 10 0	13 2 11	One Sum at Whitsunday 1893.
48	„	„	„	William Stickle	„	2 2 –	3 – –		1	4 15 0	2 10 0	6 10 4	...	6 10 4	
49	„	„	„	Widow Sunniva Harrison or Harper	„	3 1 –	3 – –		1	5 0 0	2 15 0	...	...	...	
50	„	„	„	Robert Robertson	West Scraefield	2 – 18	14 – –	None		6 0 0	2 10 0	33 0 0	5 0 0	28 0 0	Two „ £3 & £2

A Has $\frac{3}{5}$ of 4 ac. 3 ro. 31 po. B Has also $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 ro. 35 po. and $\frac{1}{3}$ of 2 ac. 3 ro. 20 po. C Has also $\frac{1}{3}$ of 6 ac. 1 ro. 24 po.

APP. A (5)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISH OF UNST.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
51	Haroldswick . (Charles Sandison, Proprietor)	1889 Feb. 7	1892 Oct. 20	Gilbert Sutherland .	Haroldswick	2 1 26	...	None		4 10 0	2 10 0	4 10 0	...	4 10 0	
52	Clivocast . (North of Scotland Bank, Proprietors)	Mar. 14	,,	Charles Fraser . .	Clivocast .	2 – 3	3 2 9	8000*		4 10 0	3 0 0	21 6 8	6 0 0	15 6 8	Arrears payable in two half-yearly Instalments of £3 each.
53	,,	,,	,,	Thomas Sutherland .	,,	2 3 16	2 2 –			4 0 0	2 0 0	16 6 8	4 0 0	12 6 8	Two ,, £2 each.
54	,,	,,	,,	Widow Agnes Fraser or Sutherland	,,	1 – 25	...			3 0 0	1 15 0	12 3 5	...	12 3 5	
55	Garth and Annsbrae (Major Thomas Mouat Cameron, Proprietor)	1887 May 7	,,	Widow Agnes Anderson or Sinclair	North Booth, Clibberswick	12 – 28	14 3 5	297	2	10 10 0	8 0 0	30 18 10	16 0 0	14 18 10	Three ,, £8, £4 & £4
56	,,	,,	,,	Andrew Thomson .	Skeggie and Valsgarth	14 1 14	5 2 10	Divided into 10 shares—of which 6 dealt with.	2	10 10 0	7 12 0	32 11 10	14 0 0	18 11 10	Three ,, £5, £5 & £4
57	,,	,,	,,	John Jamieson . .	Valsgarth .	7 2 6	5 2 25		1	5 10 0	4 3 0	9 17 0	3 0 0	6 17 0	Two ,, £2 & £1
58	,,	,,	,,	Magnus Sinclair . .	,,	7 1 22	4 3 29		1	5 0 0	3 18 0	20 1 10	3 18 0	16 3 10	Two ,, £2 & £1 18s.
59	,,	,,	,,	Duncan Thomson .	Huyea, Norwick	11 1 38	8 – 25	None		7 10 0	5 10 0	10 8 6	...	10 8 6	
60	,,	,,	,,	John Priest . .	Mucklepund .	7 3 32	5 3 13	,,		4 0 0	3 0 0	7 13 0	2 0 0	5 13 0	One Sum at Whitsunday 1893.
61	,,	,,	,,	Ann Gray or Henderson	Braehead .	3 2 21	16 1 22	,,		2 10 0	1 10 0	4 13 3	...	4 13 3	
62	,,	,,	,,	James Sinclair . .	Banks .	4 1 27	2 3 35	,,		3 0 0	1 15 0	6 12 11	...	6 12 11	
63	,,	,,	,,	James Priest . .	,,	17 1 2	6 2 38	,,		7 15 0	7 0 0	15 13 10	10 0 0	5 13 10	Three half-yearly Instalments of £4, £4 & £2
64	,,	,,	,,	Gordon Priest . .	,,	6 1 8	1 0 36	,,		5 10 0	3 12 0	14 16 3	4 10 0	10 6 3	Two ,, £3 & £1 10s.
65	,,	Dec. 16	,,	William Spence . .	Baliasta .	4 3 12	2 – 31	,,		4 0 0	3 6 0	9 10 4	3 6 0	6 4 4	Two ,, £2 & £1 6s.
66	,,	,,	,,	Magnus Matthewson .	,,	11 1 31	3 – 6	,,		7 0 0	5 0 0	16 3 1	5 0 0	11 3 1	Two ,, £2 10s. each.
67	,,	,,	,,	Peter Jamieson † .	,,	4 3 2	2 3 31	,,		4 10 0	3 12 0	11 5 1	6 0 0	5 5 1	Two ,, £3 each.
68	,,	,,	,,	James William Bruce .	,,	8 3 27	2 2 37	,,		8 9 0	5 7 0	12 19 3	...	12 19 3	
69	,,	,,	,,	Robert Johnson . .	,,	13 3 26	9 1 8	,,		11 4 0	7 5 0	9 0 0	...	9 0 0	
70	,,	,,	,,	Andrew Jamieson ‡ .	Gue . .	8 – 10 – – –	26 1 35 69 0 20	,,		7 0 0	7 0 0	...	...	...	

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‡ See App. G, page 148.

† See App. G, page 140.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.	Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	Observations.
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
71	Garth and Annsbrae (Major Thomas Mouat Cameron, Proprietor)	1887 Dec. 16	1892 Oct. 20	John Harrison . .	Scraefield .	5 3 24	7 – 12	None.		8 19 0	6 0 0	33 8 0	9 0 0	24 8 0	Arrears payable in three half-yearly Instalments of £3 each.
72	,,	,,	,,	John Harper . .	Coldback .	5 2 21	21 2 7	,,		5 18 0	3 10 0	4 16 9	...	4 16 9	
73	,,	,,	,,	Agnes Harrison or Moar	,,	3 3 37	19 2 28	,,		3 7 0	2 10 0	4 10 9	...	4 10 9	
74	,,	1891 July 1	,,	Barbara Bunt . .	Alma ** .	– 2 16	2 3 –	,,		1 10 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	
75	,,	1887 Apr. 2	,,	John Jamieson . .	Mailand .	7 2 17	19 2 30	8000 A	1	9 14 0	6 10 0	17 3 8	3 0 0	14 3 8	Two ,, £2 & £1
76	,,	,,	,,	Widow Jane Robertson or Sutherland	,,	5 2 22	22 3 35		1	6 11 0	4 10 0	8 4 6	...	8 4 6	
77	,,	,,	,,	Widow Archibald Jamieson or Gray	Lerquoy .	4 1 3	7 1 18		1	2 17 6	2 5 0	5 15 1	2 0 0	3 15 1	Two ,, £1 each.
78	,,	,,	,,	John Mowat . .	Littlegarth .	6 – 23	2 – 31*		1	4 16 0	3 13 0	11 9 11	4 0 0	7 9 11	Two ,, £2 each.
79	,,	,,	,,	Andrew Thomas Spence	,,	6 – 29	4 2 37*		1	4 8 0	3 9 0	16 9 9	4 0 0	12 9 9	Two ,, £2 each.
80	,,	,,	,,	Thomas Jamieson .	Vatnagarth .	9 – 28	7 – 29		1	4 4 6	3 8 0	6 17 9	2 0 0	4 17 9	One Sum at Whitsunday 1893.
81	,,	,,	,,	Widow Archibald Henderson or Sinclair and William Sinclair	Fauld . .	8 3 35	11 1 31		1	7 5 0	5 2 0	12 7 9	2 0 0	10 7 9	One ,, ,,
82	,,	,,	,,	Hannah Smith Sutherland	Ramnagoe .	9 – 6	3 – 37†		1	8 0 0	5 14 0	23 5 4	8 0 0	15 5 4	Three ,, £4, £2 & £2
83	,,	,,	,,	Andrew Thomas Jamieson	,,	8 1 36	6 – 26†		1	8 15 0	4 5 0	31 12 9	8 0 0	23 12 9	Three ,, £4, £2 & £2
84	,,	,,	,,	Magnus Clark . .	,,	10 3 1	– 1 19†		1	9 2 0	6 8 0	30 5 2	12 0 0	18 5 2	Three ,, £4 each.
85	,,	,,	,,	William Bruce . .	,,	2 3 16	3 3 27‡		1	3 10 0	2 10 0	10 13 11	2 10 0	8 3 11	Two ,, £1 10s. & £1
86	,,	,,	,,	James Clark . .	Scolla, Muness	7 – 11	3 – 32§		1	6 0 0	4 8 0	32 2 0	9 0 0	23 2 0	Three ,, £3 each.
87	,,	,,	,,	Andrew Mowat . .	,,	10 1 2	15 – –¶		1	7 0 0	5 2 0	39 14 10	8 0 0	31 14 10	Three ,, £4, £2 & £2
88	,,	July 20	,,	John Smith . .	,,	4 3 12	3 2 1§		1	6 0 0	3 6 0	25 10 9	10 0 0	15 10 9	Three ,, £4, £3 & £3
89	,,	Apr. 2	,,	Magnus Sholto Peterson	Taft, Muness	6 2 10	35 3 19¶		1	6 10 0	4 15 0	25 4 6	12 0 0	13 4 6	Three ,, £4 each.
90	,,	,,	,,	Widow Jemima Gardener or Peterson	,,	7 1 27	3 3 16§		1	6 14 0	4 0 0	23 11 0	8 0 0	15 11 –	Three ,, £4, £2 & £2
91	,,	,,	,,	Gilbert Thomason .	,,	6 1 26	2 1 1§		1	5 5 0	3 13 0	9 10 11	2 0 0	7 10 11	One Sum at Whitsunday 1893.

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* Has also ½ of 28 ac. 3 ro. 29 po. † ⅓ of 29 ac. 0 ro. 12 po., and ⅙ of 22 ac. 1 ro. 10 po. ‡ ⅙ of 22 ac. 1 ro. 10 po. § 1/15 of 81 ac. 2 ro 17 po., and ⅓ of 33 ac. 0 ro. 17 po. ¶ 1/15 of 81 ac. 2 ro. 17 po.

A—Scattald of 8000 common to several proprietors in proportion to their merks land. Total number of merks is 834, of which 535 merks belong to Major Cameron; of these latter 227½ merks are allocated to non-applicants and 307½ merks to applicants, including withdrawn and dismissed cases. The share of Scattald effeiring to 307½ merks is divided into 72 shares, of which 57 dealt with.

** See App. G, page 140.

APP. A (5)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISH OF UNST.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
92	Garth and Annsbrae . (Major Thomas Mouat Cameron, Proprietor)	1887 April 2	1892 Oct. 20	William James Mackay	Taft, Muness	6 2 3	3 2 34*	8000	1	6 5 0	4 7 0	11 9 8	2 0 0	9 9 8	Arrears payable in one Sum at Whitsunday 1893.
93	,,	,,	,,	Widow Barbara Bruce or Williamson	,,	7 – 21	2 2 3*	(See Note A on preceding page.)	1	5 2 0	3 18 0	17 19 4	5 0 0	12 19 4	Two half-yearly Instalments of £3 & £2
94	,,	,,	,,	Andrew Smith . .	Middleton	8 2 28	3 – 16*		1	9 6 0	5 8 0	20 18 7	2 0 0	18 18 7	One Sum at Whitsunday 1893.
95	,,	,,	,,	James Jamieson . .	Roegarth	8 – 36	13 3 7†		1	8 0 0	5 4 0	10 1 0	...	10 1 0	
96	,,	,,	,,	Andrew Williamson .	Colvadale	11 2 8	25 2 7		2	14 5 0	10 14 0	...	...	...	
97	,,	,,	,,	John Hughson . .	,,	5 1 37	9 – 36		1	5 15 0	3 16 0	22 15 4	8 0 0	14 15 4	Three half-yearly Instalments of £4, £2 & £2
98	,,	,,	,,	John Robertson . .	Murrister	6 1 –	16 3 –		1	6 6 0	5 4 0	8 15 1	3 0 0	5 15 1	Two ,, £2 & £1
99	,,	,,	,,	Laurence Sutherland .	,,	6 – 28	11 – 35		1	5 12 0	4 10 0	10 19 6	4 10 0	6 9 6	Two ,, £2 10s. & £2
100	,,	,,	,,	Ann Nisbet . .	Vatnagarth .	2 1 24	2 2 4		1	0 15 0	0 15 0	7 6 7	...	7 6 7	
101	,,	,,	,,	Laurence Smith . .	Littlehall, Newgord	4 3 11	6 3 28		1	6 10 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	
102	,,	,,	,,	Andrew Thomas Harper	Park . .	3 – 10	7 3 2		1	3 0 0	2 3 0	16 4 8	2 3 0	14 1 8	Two ,, £1 3s. & £1
103	,,	,,	,,	Eliz. Ramsay or Smith and John Smith	Barn . .	6 – 23	17 – 24		1	6 0 0	4 3 0	17 9 1	5 0 0	12 9 1	Two ,, £2 10s. each.
104	,,	,,	,,	William Clark . .	Lower Newgord	12 1 35	15 1 17		2	11 12 0	7 17 0	24 12 5	6 0 0	18 12 5	Two ,, £3 each.
105	,,	,,	,,	Archibald Smith .	Quay, North Westing	7 1 14	23 3 8		2	11 16 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	
106	,,	,,	,,	William Henderson .	,,	3 2 24	16 1 7		1	3 15 0	2 14 0	7 4 3	2 0 0	5 4 3	One Sum at Whitsunday 1893.
107	,,	,,	,,	William Smith . .	Fealzie . .	6 – 38	9 3 16		1	6 2 0	4 0 0	13 16 0	3 0 0	10 16 0	One ,, ,,
108	,,	,,	,,	Peter Edwardson .	Moorens .	5 3 17	34 1 29		1	8 10 0	6 0 0	7 8 2	...	7 8 2	
109	,,	,,	,,	Gilbert Smith . .	Maritshool .	2 2 36	2 2 14		1	2 15 0	2 2 0	5 4 2	2 0 0	3 4 2	One ,, ,,
110	,,	,,	,,	John Henry Nevin .	Houlnon .	8 – 16	9 3 21		1	7 0 0	4 12 0	19 10 3	5 0 0	14 10 3	Two half-yearly Instalments of £2 10s. each.
111	,,	,,	,,	Peter Smith . .	Bighton and Houlnon	20 1 24	50 – 38		3	24 18 0	16 5 0	...	...	...	
112	,,	,,	,,	Ann and Jane Harper .	Hameron .	6 3 6	18 – 29		1	5 17 6	4 2 0	8 11 7	...	8 11 7	

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
113	Garth and Annsbrae (Major Thomas Mouat Cameron, Proprietor)	1887 April 2	1892 Oct. 20	Edward Smith	Kirk Underhool	7 – 21	5 – 33	8000	1	7 0 0	4 7 0	15 16 8	2 0 0	13 16 8	Arrears payable in one Sum at Whitsunday 1893.
114	,,	,,	,,	Thomas Sinclair	Middleton	4 3 36	5 3 18	(See note A, page 39.)	1	6 12 0	4 0 0	31 6 0	8 0 0	23 6 0	Three half-yearly Instalments of £3, £3 & £2
115	,,	1889 Oct. 7	,,	John Clark	Kirkamires	4 3 28	6 1 15		1	7 5 0	4 4 0	11 3 6	...	11 3 6	
116	,,	1887 April 2	,,	Andrew Fraser	Crosbister	6 2 9	15 3 –		1	9 0 0	6 2 0	23 3 4	9 0 0	14 3 4	Three ,, £3 each.
117	,,	,,	,,	John Jamieson	,,	5 3 11	14 2 31		1	9 0 0	6 2 0	37 0 0	6 0 0	31 0 0	Three ,, £2 each.
118	,,	,,	,,	Janet Barbara Sutherland	Snabrough	7 – 2	7 3 10		1	5 10 0	4 2 0	25 4 11	6 0 0	19 4 11	Three ,, £2 each.
119	,,	,,	,,	David Williamson	,,	5 1 –	5 2 38		1	5 15 0	3 18 0	19 8 7	6 0 0	13 8 7	Three ,, £2 each.
120	,,	,,	,,	Charles Cowan Williamson	Garden	6 – 28	19 – 33		1	8 0 0	5 14 0	20 0 6	8 0 0	12 0 6	Three ,, £4, £2 & £2
121	,,	,,	,,	Andrew Sandison	Gunnister	3 2 13	3 – 10		1	5 0 0	3 0 0	14 18 10	3 0 0	11 18 10	Two ,, £2 & £1
122	,,	,,	,,	John Fraser	Snarravoe	4 1 28	1 3 8*		1	6 10 0	3 14 0	13 14 0	...	13 14 0	
123	,,	,,	,,	Robert Gray	,,	4 1 8	2 – 31*		1	5 18 0	3 6 0	14 16 9	2 0 0	12 16 9	One Sum at Whitsunday 1893.
124	,,	,,	,,	Thomas Sutherland	,,	4 3 5	1 3 5*		1	6 10 0	3 14 0	15 6 9	2 0 0	13 6 9	One do. do.
125	,,	,,	,,	Widow Charlotte Wenwick or Jamieson	Gritquoy	4 3 8	4 – 20		1	5 0 0	3 2 0	21 7 4	5 0 0	16 7 4	Three half-yearly Instalments of £2, £2 & £1
126	,,	,,	,,	Archibald Petrie	Setter	8 – 10	21 3 25		None	9 7 0	5 10 0	19 1 7	...	19 1 7	
127	,,	July 20	,,	James Charles Spence	Hannigarth Sandwick	8 3 18	13 1 20		1	6 10 0	5 0 0	29 10 10	10 0 0	19 10 10	Three ,, £4, £3 & £3
128	Gloup (Mrs Mary Simpson, Proprietrix)	1889 Aug. 5	,,	Robert Henderson, jun.	Kirks Gloup (North Yell)	2 2 4	1 3 10	236 Divided into 12 shares, of which 5 dealt with.	1	4 19 0	3 0 0	14 7 0	6 0 0	8 7 0	Three ,, £2 each.
129	,,	,,	,,	Laurence Thomas Williamson	Westhouse	2 1 22	3 3 29		1	5 0 0	3 2 0	2 12 6	...	2 12 6	
130	,,	,,	,,	John Leask	Parks	1 3 5	1 – 8		1	2 3 5	2 0 0	2 3 8½	1 0 0	1 3 8½	One Sum at Whitsunday 1893.

* Also ⅓ of 33 ac. 3 ro. 39 po.

APP. A (5)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISH OF FETLAR AND NORTH YELL.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding. Arable.	Extent of Holding. Outrun.	Extent of Holding. Common Pasture.	Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears. Total Amount.	Arrears. Ordered to be Paid.	Arrears. Cancelled.	Observations.
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
131	Gloup (Mrs Mary Simpson, Proprietrix)	1889 Aug. 5	1892 Oct. 20	William Rusland	Parks	1 2 7	1 1 11	236	1	1 13 7	1 13 7	...	...	...	
132	,,	,,	,,	Catherine Ursula Moar	Wester House	3 2 3	5 2 13	(See preceding page.)	1	5 9 0	3 5 0	8 9 6	...	8 9 6	
133	,,	,,	,,	Joan Moar or Henderson	Colvester	4 – –	9 2 20	400	1	4 0 0	2 14 0	10 0 6	2 14 0	7 6 6	Arrears payable in two half-yearly Instalments of £1 14s. & £1
134	,,	,,	,,	Catherine Williamson	,,	2 3 23	5 – 33	Divided into 7 shares, 3 dealt with.	1	4 9 6	2 18 0	11 8 8	4 0 0	7 8 8	Two ,, £2 each.
135	,,	,,	,,	Peter Goudie *	,,	2 3 34	4 2 28		1	4 10 0	3 5 0	10 5 1	5 0 0	5 5 1	Two ,, £2 10s. each.
136	Zetland (Marquis of Zetland, Proprietor)	July 8	,,	James Moar	Braken	22 1 6	23 – 1	181	1†	10 0 0	9 0 0	...	...	...	
137	Dalsetter (William Pole, Proprietor)	1887 Aug. 25	,,	Andrew Thomas Robertson	Dalsetter	2 – 20	2 – –	186	1	4 0 0	2 3 0	5 2 10	...	5 2 10	
138	,,	1888 Aug. 23	,,	Jessie Hoseason	,,	3 – –	2 2 –	Divided into 5 shares, 2 dealt with.	1	7 0 0	4 0 0	19 19 4	4 0 0	15 19 4	Two ,, £2 each.
139	Midbrake (Dr Alexander Pole, Proprietor)	1887 Sept. 27	,,	Gilbert Robert Williamson	Midbrake	3 1 36	5 1 25	330	1	6 1 8	3 18 0	15 11 7	5 0 0	10 11 7	Two ,, £2 10s. each.
140	,,	1888 April 2	,,	Widow Marion Hendry or Smith and James Gilbert Fraser	Skylah	5 2 –	6 – –	Divided into 6 shares, 4 dealt with.	1	6 13 6	4 18 0	...	...	...	
141	,,	1892 Sept. 19	,,	Charles Bruce Fraser	Brae	4 – –	9 – –		2	8 6 0	5 15 0	42 12 0	15 0 0	27 12 0	Four ,, £4, £4 £4 & £3
142	,,	,,	,,	John Hendry	Brough	2 3 –	7 2 –	60‡	1	4 18 3	2 14 0	16 18 9	5 0 0	11 18 9	Two ,, £2 10s. each.
143	,,	,,	,,	William Moar	Turvhouse	3 – 14	19 3 26		1	6 10 0	4 11 0	10 2 8	...	10 2 8	
144	Garth and Annsbrae (Major Thomas Mouat Cameron, Proprietor)	1887 July 22	,,	Alexander Spence	Burrabrake	7 1 3	18 2 8§	None		7 5 0	5 3 0	10 9 4	...	10 9 4	
145	,,	,,	,,	James Inkster	,,	9 3 8	16 2 38§	,,		6 10 0	5 17 0	...	...	...	
146	,,	,,	,,	Andrew Spence	,,	5 1 –	13 – 5§	,,		5 10 0	3 13 0	14 0 9	4 0 0	10 0 9	Two ,, £2 each.

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‡ Divided into 5 shares, 2 dealt with.

§ Has also ¼ share of 21 acres.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
147	Garth and Annsbrae (Major Thomas Mouat Cameron, Proprietor)	1887 July 22	1892 Oct. 20	Daniel John Moar	Cullivoe	3 – 27	15 – –	None		6 18 0	4 15 0	7 11 6	...	7 11 6	
148	,,	,,	,,	Daniel Sinclair	,,	5 – 31	6 3 1	,,		6 1 0	3 14 0	3 0 0	...	3 0 0	
149	,,	,,	,,	John Smith	,,	4 3 12	10 3 27	,,		6 0 0	3 10 0	23 10 7	6 0 0	17 10 7	Arrears payable in three Instalments of £2 each.
150	,,	,,	,,	Ludovic Danielson	,,	4 3 12	10 3 27	,,		6 0 0	3 10 0	22 5 7	8 0 0	14 5 7	Three ,, £3, £3 & £2
151	,,	1888 April 2	,,	Williamina Betty Moar	,,	2 – 17	3 2 23	,,		5 10 0	3 0 0	19 16 5	3 0 0	16 16 5	Two ,, £1 10s. each.
152	,,	1887 July 22	,,	Thomas Moar	Cunnister	4 3 23	8 1 24*	,,		7 0 0	4 5 0	10 12 9	...	10 12 9	
153	,,	,,	,,	William Inkster	Gutcher	4 – 27	7 2 4	,,		6 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	
154	Burrastow (Mrs Henry and Mrs Allan, Proprietrices)	1888 April 2	,,	Edward Fraser	Houl	4 3 –	11 – –	51	1	7 10 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	
155	,,	1890 Feb. 7	,,	George Spence	Brough	5 – –	6 – –	Divided into 3 shares, 2 dealt with.	1	8 9 9	4 7 0	...	...	...	
156	Gutcher (William Stevenson Smith, Proprietor)	1887 Mar. 6	,,	Widow Janet Anderson Nisbet or Williamson, as Guardian for Jessie Williamson	Gutcher	2 – –	– – –	146	1	6 0 0	2 15 0	10 4 3	...	10 4 3	
157	,,	,,	,,	William Moar ‡	,,	1 2 –	3 2 –		1	2 7 0	1 5 0	3 11 0	...	3 11 0	
158	Gutcher (Miss A. Cameron Mouat, Proprietor)	1889 July 16	,,	Charles Williamson	,,	2 1 –	4 2 –	761	¼	3 10 0	2 17 0	...	...	...	
159	Sandwick (Dr Miles Walker, Proprietor)	1887 Feb. 16	,,	William Hoseason Scollay	Sandwick	3 1 –	12 1 24†	617	1	8 8 0	4 8 0	45 8 4	12 0 0	33 8 4	Three ,, £4 each.
160	,,	,,	,,	William Pole Ramsay	,,	3 – 32	17 1 8†	(See next page.)	1	8 8 0	3 14 0	36 18 4	6 0 0	30 18 4	Three ,, £2 each.
161	,,	,,	,,	Peter Nisbet	,,	3 – 16	8 3 24†		1	7 3 0	3 18 0	31 15 6	7 0 0	24 15 6	Three ,, £3, £2 & £2

* Has also ¼ of 31 ac. 2 ro. 21 po. Of the outrun of 8 ac. 1 ro. 24 po., 1 ac. 2 ro. is held in common with 7 others.

† Has also ⅐ of 143 acres pasture.

‡ See App. G, page 132.

APP. A (5)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISH OF FETLAR AND NORTH YELL.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
162	Sandwick (Dr Miles Walker, Proprietor)	1887 Feb. 16	1892 Oct. 20	Laurence Williamson	Sandwick	3 – –	14 – – *	617	1	7 18 0	4 4 0	24 19 2	4 4 0	20 15 2	Arrears payable in two half-yearly Instalments of £2 2s. each.
163	,,	,,	,,	William Craigie Johnson	,,	2 1 6	24 2 32 *	Common pasture 617 acres, divided into 11 shares—of which 10 dealt with.	1	6 1 0	3 0 0	12 3 0	...	12 3 0	
164	,,	Dec. 12	,,	John Irving	East Sandwick	5 – –	20 – – *		1	8 13 0	4 6 0	49 19 1	8 0 0	41 19 1	Three ,, £3, £3 & £2
165	Sellafirth (Dr Miles Walker, Proprietor)	Feb. 16	,,	Charles Sinclair Moar	Sellafirth	2 3 24	7 – 16		1	6 18 0	3 2 0	39 14 10½	6 0 0	33 14 10½	Three ,, £2 each.
166	,,	,,	,,	Thomas Robertson	,,	3 1 33	9 1 1		1	7 18 0	3 16 0	20 7 9	...	20 7 9	
167	,,	Aug. 25	,,	John Urquhart	,,	6 3 8	16 3 24		1	8 0 0	5 10 0	11 6 5	...	11 6 5	
168	,,	1889 Sept. 30	,,	William Nisbet	,,	1 3 14	– – –		1	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	
169	Bayanne (Rev. J. H. Allan, Proprietor)	Dec. 24	,,	Robert Gray	,,	3 – –	1 2 –	180	¼	3 5 0	2 5 0	...	...	...	
170	Basta (William Stevenson Smith, Proprietor)	1887 Feb. 4	,,	Hosea Brown	Basta	4 2 –	7 2 – (*a*)	496	1	7 6 0	5 5 0	8 3 2	...	8 3 2	
171	,,	,,	,,	William Brown	,,	4 2 –	7 2 – (*a*)	Divided into 8 shares.	1	6 17 6	4 13 0	5 19 0	...	5 19 0	
172	,,	,,	,,	Daniel Brown	,,	2 2 –	7 2 – (*b*)		1	7 5 0	4 11 0	9 9 5	...	9 9 5	
173	,,	,,	,,	Jonathan Gray	,,	7 – –	7 2 – (*b*)		1	8 8 0	5 12 0	13 2 10	...	13 2 10	
174	,,	,,	,,	Andrew Gray	,,	2 – –	7 – – (*c*)		1	6 10 0	4 4 0	6 8 0	...	6 8 0	
175	,,	,,	,,	Robert Donaldson	,,	2 2 –	6 1 2 (*d*)		1	5 12 0	3 15 0	7 5 3	...	7 5 3	
176	,,	,,	,,	Thomas Nisbet	,,	4 2 –	8 – – (*e*)		1	5 4 6	3 5 0	9 4 10	...	9 4 10	

a Also ½ share of 4 ac. 2 ro. infield grass.

b Also 2½ acres infield grass.

c Also 2 acres infield grass.

d Also 2 acres and 1 rood infield grass.

e Also 3 acres infield grass.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
177	Seafield. (Mrs Sinclair Budge, Proprietrix)	1887 Apr. 19	1892 Oct. 20	James Stewart	Garderhouse	6 1 10	12 1 28	1,356	1	6 4 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	
178	,,	,,	,,	Robert Robertson	Grassfield	2 2 –	3 2 –	Common pasture—extending to 1,356 acres common to 22 Holdings, of which 18 dealt with. The grazing of 48 sheep reserved to the proprietrix for allocation among cottars on estate.	1	3 19 0	3 0 0	23 2 5	6 0 0	17 2 5	Arrears payable in three half-yearly Instalments of £2 each.
179	,,	,,	,,	Matthew Robertson	Camb	4 – 25	2 – –*		1	5 13 6	4 6 0	...	...	...	
180	,,	,,	,,	Andrew Smith	Houll	4 2 –	5 – –		1	7 7 0	4 18 0	22 15 3	8 0 0	14 15 3	Three ,, £3, £3 & £2
181	,,	,,	,,	Gilbert Williamson	,,	3 3 12	5 – 34		1	6 15 0	4 0 0	33 17 9	10 0 0	23 17 9	Four ,, £2 10s. each.
182	,,	,,	,,	Hosea Moar	North Houll	1 3 –	8 1 –		1	4 11 9	3 0 0	30 18 0	6 0 0	24 18 0	Three ,, £2 ,,
183	,,	,,	,,	John Smith	Kirkabister	4 2 28	7 2 4		1	5 8 0	3 18 0	31 11 9	6 0 0	25 11 9	Three ,, £2 ,,
184	,,	,,	,,	Arthur Nicholson	,,	4 2 23	7 2 4		1	7 10 0	5 15 0	21 8 6	5 15 0	15 13 6	Three ,, £2, £2 & £1 15s.
185	,,	,,	,,	William Stewart	,,	4 2 28	7 2 4		1	5 8 0	4 0 0	7 8 9	...	7 8 9	
186	,,	,,	,,	James F. Smith	,,	4 2 28	7 2 4		1	5 12 0	4 0 0	17 8 2	6 0 0	11 8 2	Three ,, £2 each.
187	,,	,,	,,	James Thomas Sinclair	Utrabister	5 – 20	11 – 32		1	5 12 0	4 2 0	16 7 7	8 0 0	8 7 7	Three ,, £3, £3 & £2
188	,,	,,	,,	Widow Taimer Mann	,,	3 2 –	12 3 34		1	5 0 0	4 4 0	...	...	...	
189	,,	,,	,,	James Spence	Stiveler	4 2 10	6 3 –		1	6 8 6	4 10 0	17 16 1	6 0 0	11 16 1	Three ,, £2 each.
190	,,	,,	,,	John Spence	Grindabister	3 1 11	6 2 27		1	3 15 0	2 15 0	15 17 2½	4 0 0	11 17 2½	Two ,, £2 ,,
191	,,	,,	,,	James Charleson	Stiveler	4 1 1	8 1 6		1	5 13 6	4 5 0	12 19 9	5 0 0	7 19 9	Two ,, £2 10s. ,,
192	,,	,,	,,	John A. Moar	Hiodigarth	4 3 34	9 2 17		1	5 15 0	4 5 0	25 11 4	8 10 0	17 1 4	Three ,, £3, £3 & £2 10s.
193	,,	,,	,,	John Robertson	Park of Stiveler	2 – –	3 – –		1	3 6 0	2 8 0	12 2 7½	4 0 0	8 2 7½	Three ,, £1 10s., £1 10s. & £1
194	,,	,,	,,	John Hoseason	Camb	2 – –	– – –		1	2 0 0	2 0 0	9 3 9	2 0 0	7 3 9	Two ,, £1 each.
195	Raefirth (North of Scotland Bank, Proprietors)	1888 May 29	,,	James Smith	Raefirth	4 – –	– – –	1300	None†	7 7 0	5 0 0	30 9 9	7 10 0	22 19 9	Three ,, £2 10s. ,,
196	,,	,,	,,	James Williamson	,,	4 – –	5 – –	(See next page.)	1	8 17 6	6 12 0	16 3 4	6 12 0	9 11 4	Three ,, £2 12s., £2 & £2

* Also ⅖ of 28 acres grass. † Has 2 cows grass on Park of Camb.

APP. A (5)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISH OF MID YELL.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
197	Raefirth (North of Scotland Bank, Proprietors)	1888 May 29	1892 Oct. 20	William H. Spence	Raefirth	4 – –	5 – –	1300 Divided into 15 shares, of which 10 dealt with.	1	8 2 6	6 5 0	17 18 2	7 0 0	10 18 2	Arrears payable in three half-yearly Instalments of £2 10s., £2 10s. & £2
198	,,	,,	,,	James Clark	,,	4 – –	5 – –		1	8 2 6	6 5 0	18 8 10	7 0 0	11 8 10	Three ,, £2 10s., £2 10s. & £2
199	,,	,,	,,	Gilbert Anderson	,,	4 – –	5 – –		1	8 2 6	6 5 0	15 8 10	6 5 0	9 3 10	Three ,, £2 5s., £2 & £2
200	,,	,,	,,	Charles Spence	,,	4 – –	5 – –		1	8 7 6	6 6 0	14 14 1	6 6 0	8 8 1	Three ,, £2 2s. each.
201	,,	,,	,,	Gilbert Guthrie	,,	3 – –	1 2 –		1	7 17 6	5 5 0	31 13 8	7 0 0	24 13 8	Three ,, £2 10s., £2 10s. & £2
202	,,	1889 Feb. 13	,,	Daniel Smith	Hillend	1 – 20	3 – –		1	8 0 0	5 15 0	14 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	Two ,, £3 each.
203	,,	Apr. 25	,,	William Johnson	Raefirth	3 – –	3 2 –		1	8 0 0	6 16 0	12 17 4	6 0 0	6 17 4	Three ,, £2 ,,
204	,,	1890 Feb. 7	,,	William Petrie	Bugarth	3 – –	3 – –		1	12 10 0	9 0 0	26 8 9	12 0 0	14 8 9	Three ,, £4 ,,
205	Bousetter (North of Scotland Bank, Proprietors)	1889 Jan. 30	,,	Laurence Johnson	Bousetter	3 1 –	2 – –	630	¼	14 0 0	7 14 0	54 9 10	15 0 0	39 9 10	Three ,, £5 ,,
206	North Aywick (Representatives of A. D. Mathewson, Proprietor)	Aug. 27	,,	John Tulloch	North Aywick	3 1 –	6 1 –	170	¼	4 10 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	...	1 10 0	
207	Vatsetter (John Robert Irvine, Proprietor)	1888 Apr. 2	,,	Thomas Leisk, junior	Vatsetter	2 2 –	– 2 –(*a*)	700	1	5 3 0	3 17 0	5 14 0	...	5 14 0	
208	,,	,,	,,	Thomas Leisk, senior	,,	3 – –	– 2 –(*a*)	Divided into 4 shares, of which 3 dealt with.	1	5 3 0	4 0 0	6 15 0	2 0 0	4 15 0	One Sum at Whitsunday 1893.
209	,,	,,	,,	Elizabeth Johnson	,,	4 – –	2 – 25(*a*)		1	6 3 0	4 18 0	11 19 6	4 18 0	7 1 6	Two half-yearly Instalments of £2 18s. & £2
210	Mid Yell Glebe (Rev. John Love, Minister)	1889 Jun. 11	,,	Robert Scollay	Wester House	5 2 –	20 – –	300	½	9 14 6	8 0 0	2 19 10	...	2 19 10	
211	Gardie (James N. Barclay Proprietor)	Aug. 10	,,	James Pole	Gardie	1 2 –	2 – –	133	1	2 4 6	1 17 0	3 2 9	1 17 0	1 5 9	Two ,, £1 & 17s.
212	,,	,,	,,	Andrew Anderson	,,	3 2 –	3 – –	Divided into 6 shares, of which 2 dealt with.	1	5 4 6	3 15 0	4 2 2	...	4 2 2	

(*a*) Also ¼ of Park extending to 10 acres

APP. A (5)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISH OF YELL.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
213	Raga (John Johnson, Proprietor)	1888 Feb. 7	1892 Oct. 20	Mitchell Gardner	Raga	{3 – – {– – –	3 – –} 170 – –}	None		8 0 0	5 0 0	20 10 0	6 0 0	14 10 0	Arrears payable in three half-yearly Instalments of £2 each.
214	Aywick (Dr Miles Walker and Miles Walker junior, Proprietors)	1889 Sept. 23	,,	Laurence Bartleson	Aywick	2 2 –	3 1 –	600	1	3 15 0	2 6 0	0 17 2	...	0 17 2	
215	,,	,,	,,	Gilbert Mouat	,,	5 – –	3 2 –	Divided into 17 shares—of which 9 dealt with.	1	5 17 0	3 18 0	6 0 4	...	6 0 4	
216	,,	,,	,,	Wilhelmina Jamieson	,,	2 – –	1 – –		1	3 0 0	2 0 0	9 5 7	2 0 0	7 5 7	Two , £1 each.
217	,,	,,	,,	Charles Tulloch	,,	5 – –	5 2 –		1	5 10 0	3 6 0	7 13 9	2 0 0	5 13 9	One Sum at Whitsunday 1893.
218	,,	,,	,,	Daniel Thomson	,,	2 3 –	3 2 –		1	5 15 0	3 0 0	16 13 0	6 0 0	10 13 0	Three half-yearly Instalments of £2 ,,
219	,,	,,	,,	Magnus Thomson	,,	2 3 –	3 2 –		1	5 15 0	3 0 0	16 13 0	6 0 0	10 13 0	Three ,, £2 ,
220	,,	,,	,,	William Scollay	,,	3 1 –	11 – –		1	5 0 0	3 0 0	15 9 4	3 0 0	12 9 4	Three ,, £1 ,,
221	,,	,,	,,	Magnus Scollay	,,	1 2 –	2 – –		1	2 5 0	1 14 0	5 10 9	1 14 0	3 16 9	One Sum at Whitsunday 1893.
222	,,	Aug. 10	,,	William Tulloch	,,	2 2 –	8 2 –		1	5 9 7	3 14 0	13 5 4	5 0 0	8 5 4	Three half-yearly Instalments of £2, £2 & £1
223	Otterswick (Mrs Ogilvie-Robertson, Proprietrix)	1890 Feb. 9	,,	Alexander Johnson	Otterswick	4 2 –	3 2 30	2610*	1	3 8 0	2 15 0	8 4 3	4 0 0	4 4 3	Two ,, £2 each.
224	,,	,,	,,	Laurence Gardner	,,	2 3 10	9 3 15		1	3 12 0	2 15 0	12 12 11	5 0 0	7 12 11	Three ,, £2, £2 & £1
225	,,	,,	,,	Andrew Cluness	,,	4 – –	6 2 –		1	4 10 0	3 3 0	18 1 4	5 0 0	13 1 4	Three ,, £2, £2 & £1
226	,,	Feb. 3	,,	Anne Gardner	Queyon	4 2 –	33 2 –†		1	6 6 0	4 10 0	18 17 2	7 0 0	11 17 2	Three ,, £2 10s., £2 10s. & £2
227		Nov. 29	,,	James Polson	,,	4 2 –	33 2 –†		1	6 6 0	4 10 0	...	...	...	
228	,,	Oct. 23	,,	David Hoseason	Poverty	4 3 –	7 3 –		1	3 3 0	2 10 0	14 6 0	4 0 0	10 6 0	Three ,, £2, £1 & £1
229	Gossaburgh (Basil H. Hastie-Robertson, Proprietor)	1889 May 23	,,	Gilbert Ratter	Gossaburgh	2 1 –	2 2 32	2610‡	1	5 5 0	3 3 0	21 3 2	6 0 0	15 3 2	Three ,, £2 each.

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* Otterswick Scattald extends to 2610 acres, and is common to 9 proprietors for a total of $119\frac{2}{8}$ merks of land. Each proprietor has a right in the Scattald, porportionate to his merk land. The number of merks on Otterswick Estate is $40\frac{6}{8}$ merks, and the share of Scattald effeiring to this number is common to 10 holdings, each having an equal right. Six holdings were dealt with. The Otterswick tenants have, in addition to the above, exclusive right to 75 acres lying to the west of said Scattald.

† Has also $\frac{1}{17}$ of 600 acres known as Aywick Scattald.

‡ Gossaburgh Estate has right in the said Scattald of 2610 acres, effeiring to 40 merks. This share is common to 8 holdings, in equal shares, of which 4 dealt with.

APP. A (5)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISH OF YELL.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
230	Gossaburgh, (Basil H. Hastie-Robertson, Proprietor)	1889 May 15	1892 Oct. 20	David Petrie	Gossaburgh	2 – 30	9 – –	2,610	1	5 10 0	3 8 0	24 6 5	7 0 0	17 6 5	Arrears payable in three half-yearly Instalments of £3, £2 & £2
231	,,	Aug. 10	,,	George Thomson	Gunnigarth	2 2 –	6 – –	(See Note ‡ on preceding page.)	1	3 15 0	2 15 0	13 16 10	4 0 0	9 16 10	Two ,, £2 each.
232	,,	,,	,,	Andrew Thomson	Knowe	3 2 30	9 2 –		1	5 10 0	3 14 0	5 15 0	...	5 15 0	
233	,,	1887 Feb. 24	,,	Simon Smith	Bacca	2 – 10	3 – –	480 and 2884	1	3 10 0	2 10 0	20 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	Three ,, £3, £3 & £2
234	,,	,,	,,	Peter Jamieson	North Leady	4 3 20	6 3 –	Scattald adjusted in terms of joint Minute—(1) the Herres, extending to 480 acres, (2) West Sandwick, extending to 2884 acres, both common to 32 holdings on Gossaburgh Estate, each having an equal share, of which 24 holdings were dealt with.	1	6 19 0	4 13 0	17 4 1	4 13 0	12 11 1	Two ,, £2 13s. & £2
235	,,	,,	,,	Henry Williamson	Harkland	3 3 25	5 – 20		1	6 6 0	4 5 0	7 9 9	...	7 9 9	
236	,,	,,	,,	James Moar	,,	3 3 25	5 – 20		1	6 10 0	4 0 0	4 18 0	...	4 18 0	
237	,,	,,	,,	John Thomason	,,	3 3 25	5 – 20		1	6 6 0	4 0 0	20 5 8	4 0 0	16 5 8	Two ,, £2 each.
238	,,	,,	,,	John Johnson	Quam	3 – 20	2 3 –		1	3 10 0	2 14 0	17 16 9	4 0 0	13 16 9	Two ,, £2 ,,
239	,,	,,	,,	James Manson	Nosterhouse	3 – 25	2 – –		1	5 10 0	3 11 0	13 5 6	3 11 0	9 14 6	Two ,, £2 & £1 11s.
240	,,	,,	,,	Christina Sinclair	Leabacka	2 3 27	4 1 20		1	5 10 0	3 10 0	5 10 0	...	5 10 0	
241	,,	1889 Oct. 7	,,	James Thomason	North Leady	3 2 20	4 – –		1	4 10 0	3 5 0	14 2 9	4 0 0	10 2 9	Three ,, £2, £1 & £1
242	,,	,, 23	,,	Andrina Robertson	,,	4 – 25	4 – –		1	5 10 0	3 17 0	19 10 0	4 0 0	15 10 0	Three ,, £2, £1 & £1
243	,,	1892 Aug. 15	,,	John Nicolson	,,	4 3 37	2 – –		1	4 15 0	3 10 0	13 5 9	6 0 0	7 5 9	Three ,, £2 each.
244	,,	1889 Oct. 7	,,	Jane Smith	Scatlands	2 2 20	1 3 –		1	5 10 0	3 6 0	7 2 11	...	7 2 11	
245	,,	,,	,,	Elizabeth Sinclair	,,	2 – –	1 1 20		1	4 0 0	2 16 0	11 19 8	2 16 0	9 3 8	Two ,, £1 16s. & £1
246	,,	1887 Feb. 17	,,	Christopher Anderson and Charles Anderson	Effstigarth	3 1 6	9 3 10		1	6 10 0	4 5 0	22 2 5	10 0 0	12 2 5	Three ,, £4, £3 & £3
247	,,	,,	,,	William Anderson	,,	3 1 6	9 3 10		1	6 10 0	4 5 0	21 15 3	8 10 0	13 5 3	Three ,, £3, £3 & £2 10s.
248	,,	,,	,,	Andrew Johnson	Grummond	3 – 20	9 – –		1	6 10 0	4 – –	32 4 8	10 0 0	22 4 8	Three ,, £4, £3 & £3
249	,,	,,	,,	Bartholomew Robertson	Grimister	3 2 20	7 2 –		1	5 15 0	3 5 0	22 2 0	8 0 0	14 2 0	Three ,, £3, £3 & £2

APP. A (5)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISH OF YELL.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
250	Gossaburgh (Basil H. Hastie-Robertson, Proprietor)	1887 Feb. 17	1892 Oct. 20	James Anderson	Effstigarth	3 1 34	7 1 20	480 and 2884	1	5 0 0	3 7 0	22 7 1	8 0 0	14 7 1	Arrears payable in three half-yearly Instalments of £3, £3 & £2
251	,,	,,	,,	Gilbert Inkster	So. Grummond	3 – 20	9 – –	(See preceding page.)	1	6 10 0	4 4 0	34 4 0	9 0 0	25 4 0	Three ,, £3 each.
252	,,	,,	,,	Andrina Charlotte Robertson	Grimister	3 2 20	7 2 –		1	5 15 0	3 5 0	25 4 0	6 10 0	18 14 0	Three ,, £2 10s., £2 & £2
253	,,	,,	,,	Jeremiah Nisbet	Hammersgarth	2 1 30	4 3 –		1	3 0 0	2 5 0	11 4 6	2 5 0	8 19 6	Two ,, £1 5s. & £1
254	,,	,,	,,	Robert John Davidson and Charles Davidson	No. Grummond	3 3 30	13 – –		1	8 0 0	5 5 0	23 15 9	9 0 0	14 15 9	Three ,, £3 each.
255	,,	1889 Nov. 29	,,	Peter Mann	Grimister	3 2 20	7 2 –		1	4 13 0	3 5 0	43 9 3	6 0 0	37 9 3	Three ,, £2 each.
256	,,	,,	,,	Jemima Spence	,,	3 2 20	7 2 –		1	4 12 0	3 10 0	15 2 9	3 10 0	11 12 9	Three ,, £1 10s., £1 & £1
257	Southhall (Mrs J. Cormack, Proprietrix)	1892 Aug. 20	,,	George Hughson	Moorbrae	3 3 37	2 – 21	115	1	2 5 0	2 5 0	...	...	...	
258	,,	,, 15	,,	Gilbert Williamson	Gardens	3 2 –	– – –	Divided into 4 shares, of which 2 dealt with.	1	3 10 0	2 7 0	...	...	...	
259	Gudon (Capt. Thomas Magnus Urquhart, Proprietor)	1889 Jan. 16	,,	George Jamieson	Gudon	3 – –	6 – –	2610	*	5 0 0	3 6 0	1 10 0	...	1 10 0	
260	West Sandwick (Mrs J. Kirkland Galloway, Proprietrix)	July 1	,,	Robert Manson	Newtown	6 – –	3 – –	634 Divided into 6 shares, 1 dealt with.	1	6 6 0	4 17 0	18 18 0	13 0 0	5 18 0	Three ,, £5, £4 & £4
261	Burravoe (John Rainier Macqueen, Proprietor)	1892 June 11	,,	James Williamson	Neapaback	4 – –	4 – –†	3200	1	5 0 0	3 4 0	14 10 2	5 0 0	9 10 2	Three ,, £2, £2 & £1

* Has $\frac{1}{2}$ share of portion of Otterswick Scattald effeiring to five merks out of a total of $119\frac{2}{3}$ merks (* See Note page 47). † Has also $\frac{1}{5}$ of 80 acres pasture.

APP. A (5)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISH OF YELL.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
262	Burravoe (John Rainier Macqueen, Proprietor)	1889 June 11	1892 Oct. 20	James Irvine	Neapaback	3 3 –	4 1 –*	3200	1	5 0 0	3 4 0	12 0 9	4 0 0	8 0 9	Arrears payable n two half-yearly Instalments of £2 each.
263	,,	,,	,,	Barbara and Agnes Robertson	Fillykirk	2 3 –	35 1 –	Scattald extends to 3200 acres, and is divided into 60 shares, of which 35⅔ dealt with. Four shares reserved to the Proprietor and one to the Minister of Burravoe.	1	3 10 0	3 0 0	3 11 9	2 0 0	1 11 9	Two ,, £1 each.
264	,,	,,	,,	Thomas L. Odie	Bruntall	4 2 –	5 – –		1	4 12 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	
265	,,	,,	,,	Hunter Sinclair	,,	5 1 –	3 – –		1	6 0 0	4 4 0	2 0 0	...	2 0 0	
266	,,	,,	,,	Ann Odie or Guthrie	Stonigarth	– – –	4 1 –		⅓	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	
267	,,	,,	,,	Janet Blance	Cluness Cottage	– 1 –	1 1 –		⅓	1 10 0	1 0 0	3 7 3	...	3 7 3	
268	,,	,,	,,	John Johnson	Kettlesetter	4 1 –	4 1 –		1	7 0 0	4 6 0	15 15 4	4 6 0	11 9 4	Two ,, £2 6s. & £2
269	,,	,,	,,	Arthur Anderson	,,	2 2 –	1 2 –		1	5 10 0	3 10 0	17 5 1	5 0 0	12 5 1	Three ,, £2, £2 & £1
270	,,	,,	,,	Robert Sandison	,,	3 1 –	1 – –		1	5 10 0	3 15 0	14 11 11	4 0 0	10 11 11	Two ,, £2 each.
271	,,	,,	,,	John Williamson	Littlesetter	4 – –	4 – –		1	4 0 0	2 10 0	4 8 8	...	4 8 8	
272	,,	,,	,,	Magnus Williamson	,,	1 3 –	2 – –		1	4 10 0	2 12 0	14 12 6	4 0 0	10 12 6	Two ,, £2 each.
273	,,	,,	,,	Gilbert Sharp	,,	1 3 –	2 – –		1	4 10 0	2 12 0	11 2 4	3 0 0	8 2 4	Two ,, £2 & £1
274	,,	,,	,,	Jean and Anne Robertson	Houlland	3 – –	1 – –		1	4 15 6	2 16 0	10 12 5	2 16 0	7 16 5	Two ,, £1 16s. & £1
275	,,	,,	,,	Charles Umphray	,,	6 – –	2 1 –		2	6 0 2	4 12 0	...	...	...	
276	,,	,,	,,	John Omand	,,	3 – –	1 2 –		1	4 0 8	2 4 0	12 11 5	2 4 0	10 7 5	Two ,, £1 4s. & £1
277	,,	,,	,,	Robert Williamson	,,	2 1 –	2 1 –		1	3 18 8	2 10 0	15 16 8	4 0 0	11 16 8	Three , £2, £1 & £1
278	,,	,,	,,	William Williamson, senior	,,	3 2 –	1 2 –		1	3 15 8	2 8 0	...	...	...	
279	,,	,,	,,	Thomas Omand	,,	3 2 –	1 2 –		1	3 14 6	2 10 0	7 17 2	2 10 0	5 7 2	Two ,, £1 10s. & £1
280	,,	,,	,,	William Williamson, junior	,,	3 1 –	1 3 –		1	3 19 0	2 6 0	6 18 4	2 6 0	4 12 4	Two ,, £1 6s. & £1
281	,,	,,	,,	John Williamson	,,	3 2 –	2 1 –		1	3 14 6	2 6 0	10 0 7	3 0 0	7 0 7	Two ,, £2 & £1

* Has also ⅛ of 80 acres pasture.

APP. A (5)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISH OF YELL.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
282	Burravoe (John Rainier Macqueen, Proprietor)	1889 June 11	Oct. 20	Widow Margaret Wilson	Gardens of Hamnavoe	2 3 –	1 3 –	3200	1	2 10 0	1 14 0	6 3 4	...	6 3 4	
283	,,	,,	,,	Jane Thomson	,,	3 – –	4 – –	(See preceding page.)	1	3 10 0	2 2 0	12 4 0	2 2 0	10 2 0	Arrears payable in two half-yearly Instalments of £1 1s. each.
284	,,	,,	,,	Joan Anderson	,,	3 1 –	11 2 –		1	3 10 0	2 4 0	5 2 10	1 0 0	4 2 10	One Sum at Whitsunday 1893.
285	,,	,,	,,	Andrina Mouat or Green	Lochside	3 3 –	1 1 –		1	4 0 0	2 8 0	26 5 8	2 8 0	23 17 8	Two half-yearly Instalments of £1 8s. & £1
286	,,	,,	,,	Mary Green and Thomas Green	Galtigarth	3 2 –	33 – –		1	4 10 0	3 0 0	18 15 0	5 0 0	13 15 0	Three ,, £2, £2 & £1
287	,,	,,	,,	Widow Margaret Omand	,,	3 2 –	33 – –		1	4 10 0	3 0 0	14 15 0	4 0 0	10 15 0	Two ,, £2 each.
288	,,	,,	,,	Agnes Robertson	Hamnavoe	3 2 –	5 2 –		1	5 5 0	3 3 0	5 7 3	...	5 7 3	Two ,, £2 each.
289	,,	,,	,,	Robert Williamson	,,	3 2 –	6 – –		1	5 15 0	3 5 0	9 0 6	3 5 0	5 15 6	Two ,, £2 5s. & £1
290	,,	,,	,,	John Robertson	,,	4 – –	3 1 –		1	5 15 0	3 6 0	5 16 3	...	5 16 3	
291	,,	,,	,,	Magnus Danielson	,,	3 2 –	– 3 –		1	4 10 0	2 12 0	5 9 9	...	5 9 9	
292	,,	,,	,,	Christina Robertson	,,	2 2 –	1 – –		1	4 5 0	2 6 0	13 6 9	3 0 0	10 6 9	Two ,, £2 & £1
293	,,	,,	,,	William Cogle	,,	2 2 –	– 3 –*		1	4 0 0	2 8 0	7 18 10	3 0 0	4 18 10	Two ,, £2 & £1
294	,,	,,	,,	Gilbert Cogle	,,	2 1 –	1 – –*		1	3 0 0	2 2 0	8 18 0	3 0 0	5 18 0	Three ,, £1 each.
295	,,	,,	,,	Clara Anderson	,,	1 – –	1 2 –*		½	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 3 4	...	0 3 4	
296	,,	,,	,,	Joan Robertson	,,	1 – –	2 2 –*		½	0 15 0	0 15 0	...	...	...	
297	,,	,,	,,	John Johnson	,,	4 – –	3 – –		1	5 12 0	3 5 0	10 15 3	3 5 0	7 10 3	Two ,, £2 & £1 5s.
298	Brough (William Henderson, Proprietor)	1888 Feb. 15	,,	Susan Smith	Brough	2 2 –	2 2 –	23	1	4 0 0	2 16 0	11 0 10	4 0 0	7 0 10	Two ,, £2 each.
299	,,	,,	,,	Barbara Guthrie	,,	2 – –	2 2 –	Divided into 3 shares, all dealt with.	1	3 0 0	2 0 0	10 10 9	3 0 0	7 10 9	Three ,, £1 each.
300	,,	,,	,,	William Williamson	,,	1 2 –	2 – –		1	2 0 0	1 15 0	3 2 6	1 15 0	1 7 6	Two ,, £1 & 15s.
301	West Yell (Henry Norman Ballantyne, Proprietor)	1887 Jan. 13	,,	John Anderson	Cuppaster	4 – –	1 – –	7900	1	4 10 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	

* Has also ⅛ shares of 13¼ acres park.

APP. A (5)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISHES OF MID AND SOUTH YELL AND FETLAR AND NORTH YELL.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
302	West Yell . (Henry Norman Ballantyne, Proprietor)	1887 Jan. 13	1892 Oct. 20	John and Andrew Johnson	Cuppaster .	4 – –	2 – –	7900*	2	8 10 0	5 7 0	...	...	...	
303	,,	,,	,,	James Nicolson .	,,	3 – –	1 – –		1	6 18 6	3 14 0	13 18 6	...	13 18 6	
304	,,	,,	,,	Robert Anderson .	Swinesgarth .	4 3 –	4 1 –		1	5 7 6	4 0 0	...	...	...	
305	,,	,,	,,	Gilbert Anderson .	Bonnybrae .	2 1 –	6 3 –		1	6 8 9	4 4 0	...	...	...	
306	,,	,,	,,	William Anderson .	Upper Punds	3 2 –	18 2 –		1	5 0 0	3 16 0	...	...	...	
307	,,	,,	,,	James Blanch . .	Pund . .	5 2 –	14 2 –		1	7 12 10	5 0 0	3 1 6	...	3 1 6	
308	,,	,,	,,	Robert Gray . .	Smithfield .	1 3 –	5 2 –		1	4 8 2	3 0 0	4 16 11	...	4 16 11	
309	,,	1889 July 16	,,	David Tulloch . .	North a'burn	4 2 –	9 – –		1	5 9 2	4 15 0	11 10 0	4 15 0	6 15 0	Arrears payable in two half-yearly Instalments of £2 15s. & £2
310	,,	1887 June 22	,,	John Tulloch . .	Smithfield .	4 – –	8 – –		1	4 18 2	3 8 0	17 2 9	7 0 0	10 2 9	Three ,, £3, £2 & £2
311	,,	1890 April 16	,,	Helen Sharpe . .	Wester House	3 1 –	2 3 –		1	5 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	
312	,,	1891 April 18	,,	William Sharpe . .	Cuppaster .	2 3 –	1 – –		1	4 10 0	3 0 0	4 10 0	...	4 10 0	
313	Zetland . (Marquis of Zetland, Proprietor)	1889 May 14	,,	William Petrie . .	Houll (Fetlar & North Yell)	12 2 2	6 1 6	592	2	6 16 6	6 0 0	17 0 0½	6 0 0	11 0 0½	Three ,, £2 each.
314	,,	,,	,,	George Garster . .	Littleoland .	9 – 23	12 3 3	Divided into 11 shares, of which 10 dealt with.	1	5 14 9	4 15 0	20 4 0	4 15 0	15 9 0	Two ,, £2 15s. & £2
315	,,	,,	,,	Martha Hunter . .	Bealagord .	8 2 17	12 – –		1	7 4 4	5 5 0	19 8 11	5 5 0	14 3 11	Three ,, £2 2s., £2 2s. & £1 1s.
316	,,	,,	,,	John L. Coutts . .	Funzie . .	8 – 4	8 2 –		1	5 10 8	4 10 0	13 17 3	4 10 0	9 7 3	Two ,, £2 10s. & £2
317	,,	,,	,,	Henry Coutts . .	Stonecroft .	9 2 29	7 2 2		1	5 19 8	4 15 0	15 6 0	4 15 0	10 11 0	Two ,, £2 15s. & £2
318	,,	,,	,,	Thomas G. Coutts .	Funzie . .	5 – 24	9 – 25		1	3 16 7	3 3 0	12 12 2	3 3 0	9 9 2	Two ,, £2 2s. & £1 1s.
319	,,	,,	,,	Widow Catherine Brown	Knowes .	13 2 22	6 – 30		1	6 10 0	5 5 0	21 0 0	5 5 0	15 15 0	Two ,, £3 3s. & £2 2s.
320	,,	,,	,,	Thomas P. Henderson.	Gamlagord .	7 3 15	11 3 23		1	6 1 8	4 18 0	14 12 5	4 18 0	9 14 5	Two ,, £2 18s. & £2
321	,,	,,	,,	Margaret Jamieson .	Qurqual .	7 – 11	19 1 39		1	5 9 6	4 10 0	12 19 10	2 5 0	10 14 10	Two ,, £1 5s. & £1

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* The Scattald extends to 7900 acres, and is common to the properties of H. N. Ballantyne, J. Johnson, Clothan, North of Scotland Bank for Cuppaster, and Lind, and W. Sutherland, Cuppaster. The share in the Scattald is proportionate to the merks of arable land on each estate. The total number of merks to which the Scattald effeirs is 198, of this number the estate of Mr Ballantyne contains 182⅝ merks; and the shares of Scattald effeiring to the said 182⅝ merks is common to 56 holdings, each having an equal share. Grazing to the value of £2, 10s. 6d., at the rate of 6d per sheep and 4s. per pony, is reserved to the Proprietor, Mr Ballantyne (See Special Order, page 150).

APP. A (5)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISHES OF FETLAR AND NORTH YELL.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
322	Zetland (Marquis of Zetland, Proprietor)	1889 May 14	1892 Oct. 30	James Petrie	Aithness	5 2 12	10 1 22	58 Divided into 2 shares, 1 dealt with	1	5 0 0	4 5 0	17 7 5	2 5 0	15 2 5	Arrears payable in two half-yearly Instalment of £1 5s. & £1
323	,,	,,	,,	Barbara Mary Tait	Feal	6 – 4	17 1 9	275	1	5 14 0	4 14 0	11 7 9	2 7 0	9 0 9	Two ,, £1 7s. & £1
324	,,	Sept. 20	,,	James Jameson	Baila (Houbie)	6 2 23	13 1 10	Divided in to 7 shares of which 3 dealt with.	1	6 0 0	4 14 0	12 18 4	2 7 0	10 11 4	Two ,, £1 7s. & £1
325	,,	,,	,,	Irvine Perk	,,	6 2 23	13 1 10		1	6 0 0	4 14 0	4 3 9	...	4 3 9	
326	Fetlar (Sir Arthur T. B. R. Nicolson, Proprietor)	1887 Apr. 28	,,	William Tulloch	Tresta	4 2 18	3 2 11*	2393	1	5 15 1	4 14 0	A 8 10 2 B ...	3 0 0 ...	5 10 2 ...	Two ,, £2 & £1
327	,,	,,	,,	George Isbister	,,	8 2 4	4 2 10*		1	7 16 4	6 6 0	A 18 3 0 B 1 16 4	5 0 0 ...	13 3 0 1 16 4	Three ,, £2, £2 & £1
328	,,	,,	,,	Peter Peterson	,,	8 2 5	4 2 10*		1	7 16 4	6 6 0	A 14 12 5 B 1 7 6	4 0 0 ...	10 12 5 1 7 6	Two ,, of £2 each.
329	,,	,,	,,	Laurence Robertson	Tansy Knowe	4 2 19	3 3 25*	Common pasture, 2393 acres divided into 43 shares, 36 dealt with.	1	5 4 7	4 4 0	A 2 4 11 B ...	... ...	2 4 11 ...	
330	,,	,,	,,	David Anderson	Tresta	8 2 5	4 2 10*		1	7 16 4	6 6 0	A 2 13 9 B ...	... ...	2 13 9 ...	
331	,,	,,	,,	Laurence Bain	Tiptoby	7 3 30	8 3 5*		1	7 6 5	5 18 0	A 9 16 9 B 1 2 5	3 0 0 ...	6 16 9 1 2 5	Two ,, £2 & £1
332	,,	,,	,,	William Georgeson	Springfield	4 1 32	2 1 12*		1	5 2 7	4 0 0	A 3 5 6 B 1 2 7	... ...	3 5 6 1 2 7	
333	,,	,,	,,	Agnes Scollay	Tresta	8 2 5	4 2 10*		1	7 16 4	6 6 0	A 17 7 4 B 1 6 7	3 3 0 ...	14 4 4 1 6 7	Two £2 2s. & £1 1s.
334	,,	,,	,,	Jessie Thomson	South Dale	3 – 23	8 1 10		1	4 9 0	3 8 0	A 4 3 8 B ...	... ...	4 3 8 ...	
335	,,	,,	,,	David Hart	,,	6 1 5	16 2 21		1	7 7 6	5 15 0	...	...	...	
336	,,	,,	,,	Arthur Brown	North Dale	6 1 5	12 – –		1	6 2 6	4 18 0	A 3 14 2 B 1 2 6	... ...	3 14 2 1 2 6	
337	,,	,,	,,	Thomas Isbister	Crosbister	7 2 29	14 2 26		1	8 15 5	6 6 0	A 13 19 11 B ...	2 0 0 ...	11 19 11 ...	One Sum at Whitsunday 1893.
338	,,	,,	,,	John Gardner	Houbie	6 – 26	20 2 20		1	7 18 5	6 0 0	...	...	...	
339	,,	,,	,,	James W. Clark and Margaret Sinclair	,,	5 1 5	17 2 28		1	6 16 6	5 0 0	A 9 19 2 B 3 2 8	2 0 0 1 0 0	7 19 2 2 2 8	Two Instalments of £1 each. One Sum at Whitsunday 1893.
340	,,	,,	,,	Magnus Hughson	,,	5 1 5	17 2 28		1	7 7 6	5 10 0	...	...	...	

* Has also ⅛ of 19 acres 1 rood 20 poles Links.

Note.—Arrears marked A are due to Lady Nicolson's Executors.

Note.—Arrears marked B are due to Sir Arthur T. B. R. Nicolson.

APP. A (5)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISHES OF FETLAR AND NORTH YELL.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
341	Fetlar (Sir Arthur T. B. R. Nicolson, Proprietor)	1887 Apr. 28	1892 Oct. 20	James A Jameson	Houbie	5 1 5	17 2 28	2393	1	6 16 6	5 0 0	...	...	...	
342	,,	,,	,,	John Jameson	,,	6 – 26	20 2 20	(See preceding page.)	1	7 18 5	6 0 0	A 10 11 7 B 3 17 7	2 0 0 1 0 0	8 11 7 2 17 7	Arrears payable in two half-yearly Instalments of £1 each. One Sum at Whitsunday 1893.
343	,,	,,	,,	John Urquhart	Setter	9 3 4	20 – 7		1	8 19 7	6 15 0	A 30 0 1 B 5 19 7	3 0 0 3 15 0	27 0 1 2 4 7	Three half-yearly Instalments of £1 each. Three ,, £1 15s., £1 & £1
344	,,	,,	,,	Arthur Tulloch	Aith	5 – 12	6 3 26		1	5 5 1	4 0 0	A 10 2 6 B 1 5 1	4 0 0 ...	6 2 6 1 5 1	Three ,, £2, £1 & £1
345	,,	,,	,,	Bruce Peterson	South Dale	4 – 30	11 – 14		1	5 0 8	3 18 0	A 7 13 2 B 2 0 8	... ...	7 13 2 2 0 8	
346	,,	,,	,,	Andrina and James Ganson	Baelans	5 – 38	10 3 28		1	6 19 7	5 5 0	A 3 5 10 B ...	... ...	3 5 10 ...	
347	,,	,,	,,	Laurence Brown	North Dale	7 3 34	17 1 21		1	7 13 4	6 3 0	A 11 15 10 B ...	4 0 0 ...	7 15 10 ...	Three ,, £2, £1 & £1
348	,,	,,	,,	John H. Laurenson	Aith	5 – 12	6 3 26		1	5 5 1	4 0 0	A 7 10 10 B 1 5 1	2 0 0 ...	5 10 10 1 5 1	Two ,, £1 each.
349	,,	,,	,,	Charlotte Laurenson	,,	5 – 12	6 3 26		1	5 5 1	4 0 0	A 11 13 4 B 1 5 1	4 0 0 ...	7 13 4 1 5 1	Three ,, £2, £1 & £1
350	,,	,,	,,	James Laurenson	,,	5 – 12	6 3 26		1	5 5 1	4 0 0	A 13 18 10 B 1 2 7	4 0 0 ...	9 18 10 1 2 7	Three ,, £2, £1 & £1
351	,,	,,	,,	John Isbister	,,	5 – 12	6 3 26		1	5 5 1	3 15 0	A 13 11 11 B 2 2 7	1 0 0 1 0 0	12 11 11 1 2 7	One Sum at Whitsunday 1893. One Sum at Martinmas 1893.
352	,,	,,	,,	David Sinclair	,,	5 – 12	6 3 26		1	5 5 1	4 0 0	...	...	...	
353	,,	,,	,,	Thomas Tait	Scarpigarth	6 3 14	2 1 34		1	3 9 1	3 0 0	A 0 16 4 B ...	... ...	0 16 4 ...	
354	,,	,,	,,	John Sinclair	Swankatofts	5 3 1	6 2 2		1	5 14 1	4 5 0	A 3 17 8 B 1 14 1	... ...	3 17 8 1 14 1	
355	,,	1889 July 30	,,	Gilbert Hart	Funzie	10 – 35	20 3 15		1	6 9 4	5 5 0	A 9 19 8½ B 1 19 4½	3 0 0 1 0 0	6 19 8½ 0 19 4½	Three half-yearly Instalments of £1 each. One Sum at Whitsunday 1893.

Note.—Arrears marked A are due to Lady Nicolson's Executors.

Note.—Arrears marked B are due to Sir Arthur T. B. R. Nicolson.

APP. A (5)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISHES OF FETLAR AND NORTH YELL, DELTING, SANDSTING, AND NESTING.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	* Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
356	Fetlar . . (Sir Arthur T. B. R. Nicolson, Proprietor)	1889 July 30	1892 Oct. 20	George Donaldson .	Aith . .	5 – 12	6 3 26		1	5 5 1	4 0 0	A 14 2 1 B ...	4 0 0 ...	10 2 1 ...	Arrears payable in three half-yearly Instalments of £2, £1 & £1
357	„	„	„	Thomas Jeromson, jun.	Tofts . .	5 – 4	10 3 4		1	5 19 2	4 5 0	A 9 0 7 B 1 10 2	3 0 0 ...	6 0 7 1 10 2	Two „ £2 & £1
358	„	„	„	James Fraser . .	Crosbister .	7 – 5	16 3 8		1	7 14 5	5 16 0	A 20 14 10 B 1 10 5	5 16 0 ...	14 18 10 1 10 5	Three „ £2 16s., £2 & £1
359	„	„	„	William Isbister and Eliza Peterson	North Dale .	8 – –	14 1 16		1	7 1 2	5 15 0	A 12 6 11 B ...	5 15 0 ...	6 11 11 ...	Three „ £2 15s., £2 & £1
360	„	„	„	Martha Sinclair . .	Aith . .	4 – 4	7 2 1		1	4 19 7	3 12 0	A 1 9 6 B 0 19 7	... ...	1 9 6 0 19 7	
361	„	„	„	Jerome Brown . .	Funzie . .	10 3 11	22 – 12		1	8 6 2	6 6 0	A 4 1 0 B 0 17 8	... ...	4 1 0 0 17 8	
362	Mossbank . (Charles Hoseason and William Pole, Proprietors)	1890 Feb. 7	„	Jane Blance or Cogle *	Bankhead . (Delting)	2 – –	– 2 –	None.	None.	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	
363	Toftan . . (Thomas Hughson, Proprietor)	„	„	Arthur Peterson .	Infield . .	2 – 5	1 2 –	36		5 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	
364	Busta . . (Trustees of Arthur Gifford, Proprietors)	„	„	Arthur White . .	Innhouse .	¼ of		82	1	4 10 1	3 0 0	2 16 1	...	2 16 1	
365	„	„	„	Ann Williamson .	„	¼ „ } 11 3 30	39 2 25	Divided into 5 shares, of which 3 dealt with.	1	4 10 1	3 0 0	3 8 5	...	3 8 5	
366	„	„	„	Hercules Henderson .	„	¼ „			1	4 10 1	3 0 0	1 12 8	...	1 12 8	
367	„	1889 Oct. 2	„	Thomas Nicolson .	Queen Setter . (Sandsting)	5 – –	47 2 –	2383	1	8 0 0	5 5 0	...	...	...	
368	„	Sept. 27	„	Alexander Leask .	East-the-Voe	4 1 –	20 1 –	Divided into 79 shares, 2 dealt with.	1	2 5 0	2 0 0	6 9 4	...	6 9 4	
369	Symbister . (W. A. Bruce, Proprietor)	1887 June 22	„	Widow Sunniva Morrison or Anderson	Durie . . (Nesting)	2 3 17	3 2 36	7930	1	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 11 9	2 11 9	...	Two „ £1 11s. 9d. & £1
370	„	Dec. 12	„	Widow May Jamieson or Arthur, as Guardian for William Arthur	„	5 3 11	14 1 3	(See next page.)	1	4 10 0	3 10 0	6 8 10	1 0 0	5 8 10	One Sum at Whitsunday 1893.
371	„	1888 Jan. 5	„	Richard Leask . .	„	5 1 14	10 2 19		1	4 12 0	3 12 0	2 8 8	...	2 8 8	

* See App. G. page 131

Note. —Arrears marked A are due to Lady Nicolson's Executors.

Note.—Arrears marked B are due to Sir Arthur T. B. R. Nicolson.

APP. A (5)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISH OF NESTING.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding. Arable.	Extent of Holding. Outrun.	Extent of Holding. Common Pasture.	Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears. Total Amount.	Arrears. Ordered to be Paid.	Arrears. Cancelled.	Observations.
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
372	Symbister (W. A. Bruce, Proprietor)	1887 Feb. 18	1892 Oct. 20	Widow Mary Johnson or Georgeson	Laxfirth	4 2 35	6 1 19	7930	1	4 10 0	3 7 0	6 15 3	1 0 0	5 15 3	Arrears payable in one Sum at Whitsunday 1893.
373	,,	,,	,,	Simon Morrison	,,	7 2 24	6 – –	Common to the Townships of Freester, Benston, Garth, Houlland, Skellister, Newing, Housabister, Kirkabister, Laxfirth, Durie, Catfirth, Flambister. Divided into 62 shares, of which 37 dealt with.	1	5 17 6	4 5 0	12 15 11	4 5 0	8 10 11	Two half-yearly Instalments of £2 5s. & £2
374	,,	,,	,,	Hugh Hughson	,,	4 – 17	13 3 23		1	5 2 6	3 17 0	6 10 6	...	6 10 6	
375	,,	1888 Feb. 22	,,	John Johnson	,,	5 – 24	7 – 7		1	4 17 6	3 11 0	1 14 2	...	1 14 2	
376	,,	Mar. 28	,,	Alexander Arthur	,,	3 1 21	1 2 30		1	4 5 0	3 4 0	8 5 0	3 4 0	5 1 0	Two ,, £2 & £1 4s.
377	,,	Apr. 2	,,	Benjamin Manson	,,	3 2 10	10 2 5		1	5 5 0	3 16 0	4 9 3	...	4 9 3	
378	,,	1887 May 18	,,	Laurence Pole	Kirkabister	4 1 –	4 1 –*		1	7 7 6	4 11 0	...	...	...	
379	,,	,,	,,	Robert Thomson	,,	5 – –	4 – –†		1	6 12 6	4 0 0	14 11 4	2 0 0	12 11 4	Two ,, £1 each.
380	,,	,,	,,	Widow Ellen Anderson or Hughson	,,	3 – 10	2 1 30‡		1	3 3 9	1 18 0	6 7 6	...	6 7 6	
381	,,	1888 Dec. 6	,,	Magnus Gray	,,	4 2 –	4 2 –†		1	5 12 6	3 16 0	9 15 10	...	9 15 10	
382	,,	1887 May 18	,,	John Pole	Housabister ‖	15 2 16	45 1 19		1	6 0 0	4 3 0	...	...	...	
383	,,	,,	,,	John Sutherland	,,				1	6 0 0	4 3 0	...	...	...	
384	,,	,,	,,	Widow Catherine Anderson or Tait	,,				1	6 0 0	4 3 0	...	...	...	
385	,,	Nov. 17	,,	John Gear	Skellister	5 – 14	7 3 35		1	5 2 0	3 16 0	8 9 0	2 0 0	6 9 0	One Sum at Whitsunday 1893.
386	,,	,,	,,	Hector Rendall	,,	4 3 19	5 3 –§		1	5 8 0	4 2 0	13 9 6	4 2 0	9 7 6	Two half-yearly Instalments of £2 2s. & £2
387	,,	,,	,,	James Goudie	,,	4 3 9	7 3 34§		1	4 10 0	3 15 0	5 5 3	...	5 5 3	
388	,,	May 18	,,	Margaret Williamson or Harkelson, as Guardian for James Harkelson	,,	4 1 18	7 1 35§		1	5 7 0	4 0 0	10 14 0	2 0 0	8 14 0	Two ,, £1 each.
389	,,	1892 Mar. 29	,,	Hugh Sandison	,,	5 3 33	9 3 3		1	5 2 0	3 16 0	4 15 3	...	4 15 3	
390	,,	1889 Sept. 23	,,	Charles Gray	Quidimires of Skellister	3 2 3	9 1 33		1	3 2 9	3 2 9	...	...	...	
391	,,	1887 June 22	,,	William Pottinger	Houlland	12 1 33	10 – 7		1	11 0 0	7 18 0	19 6 5	4 0 0	15 6 5	Two ,, £2 each.
392	,,	Nov. 17	,,	James Irving	Garth	6 3 5	11 – 7		1	7 10 0	5 18 0	6 13 1	...	6 13 1	

* Has also ½ of 20 acres detached. † Has also ½ of 8 acres detached. ‡ Has also ¼ of 20 acres detached. § Has also ¼ of the Ness of Skellister. ‖ Held in runrig.

APP. A (5)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISH OF NESTING.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
393	Symbister (W. A. Bruce, Proprietor)	1887 Nov. 17	1892 Oct. 20	Charles Humphrey	Garth	5 – 37	7 2 5	7930	1	6 10 0	4 4 0	9 17 0	...	9 17 0	
394	,,	Dec. 12	,,	James Linklater	,,	8 – –	11 1 18	(See preceding page.)	1	8 4 0	5 14 0	35 5 0	6 0 0	29 5 –	Arrears payable in three half-yearly Instalments of £2 each.
395	,,	Jan. 23	,,	Macgowan Sandison	,,	5 3 35	10 3 39		1	6 11 0	4 13 0	9 16 6	...	9 16 6	
396	,,	1887 June 22	,,	Widow Grace Williamson or Paton	Benston	3 2 16	11 2 24		1	6 0 0	4 0 0	22 13 0	5 0 0	17 13 0	Three ,, £2, £2 & £1
397	,,	Nov. 17	,,	William Irvine	,,	3 3 22	2 3 8		1	6 15 0	4 9 0	8 12 6	...	8 12 6	
398	,,	,,	,,	James Morrison	,,	4 3 20	7 1 7		1	6 2 0	4 5 0	8 12 0	...	8 12 0	
399	,,	1888 Feb. 7	,,	Widow Elizabeth Sandison	,,	4 2 –	4 – –		1	6 7 0	4 6 0	6 1 5	...	6 1 5	
400	,,	Aug. 23	,,	Widow Grace Irvine or Sinclair	,,	4 1 –	10 1 –		1	6 0 0	4 5 0	33 15 6	6 0 0	27 15 6	Three ,, £2 each.
401	,,	Jan. 23	,,	Thomas Johnson	Freester	5 1 25	8 – 3		1	9 10 0	5 16 0	...	...	...	
402	,,	Jan. 23	,,	William Irvine	,,	7 3 35	11 2 25		1	10 0 0	6 6 0	25 17 6	7 0 0	18 17 6	Three ,, £3, £2 &£2
403	,,	1887 Apr. 19	,,	Arthur Hughson	Flambister	4 2 –	35 – –		1	6 10 0	5 0 0	8 11 4	1 0 0	7 11 4	One Sum at Whitsunday 1893.
404	,,	1888 May 29	,,	William Hunter	Vassa	12 2 13	35 1 28*		1	14 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	
405	,,	Jan. 5	,,	John Laurenson	Catfirth	8 2 –	16 – –		1	7 0 0	5 0 0	15 14 6	6 0 0	9 14 6	Three half-yearly Instalments of £2 each.
406	,,	1887 Nov. 17	,,	George Mackay	Brough	10 2 27	10 – 3	1130	2	11 1 0	7 14 0	28 12 11	10 0 0	18 12 11	Four ,, £3, £3, £2 & £2
407	,,	,,	,,	Andrew Pearson	,,	5 – 9	9 3 –	Common to the Townships of Railsburgh, Gletness, Asswick, Linganess and Vassa. Divided into 23 shares, of which 21 dealt with.	1	5 17 0	4 10 0	14 – 3	6 0 0	8 0 3	Three ,, £2 each.
408	,,	,,	,,	John Irvine	,,	4 – 37	10 – 28		1	6 3 0	4 6 0	11 19 2	3 0 0	8 19 2	Two ,, £2, & £1
409	,,	,,	,,	Thomas Jacobson	,,	4 1 33	8 1 5		1	5 17 0	4 0 0	6 14 10	...	6 14 10	
410	,,	,,	,,	Magnus Gear	,,	4 1 10	7 – 37		1	6 9 0	4 10 0	24 2 7	9 0 0	15 2 7	Three ,, £3 each.
411	,,	,,	,,	Gilbert Sandison	,,	5 – 20	7 2 29		1	6 7 0	4 6 0	15 6 3	4 6 0	11 0 3	Two ,, £2, 6s. & £2
412	,,	,,	,,	Widow Margaret Leask or Johnson	,,	4 1 20	8 1 11†		1	7 2 0	4 12 0	11 6 4	...	11 6 4	
413	,,	1890 Feb. 7	,,	Jane Robertson	Linganess of Brough	3 3 –	48 – 22‡		1	5 10 0	5 10 0	2 13 2	2 13 2	...	One Sum at Whitsunday 1893.
414	,,	1888 May 29	,,	Magnus Leask	Asswick	6 2 23	6 3 37		1	7 5 0	5 6 0	14 8 6	5 6 0	9 2 6	Three half-yearly Instalments of £2, £2 & £1 6s.

* Has also one share in Gletness Scattald of 1130 acres. † Has also Holme of Cunningholm. ‡ Has also Corn Holm.

App. A (5)—County of Shetland (*continued*).—Crofting Parishes of Nesting and Walls.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
415	Symbister (W. A. Bruce, Proprietor)	1888 May 29	1892 Oct. 20	Hunter Williamson	Asswick	6 3 7	5 – 13	1130	1	7 5 0	5 6 0	8 15 0	...	8 15 0	
416	„	Apr. 26	„	James Pottinger	Railsbrough	5 3 26	12 – –	(See preceding page.)	1	6 0 0	4 8 0	8 3 6	2 4 0	5 19 6	Arrears payable in One Sum at Whitsunday 1893.
417	„	Aug. 23	„	Magnus Nicolson	„	5 2 38	15 3 6		1	6 0 0	4 18 0	...	...	...	
418	„	1887 Apr. 25	„	James Pottinger	Gletness	4 – 9	3 2 31*		1	6 10 0	4 3 0	...	...	...	
419	„	„	„	Henry Gear	„	4 1 33	5 – 35*		1	6 8 1	4 3 0	8 14 7	...	8 14 7	
420	„	„	„	Thorveld Tait	„	7 3 28	8 – 12†		2	12 15 0	8 15 0	...	...	...	
421	„	„	„	William Irvine	„	3 3 –	4 1 27*		1	6 11 0	4 5 0	11 11 8	...	11 11 8	
422	„	Apr. 25	„	Robert Gear	„	3 3 10	9 – 33*		1	5 16 0	4 0 0	5 18 1	...	5 18 1	
423	„	„	„	James Gear	„	2 3 24	3 3 33*		1	5 14 0	3 16 0	...	...	...	
424	„	Apr. 19	„	James Gear	Eswick	5 – 13	4 3 34‡	216	1	6 10 0	4 7 0	11 7 7	...	11 7 7	
425	„	„	„	George Gear	„	3 2 37	8 2 23‡	Divided into 5 shares, of which 4 dealt with.	1	6 10 0	4 0 0	11 0 8	...	11 0 8	
426	„	„	„	John Gear	„	4 – 8	7 3 10‡		1	6 10 0	4 3 0	9 12 8	...	9 12 8	
427	„	„	„	Widow Janet Moncrieff or Leask	„	4 3 35	9 3 28‡		1	7 0 0	4 12 0	12 8 2	...	12 8 2	
428	(Rev. William Levi, Proprietor)	1888 July 24	„	Widow Catherine Leask	Neep	– 3 10	– – –	100	1/5	0 18 0	0 18 0	5 8 9	...	5 8 9	
429	Garth and Annsbrae (Major T. M. Cameron, Proprietor)	Apr. 2	„	Laurence Laurenson	Crown	4 1 24	11 1 34	101		7 16 0	7 16 0	9 14 0	9 14 0	...	Three half-yearly Instalments of £3 14s., £3, & £3
430	Burrastoe (Mrs. Lilias Henry, Proprietrix)	1890 Feb. 19	„	James Williamson	Breck (Walls)	4 – –	8 – –	591	1/15	5 5 0	3 4 0	1 0 0	...	1 0 0	
431	Burrastoe (Mrs. Allan, Proprietrix)	1891 Apr. 13	„	Laurence Fraser	„	4 – –	10 – –	591	1/15	6 7 0	4 4 0	10 4 0	4 4 0	6 0 0	Two „ £2, 2s. each.
432	Grutquoy (Robt. Robertson, Proprietor)	1890 May 8	„	Duncan Irvine	Grutquoy	3 – –	6 – –		§	4 0 0	2 15 0	...	...	...	

* Has also ⅛ share of Islands and Holm of Gletness. † Has also 2/8 share of Islands and Holm of Gletness. ‡ Has also ⅕ of Hoo Stack. § Has ½ share in Grutquoy Scattald.

APP A (5)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND (*continued*)—CROFTING PARISH OF SANDSTING.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
433	Stoneydale (Creighton Gilbert Williamson, Proprietor)	1890 Sept. 23	1892 Oct. 20	John Johnson	Stoneydale (Sandsting)	5 1 –	– – –*	401	1/10	5 0 0	3 15 0	...	...	...	
434	,,	,,	,,	Andrew Cumming	,,	4 2 –	4 2 –*		1/10	5 0 0	3 15 0	...	...	...	
435	Stoneydale (Gilbert Williamson, Proprietor)	,,	,,	Duncan Cumming	,,	4 – –	4 – –*		1/10	4 5 0	3 6 0	0 12 7	...	0 12 7	
436	,,	,,	,,	Robina Hunter or Cumming ‖	,,	1 – –	– 2 –		1/10	2 0 0	1 5 0	...	...	...	
437	Sefster (Mrs. Laurenson, Proprietrix)	1889 Sept. 27	,,	Barbara and Betty Deyell	Sefster	1 – –	1 2 –	306	1/10	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 5 8	0 5 8	...	Arrears payable in One Sum at Whitsunday 1893.
438	,,	Oct. 2	,,	Widow Janet Jamieson or Moar	,,	3 – –	1 2 –		1/10	2 10 0	1 18 0	1 0 0	...	1 0 0	
439	,,	,,	,,	Sinclair Johnson	,,	3 – –	1 2 –		1/10	2 10 0	1 18 0	...	...	...	
440	,,	,,	,,	Widow Helen Irvine or Johnson	,,	3 – –	1 2 –		1/10	2 10 0	1 18 0	...	...	...	
441	,,	,,	,,	James Johnson	,,	3 – –	1 2 –		1/10	2 10 0	1 18 0	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	
442	Burrastow (Mrs. L. Henry, Proprietrix)	1890 Apr. 16	,,	James Reid	North Culswick	5 1 9	– 3 34†	2362	1/18	5 0 0	3 14 0	...	...	...	
443	,,	Jun. 7	,,	Widow Williamina Fraser	North Crogrun Culswick	3 1 36	8 3 18		1/18	3 6 0	2 12 0	1 16 0	...	1 16 0	
444	Burrastow (Mrs. Allan, Proprietrix)	Feb. 19	,,	Peter Reid, senior	South Culswick	5 2 7	3 2 18‡		1/18	5 5 0	4 0 0	10 4 10	5 0 0	5 4 10	Two half-yearly Instalments of £3 & £2
445	,,	May 9	,,	Peter Reid, junior	,,	6 – 19	1 2 3‡		1/18	5 5 0	4 6 0	...	...	...	
446	,,	1891 Feb. 18	,,	Andrew Fraser	Sotrafield Culswick	2 3 9	5 3 31		1/18	3 0 0	2 5 0	...	...	...	
447	Gruting (Geo. Johnston, Proprietor)	1889 Sept. 23	,,	Magnus Mowat	Gruniquoy	6 – 9	4 – 31	3042	1/27	6 14 6	6 0 0	41 2 9	25 0 0	16 2 9	Four ,, £7, £6, £6 & £6
448	Zetland (Marquis of Zetland, Proprietor)	,, 20	,,	Thomas Fraser	West Houlland	4 3 3	7 3 4§	613	1	6 4 8	5 0 0	1 4 8	...	1 4 8	
449	,,	,,	,,	John Johnson, junior	,,	4 1 24	3 2 18§	Divided into 6 shares, of which 3 dealt with.	1	5 14 0	4 10 0	14 3 6	6 0 0	8 3 6	Three ,, £2 each.
450	,,	,, 25	,,	John Johnson, senior	Murister	2 3 13	11 1 7		1	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	Two ,, £1 each.
451	,,	,, 20	,,	Umphrey Henry	Browland	4 1 27	17 2 30	402	1	4 12 0	3 10 0	7 8 3	3 10 0	3 18 3	Two ,, £2 & £1, 10s.

* Has also 1/4 of 140 acres pasture. † Has also 1/5 of 13 acres and 30 poles. ‡ Has also 1/4 of 19 acres 2 roods 32 poles. § Has also 1/2 of 60 acres Lea Park. ‖ See App. G, pages 148–149.

App. A (5)—County of Shetland (*continued*).—Crofting Parishes of Sandsting and Tingwall.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
452	Zetland (Marquis of Zetland, Proprietor)	1889 Sept. 20	1892 Oct. 20	Oliver Johnson	Browland	5 3 9	11 – 5	402 Divided into 4 shares, 2 dealt with.	1	5 8 0	4 12 0	...	...	...	
453	,,	,, 5	,,	Laurence Henderson	Heglibister (Tingwall)	3 1 33	10 2 4	None		3 10 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	
454	,,	1888 Jun. 20	,,	James Smith	,,	9 2 14	9 1 33	957	1	7 0 0	7 10 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	Arrears payable in two half-yearly Instalments of £4 & £3
455	,,	,,	,,	George Hunter	,,	6 1 14	3 1 21	Divided into 8 shares, of which 6 dealt with.	1	7 0 0	6 12 0	8 11 3	6 12 0	1 19 3	Two ,, £3, 12s. & £3
456	,,	,,	,,	Malcolm Thomson	,,	6 2 15	2 2 19		1	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 11 3	...	5 11 3	
457	,,	,,	,,	John Johnson	,,	6 2 –	4 1 37		1	8 4 10	7 0 0	...	...	...	
458	,,	,,	,,	Thomas Jamieson	Kirkigarth	11 – 4	14 1 7		1	7 10 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	
459	,,	,,	,,	Thomas Morrison	Houll	5 3 28	3 1 20		1	6 10 0	5 12 0	...	...	...	
460	,,	Feb. 7	,,	Widow Christina Morrison or Hunter	Houllscarpa	4 3 30	6 3 –	1219	1	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	Two ,, £2 & £1
461	,,	1892 Sept. 5	,,	Widow Margaret Winchester or Arthur	Kuckron	4 3 2	8 2 30	Divided into 12 shares, of which 8 dealt with.	½	2 3 3	2 3 3	6 2 6	2 3 3	3 19 3	Two ,, £1, 3s. 3d. & £1
462	,,	,,	,,	Widow Ann Tait or Arthur	,,	5 – 8	7 – 6		½	2 3 3	2 3 3	...	...	...	
463	,,	,,	,,	Innes Law	,,	12 1 12	20 3 13		1	6 17 3½	6 17 3½	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	Two ,, £2 & £1, 10s.
464	,,	,,	,,	William Arthur	,,	8 1 38	19 1 10		1	5 11 4½	6 0 0	...	...	...	
465	,,	,,	,,	Erasmus Arthur	,,	7 3 30	15 – 6		1	6 10 0	6 10 0	...	...	...	
466	,,	,,	,,	Robert Hunter	Stromfirth	9 1 34	3 3 25		1	7 15 0	6 15 0	7 15 0	5 0 0	2 15 0	Two ,, £3 & £2
467	,,	,,	,,	William Hunter	,,	11 – 17	24 1 39		2	11 0 0	11 10 0	...	...	...	
468	,,	1888 July 31	,,	Widow Catherine Williamson or Linklater	Churchtown	11 2 –	47 3 34	65		18 5 0	15 0 0	22 – 9	7 10 0	14 10 9	Two ,, £4, 10s. & £3
469	,,	1887 July 13	,,	John Jamieson	Hammersland	11 3 14	17 – 11	93½		13 0 0	8 10 0	22 8 5	...	22 8 5	
470	,,	July 20	,,	Laurence Sinclair	Hoove	6 3 –	13 1 4	256	1	10 0 0	8 10 0	...	...	...	
471	,,	,,	,,	Widow Christina Peterson or Nicolson	,,	7 – 9	11 3 1	Divided into 5 shares, all dealt with.	1	10 0 0	7 10 0	12 5 0	...	12 5 0	
472	,,	1892 Sept. 5	,,	Widow Mary Georgeson or Jameson	Nesbister	6 – 2	7 2 22		1	4 10 0	3 10 0	13 0 9½	...	13 0 9½	
473	,,	,,	,,	John Isbister	,,	11 3 15	13 – 5		2	7 0 0	6 10 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	One Sum at Whitsunday 1893.

App. A (5)—County of Shetland (*continued*).—Crofting Parish of Tingwall.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
474	Zetland (Marquis of Zetland, Proprietor)	1889 Sept. 13	1892 Oct. 20	Thomas Slater	Island of Oxna	5 3 19	5 2 21	141	1	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	
475	,,	1890 Feb. 7	,,	Widow Ursula Eunson or Fullerton and Samuel Fullerton	,,	5 3 14	5 2 21	Divided into 2 shares, both dealt with.	1	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	
476	,,	1887 Jun. 29	,,	William Slater	Island of Papa	4 3 29	11 2 4	97½	1	6 0 0	4 2 0	9 0 0	...	9 0 0	
477	,,	,,	,,	Widow Tamar Irvine or Slater	,,	4 3 29	11 2 4	Divided into 2 shares, both dealt with.	1	6 0 0	4 2 0	...	...	...	
478	,,	1888 Feb. 15	,,	John Grace Slater	Dales Island of Trondra	5 3 5	2 1 5*	388	1	6 0 0	5 8 0	16 3 0	8 0 0	8 3 0	Arrears payable in three half-yearly Instalments of £4, £2 & £2
479	,,	,,	,,	Robert Slater	Cutts	5 3 30	2 2 7*	Divided into 19 shares, of which 16 dealt with.	1	8 7 0	5 15 0	8 7 0	...	8 7 0	
480	,,	,,	,,	William Pottinger	,,	5 1 1	2 3 15*		1	5 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	
481	,,	,,	,,	John Charles Leslie	Scarfating	4 3 6	1 1 4*		1	5 0 0	4 5 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0	One Sum at Whitsunday 1893.
482	,,	,,	,,	William Leslie, junior	,,	6 2 21	1 – 26*		1	4 10 0	4 5 0	4 10 0	2 0 0	2 10 0	Two half-yearly Instalments of £1 each.
483	,,	,,	,,	William Manson	Huddigarth	6 1 3	2 3 13*		1	4 10 0	4 0 0	3 11 4	1 0 0	2 11 4	One Sum at Whitsunday 1893.
484	,,	,,	,,	James Coutts	Grinds	9 3 1	6 2 38*		1	7 0 0	4 17 0	7 2 0	...	7 2 0	
485	,,	,,	,,	Henry Moffat	Cauldham	4 3 37	5 1 22*		1	6 0 0	3 15 0	2 0 0	...	2 0 0	
486	,,	,,	,,	Elizabeth Moncrieff	Hogaland	7 2 13	20 3 38		1	8 0 0	5 3 0	19 1 8	4 0 0	15 1 8	Three half-yearly Instalments of £2, £1 & £1
487	,,	,,	,,	John Slater	Burland	6 3 13	1 1 35		1	6 0 0	3 10 0	18 4 0	5 0 0	13 4 0	Three ,, £2, £1, 10s. & £1, 10s.
488	,,	,,	,,	William Slater	Northness	4 2 24	1 – 25*		1	5 0 0	4 0 0	10 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	Three ,, £2, £1 & £1
489	,,	,,	,,	Grace Moncrieff	,,	4 2 22	1 – 10*		1	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Three ,, £2, £1 & £1
490	,,	1889 Sept. 21	,,	Catherine Goodlad	Hardhouse	7 1 20	2 3 36*		1	6 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	...	2 0 0	
491	,,	,,	,,	Thomas Goodlad	Burland	8 3 2	3 – 16		1	5 5 0	3 7 0	6 3 0	...	6 3 0	
492	,,	Sept. 20	,,	Arthur Sinclair	,,	5 2 8	6 2 36		1	4 1 0	3 0 0	9 5 4	3 0 0	6 5 4	Three ,, £1 each.
493	,,	,,	,,	John Laurie	Grindadale	7 1 38	17 3 4		1	6 0 0	3 10 0	13 12 0	4 0 0	9 12 0	Three ,, £2, £1 & £1

* Has also $\frac{1}{12}$ share of 74 acres Scattald outside of Crofts.

APP. A (5)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISHES OF BRESSAY AND TINGWALL.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
494	Zetland (Marquis of Zetland, Proprietor)	1889 Sept. 23	1892 Oct. 20	John Thomson	East Quarff	4 1 38	22 2 23	1337	1	4 10 0	4 10 0	...	...	...	
495	,,	,,	,,	David Thomson		3 2 38	17 1 4	Scattald extending to 1337 acres divided into 26 shares, of which 14 dealt with.	1	4 10 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	
496	,,	,,	,,	Adam Manson	,,	4 2 32	15 – 17		1	4 10 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	
497	,,	,,	,,	Charles Smith	Toogs	5 3 19	16 3 8		1	4 10 0	4 5 0	...	...	...	
498	,,	,,	,,	Margaret Johnson	East Quarff	4 3 14	18 – 16		1	4 10 0	4 10 0	...	...	...	
499	,,	,,	,,	Andrew Nicholson	Kirkhole	4 2 36	17 1 37		1	4 10 0	4 10 0	...	...	...	
500	,,	,,	,,	William Johnson	Lodge of Quarff	3 2 34	3 3 25		1	5 10 0	5 5 0	...	...	...	
501	,,	,,	,	William Thomson	Casho	3 3 7	20 – 25		1	4 10 0	4 10 0	...	...	...	
502	,,	,,	,,	William Leslie	East Quarff	4 1 14	19 2 13		1	6 0 0	7 0 0	...	...	...	
503	,,	,,	,,	Andrew Smith	New House	5 2 32	23 – 10		1	8 10 0	6 15 0	...	...	...	
504	,	,,	,,	Samuel Davidson	Beneath the Burn	3 – 15	10 1 20		1	3 0 0	3 15 0	...	...	...	
505	,,	,,	,,	John Manson	Houlla	4 2 33	10 – 12		1	4 5 0	4 5 0	...	...	...	
506	,,	,,	,,	Thomas Manson	Troubleton	6 1 8	12 1 30		1	4 15 0	4 0 0	5 15 0	2 0 0	3 15 0	Arrears payable in two Instalments of £1 each.
507	,,	,,	,,	Adam Burgess	Upswell	11 – 6	24 2 –		1	9 0 0	7 15 0	...	...	...	
508	Linga (Robert Scott, Proprietor)	,, 18	,,	Andrew Leask, senior, and Andrew Leask, junior	Linga Isle (Tingwall)	2 2 –	12 2 –	None		3 0 0	1 5 0	1 0 0	...	1 0 0	
509	Hayfield (Arthur James Hay, Proprietor)	1888 June 18	,,	Robert Fraser	Sound Weisdale	5 2 15	8 1 15	545 Divided into 9 shares, of which 4 dealt with.	1	8 6 6	3 15 0	13 14 4	...	13 14 4	
510	,,	,,	,,	Arthur Moar	,,	2 3 17	4 1 14		1	4 0 0	2 0 0	5 14 0	...	5 14 0	
511	,,	,,	,,	John Irvine	Upper Sound	4 1 24	4 – –		1	6 0 0	3 5 0	...	...	...	
512	,,	,,	,,	Widow Mary Leask or Garnock	,,	4 1 18	4 3 5		1	6 0 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	

APP. A (5)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISHES OF BRESSAY AND TINGWALL.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
513	Hayfield (Arthur James Hay, Proprietor)	1887 July 20	1892 Oct. 20	Henry Peterson	Easter House Whiteness	4 2 19	12 3 4	100	1	8 0 0	4 10 0	14 11 4	...	14 11 4	
514	,,	,,	,,	Henry Williamson	,,	5 3 –	9 1 18	Divided into 7 shares, of which 3 dealt with.	1	8 10 0	4 15 0	14 9 6	...	14 9 6	
515	,,	,,	,,	James Hunter	,,	5 1 37	10 1 17		1	7 10 0	5 0 0	13 12 8	1 0 0	12 12 8	Arrears payable in One Sum at Whitsunday 1893
516	,,	1888 Feb. 7	,,	John Henry	North Califf	27 – 7	28 – 10	286	1	21 2 0	17 5 0	12 2 0	...	12 2 0	
517	,,	,,	,,	Thomas Tait	Braewick	5 2 25	5 3 39	Divided into 15 shares, of which 3 dealt with.	1	6 2 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	...	3 0 0	
518	,,	1887 Nov. 14	,,	Magnus Manson	,,	5 3 31	1 1 31*		1	7 2 0	3 10 0	14 4 0	...	14 4 0	
519	,,	1888 Jan. 5	,,	Robert Goudie	South Califf	5 1 39	4 1 21	318	1	6 15 0	4 0 0	11 8 9	...	11 8 9	
520	,,	1887 Nov. 14	,,	Magnus Tait	House Setter	11 – 9	2 1 19	Divided into 11 shares, 3 dealt with.	1	9 0 0	5 15 0	15 9 0	...	15 9 0	
521	,,	Nov. 14	,, 24	Maxwell Neilson	House Setter	17 3 22	5 – 1		1	10 6 0	7 10 0	12 12 7	..	12 12 7	
522	,,	Oct. 4	,,	William Henderson	Grista	18 – 3	64 – 4	258	1	21 15 0	15 0 0	30 15 10	...	30 15 10	
523	,,	Sept. 27	,,	Peter Robertson	North Setter	19 – 34	72 2 9	Divided into 8 shares, of which 3 dealt with.	1	15 6 0	12 0 0	10 6 4	...	10 6 4	
524	,,	Oct. 4	,,	Henry Irvine	Setter	14 – 11	15 – 6		1	12 11 3	9 0 0	10 9 6	..	10 9 6	
525	,,	Sept. 27	,,	James Morrison	Saundersfield	3 1 4	10 1 7	None		8 0 0	3 10 0	16 19 7	...	16 19 7	
526	,,	,, 8	,,	James Scott	Groestane	9 – 25	4 3 37		(*a*)	10 5 2	6 5 0	10 15 5	...	10 15 5	
527	,,	1889 Sept. 2	,,	Widow Catherine Williamson or Leask	Blythoit	5 2 34	10 2 –		(*b*)	3 5 8	2 6 0	...	...	...	
528	Strom Bridge (Mrs Williamina Margaret Craigie or Irvine, and Mrs Elizabeth Craigie or Gifford, Proprietrices)	1888 Feb. 15	,,	Robert Robertson	Strom	½ of		274	2	16 16 0	12 0 0	27 16 10	6 0 0	21 16 10	Three half-yearly Instalments of £2 each.
529		,,	,,	James Hunter †	,,	¼ of } 29 2 –	30 1 12	Divided into 6 shares, all dealt with.	1	8 8 0	5 10 0	...	...	...	
530	,,	,,	,,	Bruce and Margaret Hunter	,,	¼ of			1	8 8 0	5 10 0	9 15 6	...	9 15 6	
531	,,	1889 Aug. 27	,,	Widow Grace Hunter or Smith	Haggersta	6 2 25	7 1 17		1	6 16 6	4 10 0	10 3 8	2 5 0	7 18 8	One Sum at Whitsunday 1893.

* Has also ⅛ of Foraness extending to 43 acres.

(*a*) Has right to graze 10 sheep on Scattald.

† See App. G, pages 131-132.

(*b*) Has right to graze 3 sheep on Scattald.

App. A (5)—County of Shetland (*continued*).—Crofting Parish of Tingwall.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
532	Strom Bridge (Mrs Williamina Margaret Craigie or Irvine, and Mrs Elizabeth Craigie or Gifford, Proprietrices)	1889 Dec. 24	1892 Oct. 24	George Abernethy .	Brakes .	8 – 19	9 2 29	274 (See preceding page.)	1	7 7 0	7 0 0	11 16 11	7 0 0	4 16 11	Arrears payable in three half-yearly Instalments of £3, £2 & £2
533	,,	1887 May 25	,,	Walter Nicolson . .	Hoove . .	8 – 25	17 2 28	378	1	10 10 0	7 12 0	7 19 0	...	7 19 0	
534	,,	1889 Aug. 27	,,	John Garriock . .	Hogaland .	8 3 7	29 2 8	Divided into 8 shares, of which 6½ dealt with.	1	8 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Two ,, £2 each.
535	,,	Dec. 24	,,	James Hunter . .	Brugarth .	$\frac{91}{320}$ } 15 – 6	24 1 17		1	4 11 0	4 0 0	2 7 0	...	2 7 0	
536	,,	,,	,,	John Nicolson . .	,,	$\frac{1}{2}$			½	8 0 0	7 5 0	...	...	...	
537	,,	1888 Feb. 7	,,	Arthur Leask . .	Yohair or Hammer	5 3 13	11 – 22		1	5 6 0	5 6 0	4 10 10	4 10 10	...	Two ,, £2, 10s. 10d. & £2
538	,,	,,	,,	James Peterson . .	Rug . .	5 1 14	11 2 37		1	5 6 0	5 6 0	...	...	...	
539	,,	,,	,,	Duncan and William Leask	Hogan . .	8 3 31	10 3 7		1	10 13 0	8 0 0	13 15 0	...	13 15 0	
540	Stromness . (Thomas Gifford, Proprietor)	1889 May 15	,,	Widow Helen Hunter or Thomson	Stromness . .	4 – –	5 – –	259	⅓	7 0 0	5 10 0	6 19 0	2 0 0	4 19 0	One Sum at Whitsunday 1893.
541	Whiteness (Thomas Gifford, Proprietor)	1887 Mar. 10	Oct. 20	Janet Hunter . .	Mailland .	{ 6 1 – – – –	14 2 – 48 – – }	None		8 10 0	7 0 0	16 0 4	7 0 0	9 0 4	Arrears payable in three half-yearly Instalments of £3, £2 & £2
542	Sand (John Small, Trustee on Sequestrated Estate of John Bruce Leask, Proprietor)	May 18	,,	Henry Nicolson . .	Fitch, Whiteness	6 2 –	8 1 32	310	1	8 16 0	6 8 0	13 8 2	1 10 0	11 18 2	One Sum at Whitsunday 1893.
543	,,	,,	,,	John Smith . .	Ustaness .	6 2 16	9 1 17	Divided into 13 shares, of which 5 dealt with.	1	8 19 0	5 18 0	9 7 6	...	9 7 6	
544	,,	,,	,,	Thomas Smith . .	Sclate . .	3 1 8	11 1 26		1	8 17 0	5 8 0	13 1 5	...	13 1 5	
545	,,	1889 Aug. 5	,,	Laurence and Robert Slater	Ustaness .	8 – –	12 2 –		1	12 4 0	7 16 0	3 17 2	...	3 17 2	
546	,,	1890 July 18	,,	William Anderson .	Housegarth .	4 3 –	5 – 36		1	4 10 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	

App. A (5)—County of Shetland (*continued*).—Crofting Parishes of Tingwall and Bressay.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
547	Girlsta (Harry Cheyne, Proprietor)	1888 Feb. 7	1892 Oct. 20	Laurence Hardy	Keolka	2 3 21	11 – 35	586	1	7 7 6	4 10 0	22 2 6	7 0 0	15 2 6	Arrears payable in three half-yearly Instalments of £3, £2 & £2
548	,,	,,	,,	Robert Harkelson	Southpund	4 2 –	11 1 3	Divided into 4 shares, 2 dealt with.	1	8 7 6	5 0 0	16 11 0	...	16 11 0	
549	,,	1889 Sept. 21	,,	Joseph Murray	Girlsta	5 1 11	4 2 21	1186	1	8 0 0	5 15 0	22 2 0	5 15 0	16 7 0	Three ,, £2, £2 & £1 15s.
550	,,	,,	,,	Andrew Hunter	Voe Head	2 2 8	3 – 18	Divided into 10 shares, 3 dealt with.	1	4 0 0	3 0 0	9 16 0	3 0 0	6 16 0	Three ,, £1 each.
551	,,	Sept. 23	,,	Hunter Sandison	Bretto	7 2 6	6 1 7		1	5 10 0	4 0 0	4 3 0	...	4 3 0	
552	Wadbister (Andrew Leslie, Proprietor)	1887 Sept. 8	,,	David Murray	Wadbister	7 – 16	1 – 35	194	1	8 2 6	4 0 0	...	...	...	
553	,,	,,	,,	William Sybeson	,,	6 1 18	2 1 18	Divided into 4 shares, 2 dealt with.	1	8 2 6	4 6 0	6 0 0	...	6 0 0	
554	Burrastow (Mrs Lilias Henry and Mrs Allan, Proprietrices)	1890 May 15	,,	Laurence Anderson	Haggersta	5 3 20	4 1 27	95	1	5 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	
555	,,	Sept. 15	,,	Thomas Williamson	,,	3 1 2	9 2 33	Divided into 7 shares, 2 dealt with.	1	3 0 0	2 5 0	...	...	...	
556	Roadside, Scalloway (John Tulloch, Proprietor)	1887 Dec. 12	Nov. 1	George Georgeson	Roadside	2 2 33	– – –	33	⅓	3 10 0	2 15 0	3 10 0	...	3 10 0	
557	Burra Isle (Mrs Spence and Trustees of the late Miss Scott, Proprietors)	Apr. 28	,,	William Pottinger *	Setter (Bressay)	2 1 21	2 – 10	2414	1	2 13 0	1 12 0	...	...	...	
558	,,	,,	,,	Rebecca Inkster	,,	2 1 21	2 – 10	(See next page.)	1	2 13 0	1 10 0	...	...	...	
559	,,	,,	,,	Laurence Duncan	,,	4 – 21	4 2 20		1	5 6 0	2 5 0	14 17 9	...	14 7 9	
560	,,	,,	,,	Widow Catherine Fullerton or Duncan	Branchclett	3 – 37	7 3 21		1	4 4 8	3 4 0	...	...	...	
561	,,	,,	,,	Matthew Pottinger	,,	2 3 37	8 1 2		1	4 18 1	3 4 0	...	...	...	

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* See App. G, page 149.

APP. A (5)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISH OF BRESSAY.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
562	Burra Isle (Mrs Spence and Trustees of the late Miss Scott, Proprietors)	1887 Apr. 28	1892 Oct. 20	Widow Elizabeth Cumming and James Pottinger	Branchlett	3 3 16	7 3 32	2414	1	3 15 3	3 5 0	3 19 3	1 10 0	2 9 3	Arrears payable in two half-yearly Instalments of £1 & 10s.
563	,,	,,	,,	James Laurenson	Meil	2 2 24	1 1 12	The Scattald extends to 2414 acres, and is divided into 82 shares of equal value, of which 59 dealt with.	1	2 4 0	1 14 0	...	...	...	
564	,,	,,	,,	Robert Cumming	,,	1 3 18	3 3 24		1	2 3 0	1 18 0	4 4 10	2 0 0	2 4 10	Two ,, £1 each.
565	,,	,,	,,	Janet Slater	,,	1 3 18	3 3 24		1	2 3 0	1 18 0	2 18 7½	...	2 18 7½	
566	,,	,,	,,	William Goodlad	,,	4 1 27	4 3 34		1	4 6 0	3 11 0	7 4 9½	3 11 0	3 13 9½	Two ,, £2 & £1 11s.
567	,,	,,	,,	Andrina Jamieson	,,	2 3 24	– 2 21		1	2 12 6	1 8 0	4 8 0	...	4 8 0	
568	,,	,,	,,	Euphemia Sinclair	Gardine	2 1 –	6 3 5		1	2 16 0	1 10 0	3 18 0	...	3 18 0	
569	,,	,,	,,	John Goodlad	Breek	6 1 19	7 3 10		1	5 18 0	4 0 0	10 14 5	1 0 0	9 14 5	One Sum at Whitsunday 1893.
570	,,	,,	,,	Andrew Goodlad	Brough	4 2 –	1 1 14*		1	6 6 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	
571	,,	,,	,,	James Laurenson	Southerhouse	4 – 15	6 1 6*		1	4 0 0	2 15 0	11 0 10½	4 0 0	7 0 10½	Three half-yearly Instalments of £2, £1 & £1
572	,,	1888 Dec. 26	,,	Oliver Pottinger	,,	5 – 20	1 – 12*		1	6 16 0	3 10 0	14 16 6½	...	14 16 6½	
573	,,	1887 Apr. 28	,,	John Pottinger	Sandwick	6 – 16	30 2 11		1	5 11 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	
574	,,	,,	,,	Scott Ward	Croogarth	3 1 36	2 3 38		1	3 5 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	
575	,,	,,	,,	Walter Smith	Papil	3 1 12	2 3 16		1	4 11 0	2 14 0	6 7 5	...	6 7 5	
576	,,	,,	,,	Widow Christina Leask or Jamieson	,,	4 1 27	1 – 5		1	4 11 0	2 12 0	10 7 5	...	10 7 5	
577	,,	,,	,,	James Smith	,,	2 3 32	– 3 8		1	4 11 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	
578	,,	,,	,,	Peter Smith	,,	3 1 33	3 1 20		1	4 11 0	2 10 0	8 3 5	...	8 3 5	
579	,,	,,	,,	Mary Smith or Duncan	,,	2 3 12	– 3 13		1	4 11 0	2 10 0	7 14 7½	...	7 14 7½	
580	,,	,,	,,	Laurence Williamson †	,,	4 – 32	– 3 20		1	4 11 0	2 12 0	2 11 0	...	2 11 0	
581	,,	,,	,,	Thomas Stewart	Duncansclett	3 – 16	– 3 38‡		1	6 6 0	2 14 0	15 10 1	...	15 10 1	
582	,,	,,	,,	Sinclair Eunson	,,	4 3 32	2 2 7‡		1	6 9 0	3 5 0	12 16 5½	...	12 16 5½	
583	,,	,,	,,	Henry Eunson	,,	3 1 20	– 3 –‡		1	6 1 6	2 16 0	10 6 0	...	10 6 0	

* Has also $\frac{1}{7}$ of 54 ac. 1 ro. 13 po. Cow Scattald.

† See App. G, pages 130–31.

‡ Has also $\frac{1}{3}$ share of 6 ac. 1 ro. 32 po. and 3 ac. 0 ro. 16 po. pasture.

App. A. (5)—County of Shetland (*continued*).—Crofting Parish of Bressay.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding. Arable.	Extent of Holding. Outrun.	Extent of Holding. Common Pasture.	Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears. Total Amount.	Arrears. Ordered to be Paid.	Arrears. Cancelled.	Observations.
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
584	Burra Isle (Mrs Spence and Trustees of late Miss Scott, Proprietors)	1887 Apr. 28	1892 Oct. 20	Sinclair Christie	Duncansclett	3 1 20	– 3 –*	2414	1	6 6 0	2 16 0	8 14 7	...	8 14 7	
585	,,	,,	,,	Laurence Smith	,,	4 1 27	3 1 12*		1	6 6 0	3 5 0	11 15 0	...	11 15 0	
586	,,	,,	,,	Robert Leask	Bannaminn	2 2 22	6 2 23		1	2 16 0	1 18 0	1 12 0	...	1 12 0	
587	,,	,,	,,	Widow Rachel Goodlad or Pottinger	Duncansclett.	4 2 3	– 2 21†		1	5 6 0	2 10 0	10 2 2	...	10 2 2	
588	,,	,,	,,	John Inkster	Minn	⅓ of 12 – 16	33 3 24		1	5 19 8	2 15 0	11 0 7	...	11 0 7	
589	,,	,,	,,	Laurence A. Inkster	,,	⅓ ,,			1	6 0 0	2 15 0	...	...	...	
590	,,	,,	,,	James Sinclair	,,	⅓ ,,			1	6 0 0	2 15 0	8 0 0	...	8 0 0	
591	,,	,,	,,	Widow Janet Laurenson or Smith	Gossiegarth ‡	3 – 7	3 3 1	(See preceding page.)	1	3 12 6	2 2 0	...	...	...	
592	,,	1888 Aug. 16	,,	William and Arthur Inkster	East Hogaland	4 2 –	6 1 –		1	7 10 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	
593	,,	1889 Feb. 18	,,	James Laurenson	,,	2 2 37	3 3 26		1	3 15 0	2 10 0	3 7 3	...	3 7 3	
594	,,	1887 May 9	,,	George Inkster	New Gunna Sound	3 1 12	– 3 10		1	3 0 0	1 17 0	...	...	...	
595	,,	1892 Sept. 26	,,	Widow Divina Fullerton or Inkster	Bridge-end	– 2 –	– 2 –		1	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	
596	,,	1887 May 9	,,	James Williamson	Springfield	5 2 39	2 1 19		1	4 10 0	3 3 0	4 18 0	...	4 18 0	
597	,,	Apr. 28	,,	William Manson	Norbister	4 1 –	1 1 6§		1	4 4 0	1 12 0	9 12 2	...	9 12 2	
598	,,	,,	,,	James Inkster	,,	2 – 11	– 1 14§		1	2 5 0	1 10 0	...	...	...	
599	,,	1889 Sept. 30	,,	Robert Inkster	,,	4 – 3	1 – 13§		1	4 10 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	
600	,,	1887 May 9	,,	Margaret Aitkin	,,	3 – 6	2 – 36§		1	4 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	
601	,,	,,	,,	Widow Felice Inkster or Inkster, as Guardian for her son Laurence Inkster	,,	3 3 2	1 1 22§		1	4 4 0	2 15 0	11 19 2	3 0 0	8 19 2	Arrears payable in three half-yearly Instalments of £1 each.
602	,,	,,	,,	William Aitkin	Houlls	4 2 27	3 2 37		1	4 10 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	
603	,,	,,	,,	John Inkster	,,	4 1 20	2 – 8		1	5 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	
604	,,	,,	,,	John Smith	Newton	4 3 33	7 2 17‖		1	6 6 0	3 10 0	13 11 5½	...	13 11 5½	
605	,,	,,	,,	Widow Lilias Christie or Inkster	Blumbister	4 1 37	3 – 2‖		1	4 14 0	2 12 0	7 9 10½	...	7 9 10½	

* Has also ⅙ share of 6 ac. 1 ro. 32 po. and 3 ac. 0 ro. 16 po. outrun.

† Holds only ⅝ of area given of arable and outrun.

‡ See App. G, page 131.

§ Has also ⅕ share of 2 ro. 16 po. pasture.

‖ Has also ¼ share in 8 ac. 1 ro. 19 po.

APP. A (5)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISH OF BRESSAY.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
606	Burra Isle (Mrs Spence and Trustees of late Miss Scott, Proprietors)	1887 May 9	1892 Oct. 20	Laurence Christie*	North House.	4 1 7	3 3 35*	2414	1	4 14 0	2 14 0	10 15 6	1 0 0	9 15 6	Arrears payable in one Sum at Whitsunday 1893.
607	,,	,,	,,	James Slater	,,	4 1 5	4 – 3†	(See page 66.)	1	4 15 0	2 14 0	11 10 4½	2 0 0	9 10 4½	Two Instalments of £1 each.
608	,,	,,	,,	Robert Sinclair	Houss	4 – 39	2 3 13		1	6 7 0	3 15 0	10 12 9	...	10 12 9	
609	,,	,,	,,	John Laurenson	,,	3 3 17	– 2 26		1	4 16 8	3 0 0	10 10 1	1 10 0	9 0 1	One Sum at Whitsunday 1893.
610	,,	,,	,,	Thomas Sinclair	,,	3 2 36	– 3 23		1	4 16 8	2 15 0	11 17 1	1 10 0	10 7 1	,, ,,
611	,,	,,	,,	William Goodlad	,,	4 2 32	4 – 28		1	5 3 0	3 0 0	8 5 10	...	8 5 10	
612	,,	,,	,,	David Inkster‡	,,	4 1 11	2 1 14		1	5 6 0	3 0 0	7 16 0	...	7 16 0	
613	,,	,,	,,	James Jamieson	,,	3 – 27	3 – 25		1	5 0 0	2 10 0	11 15 4½	...	11 15 4½	
614	,,	,,	,,	Robert Christie	Symbister	3 2 30	4 1 39		1	5 10 0	2 12 0	12 15 1½	...	12 15 1½	
615	,,	,,	,,	James Ward	,,	3 2 30	4 1 39		1	5 10 0	2 12 0	13 15 0	...	13 15 0	
616	Bressay (Miss M. A. Cameron Mouat, Proprietrix)	Aug. 25	,,	Widow Mary Linklater or Linklater	Beosetter	3 2 39	8 – 37	2500	1	5 17 0	3 12 0	6 0 4	...	6 0 4	
617	,,	,,	,,	Widow Catherine Nelson or Smith	,,	4 1 12	13 – 22	(See next page.)	1	3 10 0	2 10 0	5 1 5	...	5 1 5	
618	,,	,,	,,	Magnus Linklater	,,	4 1 34	10 1 25		1	5 14 0	3 18 0	4 16 1	...	4 16 1	
619	,,	,,	,,	Gideon Linklater	,,	3 3 37	8 2 9		1	5 14 0	3 0 0	9 15 10	...	9 15 10	
620	,,	,,	,,	Laurence Linklater	Gunnista	7 1 14	4 2 38		1	8 10 0	4 0 0	17 14 4	...	17 14 4	
621	,,	,,	,,	Adam White	,,	4 – 23	6 2 20		1	6 10 0	4 8 0	8 12 8	...	8 12 8	
622	,,	,,	,,	David White	,,	3 2 17	6 3 5		1	6 10 0	3 6 0	10 1 0	...	10 1 0	
623	,,	,,	,,	Cumming Linklater	,,	3 – 33	7 1 3		1	6 10 0	3 0 0	12 4 10	...	12 4 10	
624	,,	,,	,,	James Kirkpatrick	,,	12 2 8	32 3 10		1	15 0 0	9 5 0	48 15 8	18 0 0	30 15 8	Three Instalments of £6 each.
625	,,	1886 Nov. 20	,,	Bruce Bolt	Heogan	2 3 7	7 – 39		1	5 0 0	3 10 0	6 2 1	...	6 2 1	
626	,,	1890 June 16	,,	Widow Barbara Ganson or Leask	Heogan Huntersfield	4 – –	25 – –		1	6 0 0	4 8 0	13 7 0	4 8 0	8 19 0	Two ,, £2 8s. & £2

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* See App. G, page 130.

† Has also ¼ share in 8 ac. 1 ro. 19 po. pasture.

‡ See App. G, page 130.

APP. A (5)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISH OF BRESSAY.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
627	Bressay (Miss M. A. Cameron Mouat, Proprietrix)	1890 Apr. 16	1892 Oct. 20	Laurence Smith	Globa	6 – –	24 – –	2500	1	8 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 10	...	4 0 10	
628	,,	1887 Aug. 25	,,	William Tulloch	Leiraness	7 3 4	17 3 14	Scattald extending to 2500 acres, divided into 103 shares, of which 45 dealt with.	1	5 0 0	8 0 0	20 2 0½	20 2 0½	...	Arrears payable in four half-yearly Instalments of £5 2s. 0½d., £5, £5 & £5
629	,,	1888 Apr. 26	,,	Widow Elizabeth Anderson or Linklater and Jane Hunter	Old Manse	1 3 18	4 2 31		1	3 0 0	1 10 0	8 7 3	1 10 0	6 17 3	One Sum at Whitsunday 1893.
630	,,	May 25	,,	William Tulloch	Mail	5 – 33	4 2 26		1	3 0 0	4 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	,, ,,
631	,,	May 4	,,	Widow Jane Gifford or Gifford	Gunhall	2 – –	– – –		1	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 19 6	...	2 19 6	
632	,,	1887 Nov. 14	,,	George Smith	Garths of Kirkabister	4 1 6	13 3 30		1	4 0 0	2 5 0	6 12 8	...	6 12 8	
633	,,	1889 Jan. 30	,,	James Nicholson	South Hoove	3 – –	1 3 8		1	4 0 0	3 0 0	8 9 0	3 0 0	5 9 0	Two Instalments of £2 & £1
634	,,	July 16	,,	John Birnie	Pettifirth	– 2 –	1 2 –		1	0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	
635	,,	1887 Nov. 14	Nov. 1	John Gifford	Grundiscol	6 1 10	10 2 12		1	5 12 0	4 12 0	12 0 1	6 0 0	6 0 1	Three ,, £2 each.
636	,,	,,	,,	Peter Duncan	,,	4 2 5	12 3 7		1	5 12 0	4 0 0	6 6 7	...	6 6 7	
637	,,	,,	,,	Ross Tait	,,	6 – –	15 2 –		1	5 12 0	4 12 0	3 0 5	...	3 0 5	
638	,,	,,	,,	William Gifford	Brae	5 – 12	6 1 38		1	5 0 0	2 10 0	17 3 9	2 0 0	15 3 9	One Sum at Whitsunday 1893.
639	,,	1888 Sept. 17	Oct. 20	William Stephen	Ham	2 – –	1 2 –		1	10 0 0	5 15 0	22 5 5	5 15 0	16 10 5	Three Instalments of £2, £2 & £1 15s.
640	,,	Oct. 29	,,	Peter Hunter	,,	1 – –	– – –		1	6 0 0	2 0 0	8 17 2½	...	8 17 2½	
641	,,	Feb. 7	,,	John Yates	Hillside	1 2 –	1 2 –		1	1 10 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	...	1 10 0	
642	,,	1889 Feb. 13	Nov. 1	Laurence Laurenson and Widow Janet Gifford or Tait	,,	4 – –	5 – –		1	1 9 0	1 0 0	0 14 6	...	0 14 6	
643	,,	,,	Oct. 20	Andrew Laurenson	Head of Ham	3 2 8	14 2 35		1	5 0 0	2 15 0	7 11 1	...	7 11 1	
644	,,	,,	,,	Andrew Williamson	South Ham	3 3 10	12 – 11		1	5 0 0	2 5 0	6 15 1	...	6 15 1	
645	,,	,,	,,	George Gifford	West Ham	7 1 7	12 3 29		1	6 0 0	4 0 0	8 14 6	...	8 14 6	
646	,,	,,	,,	James Hunter	Ham	2 1 9	23 3 25		1	6 0 0	4 10 0	20 4 6	6 0 0	14 4 6	Three half-yearly Instalments of £2 each.
647	,,	,,	,,	Widow Barbara Anderson	East Ham	3 1 25	2 3 3		1	3 0 0	1 15 0	8 10 2	2 0 0	6 10 2	Two ,, £1 each.

APP. A (5)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISHES OF BRESSAY AND LERWICK.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
648	Bressay (Miss M. A. Cameron Mouat, Proprietrix)	1889 Feb. 13	1892 Oct. 20	William Anderson	Ham	5 – –	14 – –	2500	1	6 10 0	3 16 0	16 12 8	...	16 12 8	
649	,,	1887 Nov. 14	,,	George Yates	,,	5 – 31	14 – –	(See preceding page.)	1	6 10 0	4 2 0	12 14 10	1 0 0	11 14 10	Arrears payable in one Sum at Whitsunday 1893.
650	,,	1890 Mar. 12	,,	James Hunter, jun.	South Ham	1 3 –	3 1 –		1	0 13 0	0 13 0	...	...	...	
651	,,	1889 Feb. 13	,,	John Anderson	,,	1 – –	1 – –		1	0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	
652	,,	1887 Nov. 14	,,	Laurence Laurenson	Daal	4 3 30	17 – 15		1	5 0 0	3 5 0	9 13 9	1 0 0	8 13 9	One Sum at Whitsunday 1893.
653	,,	,,	,,	Widow Elizabeth Gifford or Laurenson	,,	4 3 23	6 1 8		1	4 0 0	2 10 0	5 15 4	...	5 15 4	
654	,,	,,	,,	Thomas Smith	Kirkabister	5 1 9	14 3 26		1	5 0 0	3 5 0	12 17 1	3 5 0	9 12 1	Three half-yearly Instalments of £1 5s., £1 & £1
655	,,	,,	,,	Laurence Gifford	,,	6 2 24	9 3 22		1	6 0 0	4 6 0	14 2 4	6 0 0	8 2 4	Three ,, £2 each.
656	,,	,,	,,	William Laurenson	,,	5 1 35	15 1 12		1	6 6 0	4 5 0	17 14 9	...	17 14 9	
657	,,	,,	,,	Francis Smith	,,	5 2 10	11 1 25		1	5 0 0	3 6 0	6 2 1	...	6 2 1	
658	,,	,,	,,	William Gifford	,,	6 1 8	12 1 37		1	6 6 0	4 5 0	16 7 9	6 0 0	10 7 9	Three ,, £2 each.
659	,,	,,	,,	Laurence Anderson	Hillside	5 – –	6 – 25		1	5 0 0	2 10 0	9 2 1	...	9 2 1	
660	,,	,,	,,	Francis Gordon	South Maryfield	5 1 3	12 2 39		1	5 0 0	2 15 0	10 2 1	...	10 2 1	
661	Sound (Sir Arthur T. B. R. Nicolson, Bart. Proprietor)	May 18	,,	Robert Nicolson	Sound (Lerwick)	2 2 36	6 2 14	669	1	6 3 1½	3 10 0	A 13 2 3 B 2 5 9	2 0 0 ...	11 2 3 2 5 9	Two ,, £1 each.
662	,,	,,	,,	William Sandison	Sound	2 2 36	6 2 14	(See next page.)	1	5 12 4½	3 0 0	A 13 7 3½ B 2 12 4½	2 0 0 ...	11 7 3½ 2 12 4½	Two , £1 each.
663	,,	,,	,,	Widow Jane Williamson or Malcolmson	,,	2 3 31	2 1 25		1	6 18 1½	4 0 0	A 11 12 10½ B 7 1 3	... 4 – –	11 12 10½ 3 1 3	Three ,, £2, £1 & £1

Note.—Arrears marked A are due to the Executors of the late Lady Nicolson.

Note.—Arrears marked B are due to Sir Arthur T. B. R. Nicolson, Bart.

APP. A (5)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISH OF LERWICK.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
664	Sound (Sir Arthur T. B. R. Nicolson, Proprietor)	1887 May 18	1892 Oct. 20	Thomas Sandison	Sound	– 3 24	1 2 3	669	1	5 7 7½	2 10 0	A 12 9 5 B 2 7 7½	...	12 9 5 2 7 7½	
665	,,	Dec. 12	,,	John Johnson	Upper Sound	1/7 of 37 1 –	47 2 8	The Scattald extending to 669 acres, is divided into 16 shares of equal value, all dealt with.	1	6 13 3	4 14 0	A 8 15 1	...	8 15 1	
666	,,	1888 Apr. 26	,,	Widow Grace Nicolson or Johnson	,,	1/14 of			1	3 6 7½	2 6 0	...	...	...	
667	,,	June 18	,,	John Morrison	,,	1/7 of			1	6 13 3	4 0 0	B 0 16 6	...	0 16 6	
668	,,	,,	,,	John Malcolmson	,,	1/14 of			1	3 14 8	2 12 0	A 3 11 3 B 0 6 3	...	3 11 3 0 6 3	
669	,,	,,	,,	Laurence Malcolmson	,,	1/7 of			1	6 13 3	4 0 0	...	...	...	
670	,,	,,	,,	Laurence Nicolson	,,	1/14 of			1	3 8 5	2 6 0	B 1 10 0	...	1 10 0	
671	,,	,,	,,	James Smith, senior	,,	1/7 of			1	6 13 3	4 0 0	...	...	...	
672	,,	,,	,,	William Johnson	,,	1/14 of			1	3 6 8	2 6 0	A 4 7 3 B 0 8 3	...	4 7 3 0 8 3	
673	,,	,,	,,	James Smith, junior	,,	1/14 of			1	3 6 8	2 6 0	..	...	...	
674	,,	July 9	,,	Arthur Goudie	,,	1/14 of			1	3 6 7½	2 6 0	...	...	...	
675	,,	June 18	,,	Thomas Smith	Lower Sound	6 – 8	3 3 13		1	8 1 8	6 0 0	...	...	...	
676	,,	July 9	,,	Francis Henderson	,,	4 1 35	7 1 5		1	8 14 3	6 0 0	...	...	.	
677	Gulberwick (William Robertson, Proprietor)	1889 Oct. 7	,,	Andrew Smith	Westerwick	1 – –	– – –	84	¼	2 10 0	1 5 0	0 10 0	...	0 10 0	
678	Gulberwick (Marriage Contract Trustees of Mrs Muir and Mrs Skae, Proprietors)	1888 July 16	,,	Laurence Leask	South Shurton	6 – 17	10 – 17	322 Divided into 8 shares, 2 dealt with.	1	9 15 6	6 5 0	...	...	...	
679	,,	,,	,,	James Williamson	North Shurton	5 3 15	13 1 6		1	9 5 6	6 10 0	5 17 4	...	5 17 4	
680	,,	,,	,,	Laurence Henry	North Setter	6 3 23	6 2 37	225	1	8 18 8	4 15 0	7 8 8	...	7 8 8	
681	,,	,,	,,	Robert Robertson	Hillside	5 1 38	5 2 39	(See next page.)	1	6 14 0	3 10 0	4 0 2	...	4 0 2	

Note.—Arrears marked A are due to the Executors of the late Lady Nicolson.

Note.—Arrears marked B are due to Sir Arthur T. B. R. Nicolson, Bart.

APP. A (5)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISHES OF LERWICK AND DUNROSSNESS.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
682	Gulberwick (Marriage Contract Trustees of Mrs Muir and Mrs Skae, Proprietors)	1888 July 16	1892 Oct. 20	William Bolt	Glenburn	3 3 22	4 – 5	225	1	5 2 3	2 15 0	...	...	...	
683	,,	,,	,,	Arthur Moffat	Mid Setter	3 1 9	5 3 15	Divided into 7 shares, of which 4 dealt with.	1	8 3 1	3 15 0	18 4 8	...	18 4 8	
684	Stove, Dunrossness (Nicol John Spence Halcrow, Proprietor)	1892 Jan. 4	,,	Nicol Halcrow, senior	Stove (Dunrossness	8 1 –	1 – 5	1475	1	5 8 0	4 6 0	28 11 2	8 16 0	19 15 2	Arrears payable in three half-yearly Instalments of £3, £3 & £2 16s.
685	,,	Aug. 6	,,	James Halcrow, senior	South Stove	10 2 24	– 2 –	(See Report 1888–89 page 146.)	1	7 4 0	5 17 0	...	...	...	
686	,,	Jan. 18	,,	Forbes Morrison	,,	1 – –	– 2 –		1	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 9 8	1 0 0	1 9 8	One Sum at Whitsunday 1893.
687	Sand Lodge (Lieut. G. H. Bruce, Proprietor)	,,	,,	David Halcrow*	Noness	10 – 25	10 1 21	None		6 8 0	4 0 0	2 6 6	...	2 6 6	
688	Sumburgh (John Bruce, Proprietor)	1890 May 29	,,	Oliver Smith	Houlland	12 – 24	11 1 20	1475	1	7 17 6	5 7 0	24 6 2	10 0 0	14 6 2	Three half-yearly Instalments of £4, £3 & £3
689	Fair Isle (John Bruce, Proprietor)	1889 Nov. 29	Nov. 1	Andrew Eunson	Leogh	5 – –	3 1 8*a*	1200	1	9 0 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	
690	,,	,,	,,	William Williamson	Mires	10 – –	3 1 15*a*	The Scattald extends to 1200 acres or thereby, and is divided into 30 equal shares, of which 18 shares dealt with.	1	8 7 8	6 14 0	...	...	...	
691	,,	,,	,,	Widow Barbara Wilson or Irvine	Houll	5 – –	7 1 8*b*		1	6 9 0	4 0 0	32 19 1	4 0 0	28 19 1	Two ,, £2 each.
692	,,	,,	,,	Andrew Wilson	Gaila	10 – –	1 2 –*a*		1	7 11 0	6 6 0	...	...	...	
693	,,	,,	,,	George Stout	Shirva	4 3 –	1 – 33*c*		1	6 5 0	4 7 0	...	...	...	
694	,,	,,	,,	Widow Mary Brown or Eunson	Stack Houll	10 2 –	5 – –*d*		1	5 16 0	5 7 0	...	...	...	
695	,,	,,	,,	Widow Elizabeth Eunson or Stout	Schooltown	7 1 –	1 – –*d*		1	7 2 9	4 10 0	...	...	...	
696	,,	,,	,,	Laurence Irvine	Quoy	8 – –	1 1 8*d*		1	6 2 9	4 3 0	...	...	...	

a Has also $\frac{2}{13}$ of Malcolm's Head, 29½ acres. *b* Has also $\frac{1}{13}$ of Malcolm's Head, 29½ acres. *c* Has also ½ of Reva, 10 ac. 2 ro. 32 po. pasture. *d* Has also ¼ of the Rippach, 45 ac. 1 ro. 8 po. pasture.

* See App. G, page 132.

APP. A (5)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISH OF DUNROSSNESS.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
697	Sumburgh (John Bruce, Proprietor, Fair Isle)	1889 Nov. 29	1892 Nov. 1	Stewart and Robert Wilson	Kenaby .	11 – –	1 2 24*b*	1200	1	9 0 6	5 10 0	...	...	...	
698	,,	,,	,,	Widow Elizabeth Irvine	Stony Breck .	10 – –	2 3 –*c*	(See preceding page.)	1	6 2 0	5 7 0	...	...	...	
699	,,	,,	,,	George Stout . .	,,	21 – –	3 2 24*c*		1	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	
700	,,	,,	,,	William Leslie	Barkland .	8 – –	8 2 8*c*		1	6 10 0	4 10 0	...	...	...	
701	,,	,,	,,	Stewart Eunson . (*f*)	Busta .	7 3 –	4 – 28*d*		1	8 0 0	5 6 0	...	...	...	
702	,,	,,	,,	Widow Janet Williamson or Stout	,,	8 – –	1 3 4*d*		1	8 0 0	6 14 0	...	...	...	
703	,,	,,	,,	Stewart Wilson . (*g*)	Springfield .	12 – –	5 1 16*e*		1	6 1 0	6 1 0	...	...	...	
704	,,	,,	,,	Robert Strong Wilson (*h*)	Gaila .	11 – –	1 1 8		1	4 6 0	3 18 0	...	...	...	
705	,,	,,	,,	Thomas Stewart Wilson (*h*)	,,				1	4 6 0	3 18 0	...	...	...	
706	,,	,,	Dec. 31	Stewart Wilson . .	Toft .	11 2 0	4 – –*k*		1	9 0 0	6 17 0	...	...	...	

APP. A. (6)—COUNTY OF ORKNEY—CROFTING PARISH OF STRONSAY AND EDAY.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.	Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	Observations.
1	Eday . . (H. C. Hebden, Proprietor)	1887 Sept. 1	Dec. 16	John Wards .	Castles (Calf Sound)	22 – –	19 – –	None.		13 0 0	8 16 0				
2	,,	Sept. 6	,,	William Harcus . .	West Cott .	3 – –	1 – –	,,		5 0 0	3 5 0	...	...	...	
3	,,	,,	,,	Robert Groat . .	Forrowend .	7 3 –	– 1 –	,,		5 10 0	5 10 0	...	...	...	
4	,,	,,	,,	John Elphinston .	Purgatory .	7 3 –	1 – –	,,		5 5 0	3 16 0	...	...	...	
5	,,	,,	,,	Charles Peace . .	Mounthooley	3 1 30	1 – –	,,		4 0 0	2 16 0	..	...	...	
6	,,	,,	,,	Thomas Reid . .	Gravesend .	5 – –	– – 30	,,		4 0 0	2 16 0	..	...	...	
7	,,	,,	,,	Thomas Walls . .	Springfield .	8 2 –	2 – –	,,		4 0 0	2 12 0	10 12 0	3 0 0	7 12 0	Arrears payable in one Sum on 31st January 1893.

b Has also $\frac{1}{7}$ of the Rippach, 45 ac. 1 ro. 8 po. pasture. *c* Has also $\frac{1}{8}$ of Huna, 55 ac. 1 ro. 8 po. pasture. *d* Has also $\frac{2}{5}$ share of the Brecks of Busta, 27 acres. *e* Has also $\frac{1}{5}$ share of the Brecks of Busta, 27 acres.
f Has also share in water pasture. *g* Has also $\frac{1}{5}$ share of Muness Head, 13 ac. 3 ro. 24 po. *h* Has also $\frac{2}{5}$ share of Muness Head, 13 ac. 3 ro. 24 po. each. *k* Has also $\frac{1}{13}$ of Malcolm's Head.

APP. A (6)—COUNTY OF ORKNEY (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISH OF STRONSAY AND EDAY.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
8	Eday (H. C. Hebden, Proprietor)	1887 Sept. 6	1892 Dec. 16	William Reid	Upper Cott	2 1 –	– – –	None.		3 10 0	2 14 0	...	...		
9	,,	,,	,,	James Harcus	South Ferrahouse	8 2 –	3 – –	105	1	5 10 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	
10	,,	,,	,,	Widow Christina Hourston or Allan and William Allan	North Ferrahouse	6 – –	3 – –	Divided into 5 shares, 4 dealt with.	1	5 5 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	
11	,,	,,	,,	Thomas Sandison	Allanhall	4 2 –	3 – –		1	4 4 0	2 17 0	11 19 4	5 0 0	6 19 4	Arrears payable in two Instalments of £3 & £2
12	,,	,,	,,	James Spence	Gullionhall	6 2 –	4 – –		1	5 2 0	3 16 0	9 1 1	2 10 0	6 11 1	One Sum on 31st January 1893.
13	,,	,,	,,	John Gullion	Shoehall	12 – –	1 – –	230	1	5 15 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	
14	,,	,,	,,	John Drummond	Bredakirk	13 – –	4 2 –	Divided into 12 shares, 9 dealt with.	1	9 0 0	5 10 0	...	...	...	
15	,,	,,	,,	William Peace	Benstonhall	19 – –	9 – –		1	10 0 0	5 12 0	...	...	...	
16	,,	,,	,,	Robert Spence	Mid Girth	15 – –	4 – –		1	6 0 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	
17	,,	,,	,,	Robert Cooper	Harcusquoy	5 – –	6 – –	41	1	4 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	
18	,,	,,	,,	Robert Reid	Biggshouse	5 2 –	5 – –	Divided into 4 shares, all dealt with.	1	4 5 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	
19	,,	,,	,,	Charles Cooper	Wantonbrae	12 – –	2 – –		1	7 0 0	4 10 0	5 0 0	...	5 0 0	
20	,,	,,	,,	George Miller	Ferneybrae	8 – –	5 – –		1	7 0 0	4 10 0	...	...	...	
21	,,	,,	,,	Widow Elizabeth Reid or Skae	Millhouse	7 2 –	5 – –	105	½	7 0 0	4 18 0	...	...	...	
22	,,	,,	,,	Widow Margaret Miller or Thomson	Lesshammer	4 2 –	14 – –	230	1	4 0 0	2 15 0	...	...	...	
23	,,	,,	,,	James Spence	Crowbar	8 2 –	11 – –	Divided into 12 shares, of which 9 dealt with.	1	6 5 0	4 2 0	...	...	...	
24	,,	,,	,,	John Drever	South Parr	6 – –	5 – –		1	5 0 0	2 15 0	...	...	...	
25	,,	,,	,,	Widow Jane Fotheringham or Byers and John Byers	Braehead	3 2 –	10 – –		1	3 0 0	1 13 0	...	...	...	
26	,,	,,	,,	John Harcus	Panhouse	5 3 –	5 – –		1	5 5 0	3 17 0	...	...	...	
27	,,	,,	,,	Widow Jessie Reid or Harcus and James Harcus	South Park	10 – –	5 – –	167	1	*6 10 0	†3 18 0	...	...	...	

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* Exclusive of share in Linkataing Park, 167 acres.

† Inclusive of share in Linkataing Park.

APP. A (6)—COUNTY OF ORKNEY (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISH OF STRONSAY AND EDAY.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
28	Eday (H. C Hebden, Proprietor)	1887 Sept. 6	1892 Dec. 16	Widow Jane Peace or Harcus	Paplay House	9 – –	1 – –	167 Divided into 9 shares of which 7 dealt with. Known as Linkataing Park.	1	*7 5 0	†4 2 0	...	...	...	
29	„	„	„	James Harcus	North Park	12 2 –	5 2 –		1	*8 10 0	†5 2 0	...	...	...	
30	„	„	„	James Harcus	North House	10 2 –	2 – –		1	*7 15 0	†4 7 0	13 10 0	...	13 10 0	
31	„	„	„	James Sutherland	Burnside	8 2 –	1 2 –		1	*6 5 0	†3 16 0	...	...	...	
32	„	„	„	Robert Allan	South Linkataing	10 – –	10 – –		1	*7 10 0	†4 12 0	...	...	...	
33	„	„	„	David Rendall	North Linkataing	8 2 –	4 – –		1	*5 0 0	†3 10 0	...	...	...	
34	„	1889 Nov. 18	„	James Flaws	Maltbarn	18 – –	1 – –	None		15 0 0	9 14 0	33 1 10	10 0 0	23 1 10	Arrears payable in one Sum on 3 January 1893.
35	„	1887 Sept. 6	„	John Muir	West Newbigging	6 3 –	12 – –	247 Divided into 11 shares, all dealt with.	1	‡5 0 0	§3 10 0	...	...	...	
36	„	„	„	William Muir	Caldale	9 – –	4 – –		1	‡4 0 0	§2 5 0	...	...	...	
37	„	„	„	William Peace	Swinstay	14 – –	7 2 –		1	‡7 10 0	§4 4 0	...	...	...	
38	„	„	„	William Tulloch	North Blackbrae	13 – –	9 – –		1	‡8 10 0	§4 18 0	...	...	...	
39	„	„	„	Peter Tulloch	Sandsend	4 2 –	7 – –		1	‡5 5 0	§3	...	...	...	
40	„	„	„	John Tulloch	Castlehill	10 – –	10 – –		1	‡7 10 0	§4 16 0	...	...	...	
41	„	„	„	James Tulloch	Warrenhall	15 – –	13 – –		1	‡10 0 0	§6 10 0	...	...	...	
42	„	„	„	James Bouston	Smiddyhill	9 – –	8 2 –		1	‡7 10 0	§5 0 0	...	...	...	
43	„	„	„	John Swanney	Carpaquoy	9 2 –	9 – –		1	‡7 0 0	§4 4 0	...	...	...	
44	„	„	„	Widow Jessie Muir or Tulloch	Dale	14 – –	31 – –		1	‡7 10 0	§4 0 0	...	...	...	
45	„	1892 Aug. 5	„	Peter Tulloch	North Sealskerry	11 – –	9 – –		1	‡6 15 0	§3 18 0	...	...	...	
46	„	1887 June 7	„	James Tulloch	Galtaha'	11 – –	2 – –	None		8 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	
47	„	„	„	James Leask	Bught	14 – –	2 – –	„		10 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	
48	„	„	„	Widow Barbara Reid or Reid	Groatha'	24 – –	– – –	„		19 0 0	11 0 0	...	...	...	
49	„	„	„	Widow Helen Scott or Leask	Stackel	12 – –	– – –	„		8 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	
50	„	„	„	Henry Cormack	Redbanks	15 – –	2 – –	„		9 10 0	5 10 0	...	...	...	

* Exclusive of share in Linkataing Park, 167 acres. † Inclusive of share in Linkataing Park, ‡ Exclusive of rent of common pasture of 247 acres, § Inclusive of rent of common pasture of 247 acres.

APP. A (6).—COUNTY OF ORKNEY (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISHES OF STRONSAY AND EDAY AND WESTRAY AND PAPA WESTRAY.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
51	Eday (H. C. Hebden, Proprietor)	1887 June 7	1892 Dec. 16	Richard Rousay	Cooperha	12 – –	– – –	None.		5 10 0	3 17 0	12 14 8	4 0 0	8 14 8	Arrears payable in one Sum on 31st January 1893.
52	,,	,,	,,	John Reid	Blackpow	24 – –	– – –	,,		18 0 0	10 10 0	...	...	...	
53	,,	,,	,,	James Shearer	Windywall	27 – –	– – –	,,		20 0 0	15 0 0	48 0 0	18 0 0	30 0 0	Two Instalments of £12 & £6
54	,,	,,	,,	Richard Rousay	Costyhead	13 – –	– 1 –	,,		9 0 0	5 6 0	9 8 7½	...	9 8 7½	
55	,,	,,	,,	Robert Hutchison	Styes	17 – –	6 – –	,,		10 10 0	5 14 0	...	...	...	
56	,,	,,	,,	Widow Jane Rousay or Shearer	Upper Dykeside	16 – –	– – –	,,		10 10 0	6 4 0	...	...	...	
57	,,	Sept. 1	,,	David Cooper	Green	21 – –	20 3 –	,,		13 0 0	9 10 0	...	...	...	
58	,,	,,	,,	William Gray	Stackigoe	4 – –	6 – –	,,		5 10 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	
59	,,	,,	,,	William Cormack	Crookedhall	6 – –	5 – –	,,		6 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	
60	,,	Sept. 6	,,	Robert Harcus	Dale	10 1 18	– 2 –	,,		8 0 0	5 5 0	...	...	...	
61	,,	,,	,,	John Cormack	Nonneyhall	8 – –	9 – –	,,		8 0 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	
62	Tirlot (Thomas Stewart Omond, Proprietor)	1888 Sept. 6	,,	Thomas Tulloch	Tifter (Westray)	31 3 4	3 3 5	,,		15 0 0	9 15 0	52 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	Three Instalments of £12, £8 & £6
63	,,	,,	,,	James Rendall and Widow Betsy Gray or Rendall	Tirlot	28 1 5	18 – 27	,,		16 0 0	12 14 0	52 0 0	32 0 0	20 0 0	Three ,, £16, £8 & £8
64	,,	,,	,,	Robert Peterson	South Hammer	6 – –	– 1 21	,,		3 10 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	
65	,,	,,	,,	Thomas Tulloch	Pow	6 1 3	– – 35	,,		5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	
66	,,	,,	,,	Widow Isabella Drever or Peterson		11 1 18	– 1 11	,,		3 10 0	3 15 0	5 10 0	...	5 10 0	
67	,,	,,	,,	Robert Rendall	Fealyha	12 3 34	– – –	,,		4 4 0	3 0 0	9 9 0	4 0 0	5 9 0	One Sum on 31st January 1893.
68	,,	,,	,,	Widow Jessie Tulloch or Hume	Mount	11 1 32	1 1 21	,,		4 4 0	3 0 0	15 4 0	7 0 0	8 4 0	Three Instalments of £4, £1 10s. & £1 10s.

App. A (6)—County of Orkney (*continued*).—Crofting Parish of Westray and Papa Westray.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
69	Tirlot (Thomas Stewart Omond, Proprietor)	1888 Sept. 6	1892 Dec. 16	Andrew Harcus	Dogtoa	12 2 19	12 3 15	None.		4 4 0	2 15 0	10 10 0	4 0 0	6 10 0	Arrears payable in one Sum on 31st January 1893.
70	,,	,,	,,	George Logie	Bresco	10 1 16	8 3 39	,,		3 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	...	3 0 0	
71	,,	,,	,,	James Drever	Gossaquoy	10 3 –	2 3 3	,,		3 0 0	2 0 0	9 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	Two ,, of £3 & £1
72	Brough (Trustees of Stewart's Endowment, Proprietors)	1889 Feb. 6	,,	John Drever	Piggarth	8 – –	2 – –	,,		4 10 9	3 10 0	10 13 9	4 0 0	6 13 9	One Sum on 31st January 1893.
73	,,	Apr. 10	,,	James Mackay	Cleatonbrae	56 2 –	10 3 –	,,		13 15 0	11 10 0	28 15 0	18 0 0	10 15 0	Three ,, of £12, £3 & £3
74	,,	Jan. 16	,,	John Seatter	Newark	70 2 –	14 2 –	,,		27 0 9	15 0 0	13 10 4	...	13 10 4	
75	,,	Apr. 10	,,	James Foulis	Nethergarth	12 – –	2 – –	,,		4 1 6	2 15 0	6 14 0	1 0 0	5 14 0	One Sum on 31st January 1893.
76	Holland (James Gibson, Trustee on the Sequestrated Estate of Thomas Traill, Proprietor)	Mar. 1	,,	John Groat	Cott of Broughton	2 3 32	– – –	,,		3 10 0	2 0 0	9 5 0	2 0 0	7 5 0	,, ,,
77	Balfour (Colonel James William Balfour, Proprietor)	Feb. 6	,,	David Groat	Lightcoat	9 – –	1 – –	,,		5 0 0	3 0 0	9 0 0	...	9 0 0	
78	,,	1890 Oct. 18	,,	Robert Seatter	Skethoquoy	3 2 –	30 – –	,,		5 0 0	2 0 0	13 0 0	4 0 0	9 0 0	One Sum on 31st January 1893.
79	,,	1889 Jan. 16	,,	George Seatter and James Seatter	Burnhouse	40 – –	4 – –	,,		24 0 0	16 0 0	32 10 0	...	32 10 0	
80	,,	Apr. 10	,,	John Rendall	Quoynabreckan	14 – –	3 – –	,,		7 10 0	5 5 0	13 10 0	4 10 0	9 0 0	One Sum on 31st January 1893.
81	,,	Mar. 1	,,	David Balfour	Chalmersquoy	36 3 4	5 3 2	,,		18 0 0	12 10 0	28 0 0	6 0 0	22 0 0	,, ,,
82	,,	Feb. 6	,,	Thomas Rendall	Angerquoy	11 2 –	11 – –	,,		9 0 0	5 16 0	9 0 0	...	9 0 0	
83	,,	Mar. 1	,,	George Hourie	Spulquoy	2 – –	– 1 –	,,		1 10 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	...	1 10 0	

A (6)—County of Orkney (*continued*).—Crofting Parishes of Westray and Papa Westray, Cross Burness and North Ronaldshay, and Stronsay and Eday.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
84	Zetland (Marquis of Zetland, Proprietor)	1889 Oct. 28	1892 Dec. 16	Thomas Hay	Clinkhammer Backaskaill, Sanday (Cross and Burness)	13 – –	– 2 –	None.		3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	Arrears payable in one Sum on 31st January 1893.
85	Balfour (George H. Balfour-Kinnear, Proprietor)	Feb. 6	,,	John Swanney	Lambaness	9 2 –	1 1 –	,,		4 18 0	3 5 0	...	...	...	
86	,,	Mar. 1	,,	Robert Shearer	Braeswick	14 2 –	1 3 –	,,		7 18 0	5 15 0	...	...	...	
87	,,	Jan. 16	,,	Alexander Muir	Hobister	9 3 –	– 1 –	,,		3 0 0	2 0 0	17 0 0	2 0 0	15 0 0	One Sum on 31st January 1893.
88	,,	,,	,,	James Muir	Stiglister	20 – –	11 – –	,,		12 0 0	7 0 0	18 0 0	...	18 0 0	
89	,,	,,	,,	William Sinclair	Ayre	17 – –	3 2 –	,,		13 0 0	8 0 0	19 0 0	...	19 0 0	
90	,,	,,	,,	Edward Sinclair	Corsequoy	12 2 –	2 2 –	,,		10 10 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	
91	Airy (The Governors for the Administration of the Endowment known as the Airy Mortification (School Board of Stronsay), Proprietors)	1888 Aug. 16	,,	Stewart Stevenson	Greenfield, Stronsay (Stronsay and Eday)	15 – 13	1 1 9	,,		5 0 0	5 0 0	23 0 0	15 0 0	8 0 0	Three Instalments of £7, £4 & £4
92	,,	,,	,,	John Fotheringham	Franks	18 – 2	– – –	,,		6 10 0	4 6 0	34 19 9	12 0 0	22 19 9	Three ,, £6, £3 & £3
93	,,	,,	,,	John Caithness	Park of Hundy	17 1 4	3 – 16	,,		6 0 0	4 16 0	21 0 0	9 0 0	12 0 0	Two ,, £6 & £3
94	,,	,,	,,	William Croy	Kirkhall	26 2 30	2 – 25	,,		7 10 0	7 10 0	30 14 6	22 10 0	8 4 6	Three ,, £10 10s., £6 & £6
95	,,	,,	,,	Richard Peace	Holm	35 1 16	3 – –	,,		9 10 0	8 0 0	23 15 0	10 0 0	13 15 0	One Sum on 31st January 1893.
96	Balfour (Colonel James William Balfour, Proprietor)	May 14	,,	David Cock	Linkshouse	40 3 –	7 1 –	,,		10 0 0	8 10 0	12 10 0	5 0 0	7 10 0	,, ,,
97	,,	1889 Apr. 10	,,	John Miller	Banks	27 2 –	1 – –	,,		14 0 0	14 0 0	32 4 0	32 4 0	...	Three Instalments of £20 4s., £6 & £6
98	,,	1892 Nov. 30	,,	Widow Margaret Drever or Wallace	Schoolbrae	23 2 –	5 – –	,,		3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	One Sum on 31st January 1893.
99	,,	1888 May 14	,,	Caleb Dickson	Yearnsetter	39 – –	3 – –	,,		20 0 0	14 0 0	30 0 0	...	30 0 0	

App. A (6)—County of Orkney (*continued*).—Crofting Parishes of Stronsay and Eday, Shapinsay, and St Andrews and Deerness.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
100	Balfour (Colonel James William Balfour, Proprietor)	1888 May 14	1892 Dec. 16	Peter Reid	Viewfield	26 – –	– 2 –	None.		7 15 0	6 13 0	45 5 0	15 0 0	30 5 0	Arrears payable in two Instalments of £10 & £5
101	Shapinsay (Mrs Eleanor A. Edmonstone or Balfour, Proprietrix)	,,	,,	John Work	Scarpigar (Shapinsay)	5 –	– – –	,,		2 10 0	2 0 0	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	
102	,,	1887 Apr. 8	,,	John Allan	Pricktoe	14 – –	6 – –	,,		4 4 0	3 10 0	9 14 6	3 10 0	6 4 6	One Sum on 31st January 1893.
103	,,	,,	,,	William Sinclair	Sandside	28 2 –	5 – –	,,		12 0 0	9 0 0	84 0 0	34 0 0	50 0 0	Three Instalments of £14, £10 & £10
104	,,	,,	,,	James Work	Sandston	11 – –	1 – –	,,		3 0 0	2 14 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	Two ,, £3 & £1
105	,,	1891 Mar. 16	,,	John Inkster	Northend	34 – –	6 – –	,,		11 0 0	9 0 0	25 16 6	18 0 0	7 16 6	Three ,, £12, £3 & £3
106	,,	1887 Apr. 20	,,	William Drever	Headgoe	45 – –	– – –	,,		19 0 0	15 0 0	39 0 0	16 0 0	23 0 0	One Sum on 31st January 1893.
107	,,	Apr. 8	,,	James Work	Whitecleat	45 – –	3 – –	,,		12 10 0	10 0 0	117 18 1	25 0 0	92 18 1	Three ,, £15, £5 & £5
108	,,	Apr. 20	,,	Henry Willits	Roadside	29 – –	5 – –	,,		11 0 0	8 10 0	55 12 10	30 0 0	25 12 10	Three ,, £15, £7 10s. & £7 10s.
109	,,	Mar. 30	,,	Thomas Omond	Braefoot	36 – –	3 – –	,,		6 0 0	6 0 0	65 19 4	30 0 0	35 19 4	Three ,, £15, £7 10s. & £7 10s.
110	,,	1888 Aug. 17	,,	Magnus Hutchison	Crossgates	46 – –	– – –	,,		10 16 0	9 0 0	113 8 0	60 0 0	53 8 0	Three ,, £20, £20 & £20
111	,,	1892 Nov. 14	,,	James Work	Hewan	82 – –	25 – –	,,		25 0 0	22 0 0	58 0 0	50 0 0	8 0 0	Three ,, £30, £10 & £10
112	,,	Nov. 16	,,	John and William Drever	Grunigoe	38 – –	– – –	,,		11 0 0	9 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	One Sum on 31st January 1893.
113	Newbanks (Trustees of late William Davidson, Proprietors)	1887 Apr. 20	,,	James S. Foubister	Newbanks (St Andrews and Deerness)	22 – –	– – –	,,		9 0 0	6 0 0	13 10 0	...	13 10 0	
114	,,	Apr. 8	,,	John Ritch	Flower	7 3 –	– – –	,,		5 0 0	2 13 0	7 10 0	...	7 10 0	
115	Brough (Trustees of Stewart Endowment, Proprietors)	Feb. 11	,,	John Thomson	Upper Cumley	– 3 –	– – –	,,		1 10 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	
116	Tankerness (W. D. Baikie, Proprietor)	1892 Nov. 7	,,	John Linay	Whitebrake	12 1 –	– 2 –	,,		1 5 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	

App. A (6)—County of Orkney (*continued*).—Crofting Parishes of St Andrews and Deerness, Holm, Kirkwall and St Ola, and Orphir.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
117	Zetland (Marquis of Zetland, Proprietor)	1892 Nov. 18	1892 Dec. 16	James Oddie	Sebay	37 – –	45 – –	None.		14 0 0	10 0 0	14 0 0	10 0 0	4 0 0	Arrears payable in one Sum on 31st January 1893.
118	,,	Nov. 16	,,	Archibald T. Clark	Millfield	28 1 –	6 2 –	,,		18 0 0	14 0 0	18 0 0	14 0 0	4 0 0	,, ,,
119	,,	,,	,,	James Linklater	Rysick and Blidgar	20 2 –	6 1 –	,,		10 0 0	6 15 0	30 0 0	13 10 0	16 10 0	Two Instalments of £10 & £3 10s.
120	,,	Nov. 14	,,	James Louttit	Quoykea	26 – –	45 – –	,,		15 0 0	11 0 0	81 0 0	35 0 0	46 0 0	Three ,, £15, £10 & £10
121	,,	1887 Feb. 14	,,	John Voy	Hillhouse	9 – –	5 – –	,,		2 0 0	2 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	One Sum on 31st January 1893.
122	,,	Feb. 11	,,	William Pratt	Braehead	34 – –	– 2 –	,,		9 0 0	6 10 0	22 0 0	6 10 0	15 10 0	,, ,,
123	,,	1889 Jan. 16	,,	Robert Smith	Grind	35 – –	10 – –	,,		20 0 0	14 0 0	23 0 0	...	23 0 0	
124	,,	,,	,,	John Reid	Dover	6 – –	6 2 –	,,		3 10 0	2 10 0	16 0 0	5 0 0	11 0 0	Two Instalments of £4 & £1
125	,,	1888 Dec. 10	,,	James Linklater	Meikle Swinness	28 – –	5 – –	,,		16 10 0	12 0 0	16 10 0	...	16 10 0	
126	,,	Aug. 13	,,	Thomas Pratt	Newhall	18 – –	1 – –	,,		4 0 0	3 10 0	14 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	Two ,, £5 & £1
127	,,	1889 Apr. 10	,,	James Reid	Gerralanger	22 2 –	7 2 –	,,		7 5 0	5 10 0	24 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	Three ,, £8, £2 & £2
128	,,	1887 Apr. 8	,,	James Foulis	Little Colster	12 – –	– – –	,,		3 0 0	2 5 0	7 0 0	2 5 0	4 15 0	One Sum on 31st January 1893.
129	,,	1892 Nov. 29	,,	James Allan	Snippigar	36 – –	2 2 –	,,		20 0 0	15 10 0	30 0 0	15 10 0	14 10 0	,, ,,
130	Græmeshall (A. Sutherland Græme, Proprietor)	1889 Nov. 27	,,	William Spence	Ferryhouse (Holm)	18 3 –	23 – –	,,		16 10 0	9 0 0	11 0 0	...	11 0 0	
131	Fea (James Allan, Proprietor)	Jan. 16	,,	John Laird	Barebreck (Kirkwall &c.)	3 2 –	– – –	,,		2 10 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	One Sum on 31st January 1893.
132	Smoogrow (Trustees of Dr Still, Proprietors)	1888 Jan. 30	,,	John Thomson	Smoogrow (Orphir)	3 – 19	– 2 36	201		2 0 0	1 8 0	5 0 0	1 8 0	3 12 0	,, ,,
133	,,	,,	,,	Robert Wilson	,,	20 3 –	6 – 7	Common to Tenants of Smoogrow.		20 0 0	10 10 0	93 0 0	30 0 0	63 0 0	Three ,, £15, £7 10s. & £7 10s.
134	,,	Jan. 23	,,	Isabella Brass	,,	17 1 11	7 1 –			10 0 0	6 5 0	40 0 0	18 0 0	22 0 0	Three ,, £10, £4 & £4
135	,,	,,	,,	James Groundwater	,,	21 – 10	7 2 37			18 0 0	10 0 0	64 0 0	20 0 0	44 0 0	Two ,, £15 & £5

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APP. A (6)—COUNTY OF ORKNEY (*continued*).—CROFTING PARISHES OF ORPHIR, ROUSAY AND EGILSHAY, AND EVIE AND RENDALL.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding. Arable.	Extent of Holding. Outrun.	Extent of Holding. Common Pasture.	Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears. Total Amount.	Arrears. Ordered to be Paid.	Arrears. Cancelled.	Observations.
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
136	Groundwater. (Trustees of Dr Still, Proprietors)	1887 Apr. 20	1892 Dec. 16	James Linklater	Skelbister and Greens	40 2 25	25 2 4	563		30 0 0	20 0 0	174 0 0	80 0 0	94 0 0	Arrears payable in four Instalments of £30, £20, £20 & £10
137	Swanbister (Peter Duguid Bourtrie and two others, Proprietors)	1888 Dec. 1	,,	James Thomson	Toyness	10 – –	4 – –	100		8 0 0	6 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	Two ,, £8 & £2
138	,,	1892 Feb. 2	,,	Alexander Ballantyne	Swanbister	12 – –	3 3 –	,,		4 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	One Sum on 31st January 1893.
139	Coubister (James Johnston, Proprietor)	1887 Feb. 4	,,	James Sinclair	Petertown	1 1 –	– – –	None.		1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	
140	Westquoy (John Wishart, Proprietor)	Feb. 11	,,	William Corsie	Burnside	8 2 –	6 2 –	60	¼	6 0 0	3 15 0	18 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
141	Houton (Trustees of the late Mrs Hiddleston, Proprietors)	1892 Nov. 21	,,	Catherine Sinclair	Houton	11 1 7	5 – –	Right to graze on Hill of Houton.		4 10 0	3 15 0	...	...	...	
142	,,	,,	,,	Widow James Clouston	,,	12 2 28	7 1 –			11 0 0	7 12 0	11 0 0	7 12 0	3 8 0	,,
143	,,	1891 Jan. 14	,,	Andrew Clouston	,,	25 1 34	9 1 10			7 0 0	7 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	,,
144	Rousay and Veira (Lieut.-Gen. F. W. T Burroughs)	1892 Apr. 9	Dec. 31	Ann Mainland or Gibson	Classiquoy (Rousay and Egilshay)	2 1 –	12 – –			1 2 0	1 2 0	...	...	...	
145	,,	1889 Jan. 16	,,	Frederick Burroughs Kirkness	Wasbister	35 – – – – –	16 – – 130 – –			30 0 0	19 0 0	53 0 0	...	53 0 0	
146	,,	1892 Nov. 21	,,	James Craigie	Frotoft	6 3 –	5 1 –	100	⅛	10 10 0	5 15 0	...	...	...	
147	Woodwick (John Traill, Proprietor)	1889 Mar. 1	,,	Malcolm Campbell	Cott of Dale (Evie and Rendall)	3 1 34	8 1 6			2 10 0	2 0 0	2 10 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	,, 20th Feb. 1893.
148	Burghar (Trustees of Dr. Still, Proprietors)	1888 Aug. 23	,,	Christopher Robertson	Grainha'	8 2 10	2 3 29	986	1/26	3 0 0	2 5 0	1 10 0	...	1 10 0	

App. A. (6)—County of Orkney (*continued*).—Crofting Parishes of Stromness, Sandwick, and Harray and Birsay.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
149	Breckness (Mrs Barbara Logie or Watt, Proprietrix)	1889 Jan. 16	1892 Dec. 31	David Flett	Outertown (Stromness)	18 2 –	5 2 –	350	$\frac{1}{14}$	22 14 6	11 15 0	88 13 8	23 10 0	65 3 8	Arrears payable in two Instalments of £13 10s. & £10
150	,,	,,	,,	Charles Flett	,,	26 1 –	10 2 –		$\frac{1}{14}$	27 11 0	18 0 0	48 6 8	10 0 0	38 6 8	One Sum on 20th February 1893.
151	Skeabreck (R. G. W. Irvine, Proprietor)	1890 Apr. 22	,,	James Linklater	North Dyke (Sandwick)	36 2 –	3 2 –	None.		12 0 0	8 8 0	12 0 0	3 0 0	9 0 0	,, ,,
152	Voy (Trustees of Janet Clouston or Mouat, Proprietors)	1882 Oct. 24	,,	James Towers	Lower Voy	4 3 –	2 1 –	,,		7 10 0	6 10 0	...	...	...	
153	Zetland (Marquis of Zetland, Proprietor)	1891 Jan. 14	,,	William Moar	Southside (Harray and Birsay)	28 1 –	– – –	,,		13 0 0	11 0 0	19 10 0	15 0 0	4 10 0	Two Instalments of £12 & £3.

APP. B—TABLE SHOWING, ACCORDING TO COUNTIES AND ESTATES, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOLDINGS DEALT WITH IN EACH TOWNSHIP OR DISTRICT, TOTAL EXTENT OF SUCH HOLDINGS, PRESENT RENT, FAIR RENT, DECREASE OR INCREASE, TOTAL ARREARS, AND HOW DISPOSED OF.

(1)—COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY,

Township.	Number of Holdings.	Extent of Holdings.				Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Decrease.	Increase.	Arrears.		
		Arable.	Outrun.	Township Common.	General Common.					Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.
		Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.	Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LOCHCARRON—(C. J. Murray)												
1 Achnatraid	1	4 3 16	– 2 23	582	...	4 10 0	2 16 0	1 14 0	...	2 0 0	...	2 0 0
2 Ardaneaskan	1	1 2 –	– – –	326	...	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...
3 Stromemore	1	3 2 37	1 3 25	682	...	16 2 8	9 4 0	6 18 8	...	42 13 4	8 0 0	34 13 4
	3	10 – 13	2 2 8	1,590	...	24 12 8	14 0 0	10 12 8	...	44 13 4	8 0 0	36 13 4
THE LEWS—(Lady Matheson)												
1 Seaforthhead	6	– – –	– – –	4,486*	...	51 0 0	51 0 0	...	...	143 0 0	92 5 0	50 15 0
2 Habost	12	23 1 –	96 – –	1,933	...	37 2 0	23 10 0	13 12 0	...	313 3 10	78 0 0	235 3 10
3 Kershader	13	23 2 10	110 1 32	1,959	...	34 7 0	22 19 0	11 8 0	...	312 13 6	65 2 0	247 11 6
4 Caversta	6	10 2 5	29 3 –	642	...	18 10 0	11 10 0	7 0 0	...	149 1 3	39 6 0	109 15 3
5 Garyvard	11	28 2 31	45 3 27	1,236	...	29 14 0	20 7 0	9 7 0	...	244 14 2	55 9 0	189 5 2
6 Cromore	28	60 1 5	76 – 22	2,104	...	93 10 0	53 14 0	39 16 0	...	843 19 5	182 0 0	661 19 5
7 Mariveg	22	45 3 –	107 – –	863	...	45 7 0	31 1 0	14 6 0	...	444 3 9	104 3 0	340 0 9
8 Calbost	14	28 – 31	71 2 27	1,735	...	38 4 0	23 5 0	14 19 0	...	314 16 8	75 0 0	239 16 8
9 Gravir	34	68 3 20	240 – –	2,712	...	81 9 0	50 14 0	30 15 0	...	797 9 4	160 10 0	636 19 4

* Includes arable and outrun.

App. B (1)—County of Ross and Cromarty—(*continued*).

Township.	Number of Holdings.	Extent of Holdings.				Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Decrease.	Increase.	Arrears.		
		Arable.	Outrun.	Township Common.	General Common.					Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.
		Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.	Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The Lews—(*continued*).												
10 Lemreway	33	68 3 21	221 1 16	2,710 315	...	98 6 0	58 8 0	39 18 0	...	804 7 9	201 2 0	603 5 9
11 Grimshader	14	35 1 –	82 3 –	1,667 24 4	...	41 11 0	30 16 0	10 15 0	...	330 0 2	97 19 0	232 1 2
12 Upper Carloway, &c.	14	19 3 15	16 2 16	1,274 1,139	...	19 15 5	14 2 0	5 13 5	...	138 1 8	38 16 0	99 5 8
13 Garinin	1	1 1 –	– 2 28	694 825	...	2 14 0	1 12 0	1 2 0	...	27 17 5	5 0 0	22 17 5
	208	414 1 18	1098 1 8	26,762	...	591 9 5	392 18 0	198 11 5	...	4,863 8 11	1,194 12 0	3,668 16 11
Balnagown—(Sir Charles Ross, Bart.)												
Ardvanie, &c.	15	122 2 14	1188 2 4	225	...	122 15 0	85 12 0	37 3 0	...	321 12 0	113 2 0	208 10 0
Geanies—(W. H. E. Murray)												
Arboll, &c.	6	57 – 16	7 2 29	...	...	53 15 0	31 2 0	22 13 0	...	172 10 0	44 10 0	128 0 0
Westfield—(W. H. E. Murray)												
Lamington, &c.	8	21 3 5	21 1 26	...	...	22 13 2	13 14 6	8 8 8	...	24 0 7	1 16 3	22 4 4
Cadboll—(Trusteesof Capt. R. B. Macleod)												
Fendom, &c.	3	57 – –	22 – –	...	...	32 0 0	19 12 0	12 8 0	...	40 8 0	16 0 0	24 8 0
Aldie—(John Gunn)												
Brenachy	1	2 2 –	6 – –	...	...	4 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	...	13 0 0	...	13 0 0
Bogbain—(Trustees of William Davidson)												
Bogbain	1	10 – –	– – –	...	...	3 0 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0
Shandwick—(Trustees of G. A. Reid)												
Wester Shandwick	1	8 – –	– – –	...	...	8 4 0	6 0 0	2 4 0	...	8 2 0	4 0 0	4 2 0

App. B (1)—County of Ross and Cromarty—(*continued*).

Township.	Number of Holdings	Extent of Holdings.				Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Decrease.	Increase.	Arrears.		
		Arable.	Outrun.	Township Common.	General Common.					Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.
		Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.	Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kindeace—(Charles Robertson)												
Dorachan	1	4 – 7	10 – 27	...	...	3 7 0	1 12 0	1 15 0	...	6 14 0	3 4	3 10 0
Kingscauseway—(Alexander Mackay)												
Kingscauseway	6	71 – 30	3 1 20	...	...	48 2 10	35 6 0	12 16 10	...	39 10 0	12 6 0	27 4 0
Ardross—(Sir Kenneth J. Matheson, Bart.)												
Lower Gledfield	1	10 – –	– – –	...	...	12 3 10	11 0 0	1 3 10	...	...	...	...
Novar—(R. C. Munro-Ferguson)												
Dalbreck	1	13 1 5	5 1 3	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
Newmore—(George Inglis)												
Polhor	1	12 2 20	12 1 19	...	...	21 10 4	10 0 0	11 10 4	...	104 11 8	20 0 0	84 11 8
Newhall—(C. S. H. Mackenzie)												
Resolis	1	24 – –	2 – –	...	...	9 0 0	6 4 0	2 16 0	...	25 5 3	18 0 0	7 5 3
Edderton—(William Macfie)												
Edderton, &c.	9	85 1 36	90 3 10	...	...	79 11 6	52 2 0	27 9 6	...	205 11 6	61 19 0	143 12 6
Reilonie—(G. B. Hadwen												
Reilonie	4	48 2 –	120 – –	...	...	50 3 3	36 10 0	13 13 3	...	...	...	...
Hilton—(Mrs Hadwen)												
Hilton	1	6 – –	114 – –	...	...	11 0 0	9 0 0	2 0 0	...	27 10 0	15 0 0	12 10 0

App. B (1).—County of Ross and Cromarty—(*continued*).

Township.	Number of Holdings.	Extent of Holdings.				Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Decrease.	Increase.	Arrears.		
		Arable.	Outrun.	Township Common.	General Common.					Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.
		Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.	Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balnagown—(Sir Charles Ross)												
1 Brae	2	23 2 –	– – –	...	...	34 3 0	24 17 0	9 6 0	...	56 5 0	20 0 0	36 5 0
2 Oape	2	19 – –	1 – –	...	...	24 15 0	15 14 0	9 1 0	...	55 4 10	20 0 0	35 4 10
3 Dounie	2	16 3 2	2 – –	...	...	22 4 0	15 18 0	6 6 0	...	35 18 0	4 0 0	31 18 0
4 Inchnadamph	2	17 – –	3 – –	...	...	22 3 0	12 14 0	9 9 0	...	48 14 0	12 14 0	36 0 0
5 Balchrick	4	33 – 15	18 2 2	...	...	36 5 0	26 10 0	9 15 0	...	69 0 6	24 0 0	45 0 6
6 Corvost	3	13 2 29	4 2 36	...	...	16 16 0	12 10 0	4 6 0	...	25 17 6	9 0 0	16 17 6
7 Buailenabruaiche	2	25 1 21	12 3 26	...	...	23 16 0	18 6 0	5 10 0	...	47 1 6	18 3 0	28 18 6
8 Fearanacaorach	1	7 2 –	2 – –	...	...	6 19 0	5 4 0	1 15 0	...	12 6 6	4 0 0	8 6 6
9 Lonameine	1	4 – –	8 – –	...	...	5 15 0	2 18 0	2 17 0	...	11 15 0	...	11 15 0
10 Cawdearg	2	14 – –	33 1 20	...	...	12 13 0	9 3 0	3 10 0	...	21 16 6	4 5 0	17 11 6
11 Soyal	5	41 2 16	31 – 17	...	...	46 15 0	33 12 0	13 3 0	...	89 3 6	26 12 0	62 11 6
12 Cornhill	1	7 3 12	10 1 28	...	...	9 12 0	6 15 0	2 17 0	...	4 16 0	...	4 16 0
13 Wester Ardgay	1	– 3 –	– – –	...	...	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...
14 Ardgay Hill	3	7 – –	4 – –	...	...	5 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	...	9 2 6	3 0 0	6 2 6
15 Kincardine	7	25 – –	40 – –	400	...	16 5 6	12 18 0	3 7 6	...	21 2 0	9 8 0	11 14 0
16 Ardcronie	3	15 2 –	12 2 –	...	...	13 6 0	9 16 0	3 10 0	...	13 18 0	...	13 18 0
17 Tighvadie	2	9 – –	4 – –	200	...	6 10 0	5 0 0	1 10 0	...	3 5 0	...	3 5 0
	43	280 2 15	187 2 9	600	...	304 17 6	215 15 0	89 2 6	...	525 6 4	155 2 0	370 4 4
Cromartie—(Earl of Cromartie)												
Altandunie, &c.	6	71 3 7	74 1 0	2113	...	84 3 6	70 1 0	14 2 6	...	182 19 0	105 7 0	77 12 0
Logie Hill	1	5 2 –	5 – –	...	...	4 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	...	...	...	...
	7	77 1 7	79 1 0	2113	...	88 3 6	72 13 0	15 10 6	...	182 19 0	105 7 0	77 12 0

App. B (1)—County of Ross and Cromarty—(*continued*)

Township.	Number of Holdings.	Extent of Holdings.				Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Decrease.	Increase.	Arrears.		
		Arable.	Outrun.	Township Common.	General Common.					Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.
		Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.	Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lochcarron—(C. J. Murray)												
1 Shieldaig	3	7 3 –	– – 10	344	...	18 2 6	10 12 0	7 10 6	...	19 8 0	4 0 0	15 8 0
2 Daoiraonair	5	7 2 10	– – –	136	...	15 15 0	10 10 0	5 5 0	...	29 17 7	6 6 0	23 11 7
3 Camusleam	2	6 – 32	– – –	63	...	11 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	...	54 16 6	12 0 0	42 16 6
4 Derryclaggan	1	5 2 16	75 – –	...	...	6 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...
5 Dornie	2	6 2 28	– – –	30	...	3 0 0	2 10 0	0 10 0	...	12 14 6	5 0 0	7 14 6
6 Badcaul	1	3 1 6	– – –	30	...	3 11 0	2 10 0	1 1 0	...	19 14 3	2 10 0	17 4 3
7 Camusbeh	1	6 3 8	– – –	46	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	13 10 0	...	13 10 0
8 Camustearn	2	2 4 –	– – –	35	...	8 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	35 8 0	4 0 0	31 8 0
	17	46 3 20	75 – 10	684	...	69 8 6	45 2 0	24 6 6	...	185 8 10	33 16 0	151 12 10
Applecross—(Lord Middleton)												
1 Inverbain	1	6 3 33	– – –	1,435	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
2 Ardheslaig	10	24 2 6	– – –	3,158	...	55 17 6	41 18 0	13 19 6	...	203 8 6	57 14 0	145 14 6
3 Kenmore	6	25 1 13	– – –	2,434	...	51 13 7	40 11 0	11 2 7	...	131 11 8	68 10 0	63 1 8
4 Airidhnacrinach	7	22 – 28	– – –	...	1559	37 5 0	24 18 0	12 7 0	...	114 3 4	29 10 0	84 13 4
5 Fernbeg	6	11 2 32	– – –	...		15 0 0	9 12 0	5 8 0	...	32 16 0	12 12 0	20 4 0
6 Fernmore	9	20 1 27	– – –	1,390	...	31 10 0	23 10 0	8 0 0	...	120 7 10	36 10 0	83 17 10
7 Cuaig	10	34 3 35	– – –	2,446	...	44 12 6	34 0 0	10 12 6	...	135 7 11	38 0 0	97 7 11
8 Calnakill	9	37 0 19	– – –	2,895	...	69 14 0	50 11 0	19 3 0	...	268 0 7	105 10 0	162 10 7
9 Lonbain	10	31 3 24	– – –	1,120	...	46 4 0	33 6 0	12 18 0	...	181 1 2	65 10 0	115 11 2
10 Milltown	5	22 1 37	– – –	595	...	40 15 0	28 2 0	12 13 0	...	49 5 0	15 0 0	34 5 0
11 Camusteel	12	27 2 13	– – –	44	...	28 11 0	15 10 0	13 1 0	...	34 11 7	4 5 0	30 6 7
12 Camusterrach	5	14 1 7	– – –	1,110	...	30 15 0	25 5 0	5 10 0	...	76 5 0	33 0 0	43 5 0
13 Cuildubh	9	20 1 26	– – –	784	...	41 15 0	26 19 0	14 16 0	...	111 11 2	32 16 0	78 15 2

APP. B (1)—COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY—(*continued*).

Township.	Number of Holdings.	Extent of Holding.				Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Decrease.	Increase.	Arrears.		
		Arable.	Outrun.	Township Common.	General Common.					Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.
		Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.	Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
APPLECROSS—(*continued*).												
14 Ardhu	8	18 3 16	– – –	285	...	14 2 0	9 12 0	4 10 0	...	20 1 0	6 0 0	14 1 0
15 Poldon	3	6 – 39	– – –	169	...	12 15 0	6 0 0	6 15 0	...	67 1 0	16 0 0	51 1 0
16 Coilligillie	3	5 1 30	– – –	94	...	9 4 0	6 0 0	3 4 0	...	5 15 10	2 0 0	3 15 10
17 Ellanaba	1	1 1 –	36 – –	...	...	1 10 0	1 10 0	...	...	...	...	...
18 Toscaig	17	30 2 17	– – –	2,837	...	72 16 0	56 0 0	16 16 0	...	224 5 0	101 18 0	122 7 0
19 Uags	3	7 – 16	– – –	850	...	23 1 0	15 0 0	8 1 0	...	47 19 6	9 0 0	38 19 6
	134	369 1 18	36 – –	21,646	1559	645 0 7	466 4 0	178 16 7	...	1,823 12 1	633 15 0	1,189 17 1
TORRIDON—(Duncan Darroch)												
1 Inverallligan	16	26 – –	– 2 –	1296	...	45 0 0	45 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
2 Wester Alligan	18	27 2 –	1 – –	2042	...	47 10 0	47 10 0	...	...	...	...	...
	34	53 2 –	1 2 –	3338	...	92 10 0	92 10 0	...	...	...	...	...

APP. B (2)—COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

Township.	Number of Holdings.	Arable.	Outrun.	Township Common.	General Common.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Decrease.	Increase.	Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.
SOUTH HARRIS — (Trustees of Earl of Dunmore)												
Geocrab	1	2 3 16	6 1 24	...	16,021	2 9 10	1 10 0	0 19 10	...	14 5 9	6 0 0	8 5 9
SOUTH MORAR—(Mrs G. S. Nicholson)												
1 Tingal, &c.	2	2 2 –	– 2 –	...	...	9 0 0	6 8 0	2 12 0	...	19 15 0	8 12 0	11 3 0
2 Bunacaimb	6	24 2 –	11 3 –	550	...	67 0 0	37 15 0	29 5 0	...	159 13 0	26 10 0	133 3 0
	8	27 – –	12 1 –	550	...	76 0 0	44 3 0	31 17 0	...	179 8 0	35 2 0	144 6 0
ARISAIG—(Mrs G. S. Nicholson)												
1 Cul-na-ceapaich	7	29 2 –	9 1 –	108	...	70 12 2	57 15 0	12 17 2	...	100 2 6	52 5 0	47 17 6
2 Glenan	3	9 2 –	– – –	11	...	14 12 0	9 4 0	5 8 0	...	33 5 0	10 0 0	23 5 0

App. B (2)—County of Inverness—(*continued*).

Township.	Number of Holdings.	Extent of Holdings.				Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Decrease.	Increase.	Arrears.		
		Arable.	Outrun.	Township Common.	General Common.					Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.
		Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.	Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Arisaig—(*continued*.)												
3 Achnasgean	1	2 – –	– 2 –	10	...	3 0 0	1 16 0	1 4 0	...	7 7 0	1 0 0	6 7 0
4 Moss of Keppoch	3	16 2 –	– – –	59	...	32 0 0	25 10 0	6 10 0	...	100 9 10	55 5 0	45 4 10
5 Achnahully	1	3 – –	1 2 –	...	...	6 0 0	5 5 0	0 15 0	...	3 0 0	...	3 0 0
6 Morrach	1	1 – –	3 – –	...	...	5 10 0	5 10 0	...	...	21 7 6	21 7 6	...
7 Penmeanach	6	20 – –	5 3 –	525	...	49 5 2	29 10 0	19 15 2	...	88 3 10	12 0 0	76 3 10
8 Feorlin	1	12 – –	206 – –	...	...	18 10 0	11 10 0	7 0 0	...	73 15 0	30 0 0	43 15 0
9 Glasnacardoch	2	6 – –	2 – –	150	...	16 0 0	10 9 0	5 11 0	...	25 6 0	...	25 6 0
10 Slochd	2	6 – –	3 – –	351	...	21 10 0	12 0 0	9 10 0	...	60 9 8	24 0 0	36 9 8
11 Mullochbuie	2	3 – –	– – –	167	...	8 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	...	13 0 0	2 10 0	10 10 0
. . . . . .	29	108 2 –	231 – –	1,381	...	244 19 4	173 9 0	71 10 4	...	526 6 4	208 7 6	317 18 10
Glenuig—(John Maclean)												
1 Aultghillie	2	4 2 –	– – –	...	...	8 2 0	4 13 0	3 9 0	...	13 8 0	3 3 0	10 5 0
2 Smerisary	12	30 – –	37 – –	602	...	55 14 0	37 0 0	18 14 0	...	73 12 10	12 9 0	61 3 10
3 Glenuig and Samalaman . . .	10	14 2 20	18 – –	...	...	30 0 0	19 10 0	10 10 0	...	29 0 0	4 10 0	24 10 0
. . .	24	49 – 20	55 – –	602	...	93 16 0	61 3 0	32 13 0	...	116 0 10	20 2 0	95 18 10
Balnain—(Captain John Fraser)												
Moor of Errogie	1	5 – –	– – –	...	...	5 10 0	3 8 0	2 2 0	...	...	...	...

APP. B (3)—COUNTY OF ARGYLL.

Township.	Number of Holdings.	Arable.	Outrun.	Township Common.	General Common.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Decrease.	Increase.	Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.
Colonsay—(Sir John C. Macneill) Drumclach, &c.	4	38 1 –	14 3 –	{ 264 & 602 }	...	61 7 6	39 15 0	21 12 6	...	61 7 9	10 14 6	50 13 3

APP. B (3)—COUNTY OF ARGYLL—(*continued*).

Township.	Number of Holdings.	Extent of Holdings.				Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Decrease.	Increase.	Arrears.		
		Arable.	Outrun.	Township Common.	General Common.					Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.
		Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.	Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CORNAIG—(Colin Campbell's Trustees)												
Cornaigmore	3	38 2 28	244 3 38	890	...	60 0 0	41 10 0	18 10 0	...	169 11 6	72 0 0	97 11 6
COLL—(John Lorne Stewart)												
Tighnacraig, &c. . . .	5	33 3 –	64 – –	...	...	62 0 0	32 5 0	29 15 0	...	237 9 4	47 7 6	190 1 10
LISMORE—(Duke of Argyll)												
Killean, &c.	6	50 – 17	33 1 27	...	...	64 10 0	50 0 0	14 10 0	...	140 12 6	68 10 0	72 2 6
LISMORE—(Rev. James Alexander Fell)												
Baligarve, &c.	21	118 2 38	93 3 39	47	...	205 6 6	148 10 0	56 16 6	...	457 19 6	157 0 0	300 19 6
BALIVEOLIN—(Representatives of Donald Campbell)												
Creggbanbreck, &c.	3	47 1 3	41 1 33	67	...	60 16 0	45 15 0	15 1 0	...	123 2 0	46 0 0	77 2 0

APP. B (4)—COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND.

Township.	Number of Holdings.	Arable.	Outrun.	Township Common.	General Common.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Decrease.	Increase.	Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.
OSPISDALE—(John R. Gilchrist)												
Ospisdale Muir	1	5 – –	1 – –	...	...	5 0 0	3 16 0	1 4 0	...	...	...	...
SKIBO—(G. A. Jamieson, Trustee for E. C. Sutherland)												
Tulloch and Migdale . . .	3	5 3 –	11 3 –	...	...	5 2 0	3 0 0	2 2 0	...	15 5 0	3 0 0	12 15 0

APP. B (4)—COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND—(*continued*).

Township.	Number of Holdings.	Extent of Holdings.				Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Decrease.	Increase.	Arrears.		
		Arable.	Outrun.	Township Common.	General Common.					Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.
		Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.	Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rosehall—(Scottish Provident Institution)												
Altas	1	1 – –	– – –	...	...	3 10 0	2 10 0	1 0 0	...	4 0 0	2 10 0	1 10 0
Balnagown—(Sir Charles Ross)												
Invercassley	1	1 – –	– – –	...	...	5 0 0	3 15 0	1 5 0	...	...	...	...
Sutherland—(Duke of Sutherland)												
Melvich	1	2 – 32	1 2 –	...	2949	1 3 3	1 6 0	...	0 2 9	1 3 3	1 3 3	...

APP. B (5)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND.

Township.	Number of Holdings.	Arable.	Outrun.	Township Common.	General Common.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Decrease.	Increase.	Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.
Scalloway—(Mrs Spence and Trustees of Miss Scott)												
Blacktown	1	4 2 16	22 2 16	702	...	3 15 0	3 13 0	0 2 0	...	2 2 6	...	2 2 6
Zetland—(Marquis of Zetland) Kirkatown, &c., Unst	12	99 3 13	234 – 12	2,000	...	82 6 0	68 5 0	14 1 0	...	56 12 5	27 4 7	29 7 10
Buness—(Mrs Ursula Edmonstone)												
1 Feal, &c.	16	77 – 30	157 2 36	1,000	...	82 0 6	59 1 0	22 19 6	...	134 1 6	16 13 0	117 8 6
2 Stove	2	20 1 13	30 – 30	52	...	16 10 0	13 14 0	2 16 0	...	...	...	...
3 Kews	2	14 2 28	26 – 17	27	...	12 5 0	8 12 0	3 13 0	...	31 13 11	8 4 0	23 9 11
4 Westergarth	1	2 1 24	7 3 18	353	...	1 5 0	1 5 0	...	...	...	...	...
5 North Dale, &c.	8	52 1 28	79 1 18	...	...	41 18 0	31 10 0	10 8 0	...	78 2 2	26 5 0	51 17 2
6 Coldback	1	6 2 35	34 – 21	...	...	7 10 0	5 10 0	2 0 0	...	14 1 0	4 0 0	10 1 0
7 Voesgarth	1	3 2 32	2 3 1	387	...	6 10 0	5 10 0	1 0 0	...	3 12 11	...	3 12 11
	31	177 1 30	338 – 21	1,819	...	167 18 6	125 2 0	42 16 6	...	261 11 6	55 2 0	206 9 6

App. B (5)—County of Shetland—(*continued*).

Estate.	Number of Holdings.	Extent of Holdings.				Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Decrease.	Increase.	Arrears.		
		Arable.	Outrun.	Township Common.	General Common.					Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.
		Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.	Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PETTESTER—(William Henderson)												
Pettester, &c.	6	16 3 18	26 1 –	387	...	29 10 0	15 5 0	14 5 0	...	57 6 3	7 10 0	49 16 3
HAROLDSWICK—(Charles Sandison)												
Haroldswick	1	2 1 26	– – –	...	...	4 10 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	...	4 10 0	...	4 10 0
CLIVOCAST—(North of Scotland Bank)												
Clivocast	3	6 – 4	6 – 9	...	8,000	11 10 0	6 15 0	4 15 0	...	49 16 9	10 0 0	39 16 9
GARTH & ANNSBRAE—(Major T. M. Cameron)												
North Booth, &c.	4	41 1 30	30 3 29	297	8000	31 10 0	23 13 0	7 17 0	...	93 9 6	36 18 0	56 11 6
Huyea, &c.	6	51 – 8	41 1 9			30 5 0	22 7 0	7 18 0	...	59 17 9	16 10 0	43 7 9
Baliasta, &c.	10	68 – 6	166 3 15			61 17 0	44 10 0	17 7 0	...	101 13 3	23 6 0	78 7 3
Mainland, &c.	53	358 1 8	582 2 21			368 10 6	247 17 0	120 13 6	...	872 4 10	213 3 0	659 1 10
	73	518 3 12	821 2 34	297	8000	492 2 6	338 7 0	153 15 6	...	1,127 5 4	289 17 0	837 8 4
GLOUP—(Mrs Mary Simpson)												
Gloup	8	21 2 18	33 – 2	636	...	32 4 6	21 17 7	10 6 11	...	59 6 11½	18 14 0	40 12 11½
ZETLAND—(Marquis of Zetland)												
Braken (Yell)	1	22 1 6	23 – 1	...	...	10 0 0	9 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	..	...
DALSETTER—(William Pole)												
Dalsetter	2	5 – 20	4 2 –	186	...	11 0 0	6 3 0	4 17 0	...	25 2 2	4 0 0	21 2 2
MIDBRAKE—(Dr Alexander Pole)												
Midbrake	5	18 3 10	47 3 11	390	...	32 9 5	21 16 0	10 13 5	...	85 5 0	25 0 0	60 5 0

App. B (5)—County of Shetland—(*continued*).

Estate.	Number of Holdings.	Extent of Holdings.				Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Decrease.	Increase.	Arrears.		
		Arable.	Outrun.	Township Common.	General Common.					Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.
		Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.	Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
GARTH & ANNSBRAE—(Major T. M. Cameron)												
Cullivoe, &c. (Yell)	10	51 2 –	111 1 37	21	...	62 4 0	41 7 0	20 17 0	...	111 6 11	21 0 0	90 6 11
BURRASTOW—(Mrs Henry & Mrs Allan)												
Houll	2	9 3 0	17 – –	51	...	15 19 9	8 7 0	7 12 9	...	...	...	...
GUTCHER—(W. Stevenson Smith)												
Gutcher	2	3 2 –	3 2 –	146	...	8 7 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	...	13 15 3	...	13 15 3
GUTCHER—(Miss A. Cameron Mouat)												
Gutcher	1	2 1 0	4 2 –	761	...	3 10 0	2 17 0	0 13 0	...	...	...	...
SANDWICK—(Dr Miles Walker and Miles Walker, junior)												
Sandwick	6	19 3 14	97 1 8	143	...	46 11 0	23 10 0	23 1 0	...	201 3 5½	37 4 0	163 19 5½
SELLAFIRTH—(Dr Miles Walker and Miles Walker, junior)												
Sellafirth	4	14 3 39	33 1 1	617	...	23 16 0	13 8 0	10 8 0	...	71 9 0	6 0 0	65 9 0
BAYANNE—(Rev. J. H. Allan)												
Sellafirth	1	3 – –	1 2 –	180	...	3 5 0	2 5 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...
BASTA—(W. Stevenson Smith)												
Basta	7	27 2 0	51 1 2	496	...	47 3 0	31 5 0	15 18 0	...	59 12 6½	...	59 12 6½
SEAFIELD—(Mrs Sinclair Budge)												
Seafield, &c.	18	71 1 20	124 3 34	1356	...	95 18 3	70 6 0	25 12 3	...	298 8 11	85 5 0	213 3 11

App. B (5)—County of Shetland—(*continued*).

Township.	No. of Holdings.	Extent of Holdings.				Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Decrease	Increase.	Arrears.		
		Arable.	Outrun.	Township Common.	General Common.					Total Amount.	Ordered to be paid.	Cancelled.
		Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.	Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
RAEFIRTH—(North of Scotland Bank)												
Raefirth, &c.	10	34 - 20	36 - -	1300	...	85 7 0	63 9 0	21 18 0	...	198 2 9	71 13 0	126 9 9
BOUSETTER—(Laurence Johnson)												
Bousetter	1	3 1 -	2 - -	630	...	14 0 0	7 14 0	6 6 0	...	54 9 10	15 0 0	39 9 10
NORTH AYWICK — (Representatives of A. D. Mathewson)												
Aywick	1	3 1 -	6 1 -	170	...	4 10 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	...	1 10 0	...	1 10 0
VATSETTER—(John R. Irvine)												
Vatsetter	3	9 2 -	3 - 25	700	...	16 9 0	12 15 0	3 14 0	...	24 8 6	6 18 0	17 10 6
THE GLEBE (YELL)—(Rev. John Love)												
Westerhouse	1	5 2 -	20 - -	300	...	9 14 6	8 0 0	1 14 6	...	2 19 10	...	2 19 10
GARDIE—(James N. Barclay)												
Gardie	2	5 - -	5 - -	133	...	7 9 0	5 12 0	1 17 0	...	7 4 11	1 17 0	5 7 11
RAGA—(John Johnson)												
Raga	1	3 - -	173 - -	...	...	8 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	...	20 10 0	6 0 0	14 10 0
AYWICK—(Dr Miles Walker and Miles Walker, junior)												
Aywick	9	27 1 -	41 3 -	600	...	42 6 7	25 18 0	16 8 7	...	91 8 3	25 14 0	65 14 3
OTTERSWICK—(Mrs Ogilvie Robertson)												
Otterswick, &c.	6	25 - 10	94 3 5	...	2,610	27 5 0	20 3 0	7 2 0	...	72 1 8	25 0 0	47 1 8

APP. B (5)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND—(*continued*).

Township.	No. of Holdings.	Extent of Holdings.				Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Decrease.	Increase.	Arrears.		
		Arable.	Outrun.	Township Common.	General Common.					Total Amount.	Ordered to be paid.	Cancelled.
		Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.	Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s d.	£ s. d.
GOSSABURGH—(B. H. Hastie-Robertson)												
1 East Yell	4	10 2 20	27 – 32	...	2,610	20 0 0	13 0 0	7 0 0	...	65 1 5	17 0 0	48 1 5
2 West Yell	24	81 1 25	140 – 20	3,364	...	131 1 0	86 13 0	44 8 0	...	446 2 6	121 15 0	324 7 6
	28	92 – 5	167 1 12	3,364	2,610	151 1 0	99 13 0	51 8 0	...	511 3 11	138 15 0	372 8 11
SOUTHHALL—(Mrs John Cormack)												
Moorbrae, &c.	2	7 1 37	2 – 21	115	...	5 15 0	4 12 0	1 3 0	...	...	...	...
GUDON—(Captain T. M. Urquhart)												
Gudon	1	3 – –	6 – –	...	...	5 0 0	3 6 0	1 14 0	...	1 10 0	...	1 10 0
WEST SANDWICK—(Mrs J. Kirkland Galloway)												
Newton	1	6 – –	3 – –	634	...	6 6 0	4 17 0	1 9 0	...	18 18 0	13 0 0	5 18 0
BURRAVOE—(J. Rainier M'Queen)												
Neapaback, &c.	37	113 2 –	195 2 0	3,200	...	153 12 8	98 2 0	55 10 8	...	327 4 1	78 2 0	249 2 1
BROUGH—(William Henderson)												
Brough	3	6 – –	7 – –	23	...	9 0 0	6 11 0	2 9 0	...	24 14 1	8 15 0	15 19 1
WEST YELL—(H. N. Ballantyne)												
Cuppaster, &c.	12	43 1 –	74 1 –	7,900	...	68 13 1	46 8 0	22 5 1	...	54 19 7	11 15 0	43 4 7
ZETLAND—(Marquis of Zetland)												
1 Houll, &c. (Fetlar)	9	81 2 27	93 3 8	592	...	53 3 8	43 1 0	10 2 8	...	147 0 7½	40 16 0	106 4 7½
2 Aithness	1	5 2 12	10 1 22	58	...	5 0 0	4 5 0	0 15 0	...	17 7 5	2 5 0	15 2 5
3 Houbie	3	19 1 10	46 3 29	275	...	17 14 0	14 2 0	3 12 0	...	28 9 10	4 14 0	23 15 10
	13	106 2 9	151 – 19	925	...	75 17 8	61 8 0	14 9 8	...	192 17 10½	47 15 0	145 2 10½

APP. B (5)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND—(*continued*).

Township.	Number of Holdings.	Extent of Holdings.				Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Decrease.	Increase.	Arrears.		
		Arable.	Outrun.	Township Common.	General Common.					Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.
		Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.	Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
FETLAR—(Sir Arthur T. B. R. Nicolson, Bart.) Tresta, &c.	36	227 2 31	391 3 18	...	2,393	233 7 6	179 17 0	53 10 6	...	343 13 4	75 9 0	268 4 4
MOSSBANK—(C. Hoseason and William Pole)												
Bankhead	1	2 – –	– 2 –	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
TOFTAN—(Thomas Hughson)												
Infield	1	2 – 5	1 2 –	36	...	5 0 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	
BUSTA—(Trustees of Arthur Gifford)												
1 Innhouse	3	11 3 30	39 2 25	82	...	13 10 3	9 0 0	4 10 3	...	7 17 2	...	7 17 2
2 Queensetter, &c.	2	9 1 –	67 3 –	2,383	...	10 5 0	7 5 0	3 0 0	...	6 9 4	...	6 9 4
	5	21 – 30	107 1 25	2,465	...	23 15 3	16 5 0	7 10 3	...	14 6 6	...	14 6 6
SYMBISTER—(W. A. Bruce)												
1 Dourie	3	14 – 2	28 2 18	...	7,930	10 12 0	8 12 0	2 0 0	...	11 9 3	3 11 9	7 17 6
2 Laxfirth	6	28 2 11	45 2 4	...		29 17 6	22 0 0	7 17 6	...	40 10 1	8 9 0	32 1 1
3 Kirkabister	4	16 3 10	15 – 30	...		22 16 3	14 5 0	8 11 3	...	30 14 8	2 0 0	28 14 8
4 Housabister	3	15 2 16	45 1 19	...		18 0 0	12 9 0	5 11 0	...	...	...	...
5 Skellister	6	28 2 16	48 1 20	...		28 11 9	22 11 9	6 0 0	...	42 13 0	8 2 0	34 11 0
6 Houlland	1	12 1 33	10 – 7	...		11 0 0	7 18 0	3 2 0	...	19 6 5	4 0 0	15 6 5
7 Garth	4	25 3 37	40 3 29	...		28 15 0	20 9 0	8 6 0	...	61 11 7	6 0 0	55 11 7
8 Benston	5	21 – 18	35 3 39	...		31 4 0	21 5 0	9 19 0	...	79 14 5	11 0 0	68 14 5
9 Freester	2	13 1 20	19 2 28	...		19 10 0	12 2 0	7 8 0	...	25 17 6	7 0 0	18 17 6
10 Flambister	1	4 2 –	35 – –	...		6 10 0	5 0 0	1 10 0	...	8 11 4	1 0 0	7 11 4

APP. B (5)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND—(*continued*).

Township.	Number of Holdings.	Extent of Holdings.				Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Decrease.	Increase.	Arrears.		
		Arable.	Outrun.	Township Common.	General Common.					Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.
		Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.	Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SYMBISTER—(*continued*).												
11 Vassa	1	12 2 13	35 1 28	...		14 0 0	10 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...
12 Catfirth	1	8 2 –	16 – –	..		7 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	...	15 14 6	6 0 0	9 14 6
13 Brough	8	41 3 36	109 2 15	...	...	54 6 0	39 8 0	14 18 0	...	114 15 6	34 19 2	79 16 4
14 Asswick	2	13 1 30	12 – 10	...	1,130	14 10 0	10 12 0	3 18 0	...	23 3 6	5 6 0	17 17 6
15 Railsbrough	2	10 3 29	27 3 6	...		12 0 0	9 6 0	2 14 0	...	8 3 6	2 4 0	5 19 6
16 Gletness	6	26 3 24	34 2 11	...		43 14 1	29 2 0	14 12 1	...	26 4 4	...	26 4 4
17 Eswick	4	17 3 13	31 1 15	216	...	26 10 0	17 2 0	9 8 0	...	44 9 1	...	44 9 1
	59	313 2 28	591 1 39	216	9,060	378 16 7	267 1 9	111 14 10	...	552 18 8	99 11 11	453 6 9
GLEBE—(Symbister) (Rev. W. Levi)												
Neep	1	– 3 10	– – –	100	...	0 18 0	0 18 0	...	...	5 8 9	...	5 8 9
GARTH AND ANNSBRAE—(Major T. M. Cameron)												
Crown	1	4 1 24	11 1 34	101	...	7 16 0	7 16 0	...	...	9 14 0	9 14 0	...
BURRASTOW—(Mrs Henry)												
Breck	1	4 – –	8 – –	591	...	5 5 0	3 4 0	2 1 0	...	1 0 0	...	1 0 0
BURRASTOW—(Mrs Allan)												
Breck	1	4 – –	10 – –	...	...	6 7 0	4 4 0	2 3 0	...	10 4 0	4 4 0	6 0 0
GRUTQUOY—(Robert Robertson)												
Grutquoy	1	3 – –	6 – –	...	...	4 0 0	2 15 0	1 5 0	...	...	...	...
STONEYDALE—(C. G. Williamson)												
Stoneydale	2	9 3 –	4 2 –	401	...	10 0 0	7 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	...

App. B (5)—County of Shetland—(*continued*).

Township.	No. of Holdings.	Extent of Holdings.				Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Decrease.	Increase.	Arrears.		
		Arable.	Outrun.	Township Common.	General Common.					Total Amount.	Ordered to be paid.	Cancelled.
		Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.	Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stoneydale—(Gilbert Williamson)												
Stoneydale	2	5 – –	4 2 –	...	...	6 5 0	4 11 0	1 14 0	...	0 12 7	...	0 12 7
Sefster—(Mrs Laurenson)												
Sefster	5	13 – –	7 2 –	306	...	11 0 0	8 12 0	2 8 0	...	2 13 8	0 5 8	2 8 0
Burrastow—(Mrs Henry)												
North Culswick	2	8 3 5	9 3 12	...	2,362	8 6 0	6 6 0	2 0 0	...	1 16 0	...	1 16 0
Burrastow—(Mrs Allan)												
South Culswick	3	14 1 35	11 – 12	...	2,362	13 10 0	6 5 0	7 5 0	...	10 4 10	5 0 0	5 4 10
Gruting—(George Johnston)												
Gruniquoy	1	6 – 9	4 – 31	...	3,042	6 14 6	6 0 0	– 14 6	...	41 2 9	25 0 0	16 2 9
Zetland—(Marquis of Zetland)												
Heglibister, &c.	60	385 2 16	662 1 31	3,191	...	362 11 8	312 13 9½	49 17 10½	...	285 15 8½	85 5 3	200 10 5½
Linga—(Robert Scott)												
Linga Isle	1	2 2 –	12 2 –	...	...	3 0 0	1 5 0	1 15 0	...	1 0 0	...	1 0 0
Hayfield—(A. J. Hay)												
Weisdale, &c.	19	175 2 14	278 2 17	...	1,507	179 16 7	116 16 0	63 0 7	...	210 4 10	1 0 0	209 4 10
Strom—(Mrs Irvine and Mrs Gifford)												
Strom	12	96 1 20	152 2 17	...	652	100 1 6	78 19 0	21 2 6	...	96 4 9	23 15 10	72 8 11
Stromness—(Thomas Gifford)												
Stromness	2	10 1 –	67 2 –	259	...	15 10 0	12 10 0	3 0 0	...	22 9 4	9 0 0	13 9 4

App. B (5)—County of Shetland—(*continued*).

Township.	No. of Holdings.	Extent of Holdings.				Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Decrease.	Increase.	Arrears.		
		Arable.	Outrun.	Township Common.	General Common.					Total Amount.	Ordered to be paid.	Cancelled.
		Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.	Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sand—(J. B. Leask's Trustee)												
Whiteness	5	29 - 24	46 3 31	310	...	43 6 0	28 16 0	14 10 0	...	39 14 3	1 10 0	38 4 3
Girlsta—(Harry Cheyne)												
Keolka, &c.	5	22 3 6	36 2 4	...	1,772	33 5 0	22 5 0	11 0 0	...	74 14 6	15 15 0	58 19 6
Wadbister—(Andrew Leslie)												
Wadbister	2	13 1 34	3 2 13	194	...	16 5 0	8 6 0	7 19 0	...	6 0 0	...	6 0 0
Roadside—(John Tulloch)												
Roadside	1	2 2 33	...	33	...	3 10 0	2 15 0	0 15 0	...	3 10 0	...	3 10 0
Burrastow—(Mrs Henry and Mrs Allan)												
	2	9 - 22	14 - 20	95	...	8 0 0	5 5 0	2 15 0	...	...	...	...
Burra Isle—(Mrs. Spence and Trustees of late Miss Scott)												
Setter, &c.	59	219 2 22	235 - 9	...	...	271 15 6	156 2 0	115 13 6	...	363 4 11	21 1 0	342 3 11
Bressay—(Miss M. A. Cameron Mouat)												
Beosetter, &c.	45	197 3 24	457 2 6	2,500	...	231 19 0	151 18 0	80 1 0	...	450 10 7	88 10 0½	362 0 6½
Sound—(Sir Arthur T. B. R. Nicolson, Bart.)												
Sound	16	57 - 10	75 3 2	669	...	87 19 10	55 16 0	32 3 10	...	84 13 5	8 0 0	76 13 5
Gulberwick—(Marriage Contract Trustees of Mrs. Muir and Mrs Skae)												
Shurton, &c.	6	31 2 4	45 2 39	547	...	47 19 0	27 10 0	20 9 0	...	35 10 10	...	35 10 10

App. B (5)—County of Shetland—(*continued*).

Township.	No. of Holdings.	Extent of Holdings.				Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Decrease.	Increase.	Arrears.		
		Arable.	Outrun.	Township Common.	General Common.					Total Amount.	Ordered to be paid.	Cancelled.
		Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.	Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gulberwick—(William Robertson)												
Westerwick	1	1 – –	...	83	...	2 10 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	...	0 10 0	...	0 10 0
Stove—(N. J. S. Halcrow)												
Stove	3	19 3 24	2 – 5	1475	...	14 12 0	11 3 0	3 9 0	...	31 0 10	9 16 0	21 4 10
Sand Lodge—(Lieut. Bruce)												
Noness	1	10 – 25	10 1 21	...	...	6 8 0	4 0 0	...	...	2 6 6	...	2 6 6
Sumburgh—(John Bruce)												
1 Houlland	1	12 – 24	11 1 20	...	...	7 17 6	5 7 0	2 10 6	...	24 6 2	10 0 0	14 6 2
2 Fair Isle	18	160 3 –	57 – 24	1200	...	125 10 8	96 12 0	28 18 8	...	32 19 1	4 0 0	28 19 1
	19	172 3 24	68 2 4	1200	...	133 8 2	101 19 0	31 9 2	...	57 5 3	14 0 0	43 5 3
App. B (6)—COUNTY OF ORKNEY.												
Eday—(H. C. Hebden)												
1 Northend	13	115 1 –	75 – –	397	...	87 5 0	54 3 0	33 2 0	...	46 11 10	10 0 0	36 11 10
2 Eastside (Calf Sound)	8	59 2 30	24 1 30	...	...	44 5 0	32 5 0	12 0 0	...	10 12 0	3 0 0	7 12 0
3 Eastside (Millbay)	5	38 – –	23 – –	41	...	29 5 0	19 18 0	9 7 0	...	5 0 0	...	5 0 0
4 Westside	19	200 1 –	151 2 –	582	...	127 6 0	79 1 0	48 5 0	...	21 0 5	7 10 0	13 10 5
5 Southend	16	234 1 18	53 2 –	...	...	168 10 0	103 12 0	64 18 0	...	70 3 3½	22 0 0	48 3 3½
	61	647 2 8	327 1 30	1020	...	456 11 0	288 19 0	167 12 0	...	153 7 6½	42 10 0	110 17 6½
Tirlot—(T. S. Omond)												
Tirlot, &c.	10	141 3 11	48 3 17	...	...	63 12 0	46 19 0	16 13 0	...	156 13 0	77 0 0	79 13 0

App. B (6)—County of Orkney—(*continued*).

Township.	No. of Holdings.	Extent of Holdings.				Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Decrease.	Increase.	Arrears.		
		Arable.	Outrun.	Township Common.	General Common.					Total Amount.	Ordered to be made.	Cancelled.
		Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.	Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brough—(Trustees of Stewart Endowment) Brough	4	147 – –	29 1 –	...	...	49 8 0	32 15 0	16 13 0	...	59 13 1	23 0 0	36 13 1
Holland—(James Gibson, Trustee on Sequestrated Estate of Thomas Traill) Cott of Broughton	1	2 3 32	...	...	...	3 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	...	9 5 0	2 0 0	7 5 0
Balfour—(Colonel James William Balfour) Lightcoat, &c.	7	116 3 4	55 – 2	...	...	70 0 0	45 11 0	34 9 0	...	106 10 0	14 10 0	92 0 0
Zetland—(Marquis of Zetland) Clinkhammer (Sanday) . . .	1	13 – –	– 2 –	...	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	...
Balfour—(G. T. Balfour Kinnear) Lambaness, &c. (Sanday) . . .	6	83 1 –	20 1 –	...	...	51 6 0	34 0 0	17 6 0	...	54 0 0	2 0 0	52 0 0
Airy—(Governors of Airy Mortification) Greenfield, &c. (Stronsay) . . .	5	112 1 25	9 2 10	...	...	34 10 0	29 12 0	4 18 0	...	133 9 3	68 10 0	64 19 3
Balfour—(Colonel James William Balfour) Linkshouse, &c. (Stronsay) . .	5	156 3 –	16 3 –	...	...	54 15 0	46 3 0	8 12 0	...	122 19 0	55 4 0	67 15 0
Shapinsay—(Mrs Eleanor A. Edmonstone or Balfour) Scarpigar, &c.	12	413 2 –	54 – –	...	...	128 0 0	105 14 0	22 6 0	...	592 19 3	280 10 0	312 9 3
Newbanks—(Trustees of William Davidson) Newbanks, &c.	2	29 3 –	...	...	...	14 0 0	8 13 0	5 7 0	...	21 0 0	...	21 0 0
Brough—(Trustees of Stewart Endowment) Upper Cumley	1	– 3 –	...	...	...	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	...

APP. B (6)—COUNTY OF ORKNEY—(*continued*).

Township.	Number of Holdings.	Extent of Holdings.				Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Decrease.	Increase.	Arrears.		
		Arable.	Outrun.	Township Common.	General Common.					Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.
		Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.	Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
TANKERNESS—(W. Dover Baikie)												
Whitebrake	1	12 1 –	– 2 1	...	...	1 5 0	2 10 0	...	1 5 0	...	...	...
ZETLAND—(Marquis of Zetland)												
Sebay, &c.	13	312 1 –	140 3 –	...	...	142 5 0	105 10 0	36 15 0	...	301 10 0	122 15 0	178 15 0
GRÆMESHALL—(A. Sutherland Græme)												
Ferryhouse	1	18 3 –	23 2 –	...	...	16 10 0	9 0 0	7 10 0	...	11 0 0	...	11 0 0
FEA—(James Allan)												
Barebreck	1	3 2 –	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	...
SMOOGROW—(Trustees of Dr Still)												
Smoogrow	4	62 1 –	21 3 –	201	...	50 0 0	28 3 0	21 17 0	...	202 0 0	69 8 0	132 12 0
GROUNDWATER—(Trustees of Dr Still)												
Skelbister, &c.	1	40 2 25	25 2 4	563	...	30 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0	...	174 0 0	80 0 0	94 0 0
SWANBISTER—(Peter Duguid Bourtrie and others)												
Toyness	2	22 – –	7 3 –	100	...	12 0 0	9 0 0	3 0 0	...	24 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
COUBISTER—(James Johnston)												
Petertown	1	1 1 –	...	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
WESTQUOY—(John Wishart)												
Burnside	1	8 2 –	6 2 –	60	...	6 0 0	3 15 0	2 5 0	...	18 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0

APP. B. (6)—COUNTY OF ORKNEY—(*continued*).

Township.	Number of Holdings.	Extent of Holdings.				Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Decrease.	Increase.	Arrears.		
		Arable.	Outrun.	Township Common.	General Common.					Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.
		Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.	Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
HOUTON—(Trustees of the late Mrs Hiddleston)												
Houton	3	49 1 29	21 2 10	...	...	22 10 0	18 7 0	4 3 0	...	13 0 0	9 12 0	3 8 0
ROUSAY—(Lieut.-Gen. Burroughs)												
Classiquoy, &c.	3	44 – –	163 1 –	100	...	41 12 0	25 17 0	15 15 0	...	53 0 0	...	53 0 0
WOODWICK—(John Traill)												
Cott of Dale	1	3 1 34	8 1 6	...	...	2 10 0	2 0 0	0 10 0	...	2 10 0	1 0 0	1 10 0
BURGHAR—(Trustees of Dr Still)												
Grainha'	1	8 2 10	2 3 29	986	...	3 0 0	2 5 0	0 15 0	...	1 10 0	...	1 10 0
BRECKNESS—(Mrs Watt)												
Outertown	2	44 3 –	16 – –	350	...	50 5 6	29 15 0	20 10 6	...	137 0 4	33 10 0	103 10 4
SKEABRECK—(R. G. W. Irvine)												
North Dyke	1	36 2 –	3 2 –	...	...	12 0 0	8 8 0	3 12 0	...	12 0 0	3 0 0	9 0 0
VOY—(Trustees of Janet Clouston or Mouat)												
Lower Voy	1	4 3 –	2 1 –	...	...	7 1 0	6 10 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...
ZETLAND—(Marquis of Zetland)												
Southside	1	28 1 –	...	...	...	13 0 0	11 0 0	2 0 0	...	19 10 0	15 0 0	4 10 0

APP. C—TABLE SHOWING, ACCORDING TO COUNTIES AND ESTATES, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOLDINGS DEALT WITH, TOTAL EXTENT OF SUCH HOLDINGS, PRESENT RENT, FAIR RENT, DECREASE OR INCREASE, PERCENTAGE OF REDUCTION OR INCREASE, TOTAL ARREARS, AND HOW DISPOSED OF, AND PERCENTAGE OF ARREARS CANCELLED.

(1)—COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY.

Estate.	Number of Holdings.	Extent of Holdings.				Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Decrease.	Increase.	Percentage of Reduction.	Percentage of Increase.	Arrears.			Percentage of Arrears Cancelled.
		Arable.	Outrun.	Township Common.	General Common							Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
		Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.	Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Lochcarron (Charles J. Murray)	3	10 – 13	2 2 8	1590	...	24 12 8	14 0 0	10 12 8	...	43·166	...	44 13 4	8 0 0	36 13 4	82·089
The Lews (Lady Matheson)	208	414 1 18	1098 1 8	26,762	...	591 9 5	392 18 0	198 11 5	...	33·572	...	4863 8 11	1194 12 0	3668 16 11	75·438
Balnagown (Sir Charles Ross)	15	122 2 14	1188 2 4	225	...	122 15 0	85 12 0	37 3 0	...	30·264	...	321 12 0	113 2 0	208 10 0	64·832
Geanies (W. H. E. Murray)	6	57 – 16	7 2 29	...	...	53 15 0	31 2 0	22 13 0	...	42·139	...	172 10 0	44 10 0	128 0 0	74·202
Westfield (W. H. E. Murray)	8	21 3 5	21 1 26	...	..	22 13 2	13 4 6	9 8 8	...	41·632	...	24 0 7	1 16 3	22 4 4	92·457
Cadboll (Trustees of Captain R. B. Macleod)	3	57 – –	22 – –	...	...	32 0 0	19 12 0	12 8 0	...	38·750	...	40 8 0	16 0 0	24 8 0	60·396
Aldie (John Gunn)	1	2 2 –	6 – –	...	...	4 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	...	75·000	...	13 0 0	...	13 0 0	100·000
Bogbain (Trustees of William Davidson)	1	10 – –	– – –	...	...	3 0 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	...	46·666	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	100·000
Shandwick (Trustees of G. A. Reid)	1	8 – –	– – –	..	...	8 4 0	6 0 0	2 4 0	...	26·829	...	8 2 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	50·617
Kindeace (Charles Robertson)	1	4 – 7	10 – 27	...	...	3 7 0	1 12 0	1 15 0	...	52·238	...	6 14 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	52·238
Kingscauseway (Alexander Mackay)	6	71 – 30	3 1 20	...	...	48 2 10	35 6 0	12 16 10	...	26·674	...	39 10 0	12 6 0	27 4 0	68·860
Ardross (Sir K. J. Matheson)	1	10 – –	– – –	...	...	12 3 10	11 0 0	1 3 10	...	9·774	...	...	...	...	...
Novar (R. C. Munro-Ferguson)	1	13 1 5	5 1 3	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newmore (George Inglis)	1	12 2 20	12 1 19	...	...	21 10 4	10 0 0	11 10 4	...	53·524	...	104 11 8	20 0 0	84 11 8	80·876
Newhall (C. S. H. Mackenzie)	1	24 – –	2 – –	...	...	9 0 0	6 4 0	2 16 0	...	31·111	...	25 5 3	18 0 0	7 5 3	28·748
Edderton (William Macfie)	9	85 1 36	90 3 10	...	...	79 11 6	52 2 0	27 9 6	...	34·527	...	205 11 6	61 19 0	143 12 6	69·865
Reilonie (George B. Hadwen)	4	48 2 –	120 – –	...	...	50 3 3	36 10 0	13 13 3	...	27·236	...	...	...	...	...
Hilton (Mrs Hadwen)	1	6 – –	114 – –	...	...	11 0 0	9 0 0	2 0 0	...	18·181	...	27 10 0	15 0 0	12 10 0	45·454
Balnagown (Sir Charles Ross)	43	280 2 15	187 2 9	600	...	304 17 6	215 15 0	89 2 6	...	29·233	...	525 6 4	155 2 0	370 4 4	70·474

App. C (1)—County of Ross and Cromarty—(*continued*).

Estate.	Number of Holdings.	Extent of Holdings.				Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Decrease.	Increase.	Percentage of Reduction.	Percentage of Increase.	Arrears.			Percentage of Arrears Cancelled.
		Arable.	Outrun.	Township Common.	General Common.							Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
		Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.	Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Cromartie (Earl of Cromartie)	7	77 1 7	79 1 –	2113	...	88 3 6	72 13 0	15 10 6	...	17·607	...	182 19 0	105 7 0	77 12 0	42·415
Lochcarron (C. J. Murray)	17	46 3 20	75 – 10	684	...	69 8 6	45 2 0	24 6 6	...	35·037	...	185 8 10	33 16 0	151 12 10	81·773
Applecross (Lord Middleton)	134	369 1 14	36 – –	21,646	1559	645 0 7	466 4 0	178 16 7	...	27·724	...	1823 12 1	633 15 0	1189 17 1	65·247
Torridon (Duncan Darroch)	34	53 2 –	1 2 –	3,338	...	92 10 0	92 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	506	1806 – 24	3083 3 13	54,845	1559	2307 8 1	1628 18 6	678 9 7	...	29·404	...	8616 13 6	2440 9 3	6176 4 3	71·677

APP. C (2)—COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

South Harris (Trustees of Earl of Dunmore)	1	2 3 16	6 1 24	...	16,021	2 9 10	1 10 0	0 19 10	...	39·799	...	14 5 9	6 0 0	8 5 9	58·005
South Morar (Mrs Nicholson)	8	27 – –	12 1 –	550	...	76 0 0	44 3 0	31 17 0	...	41·907	...	179 8 0	35 2 0	144 6 0	80·434
Arisaig ,,	29	108 2 –	231 – –	1381	...	244 19 4	173 9 0	71 10 4	...	29·194	...	526 6 4	208 7 6	317 18 0	60·400
Glenuig (John Maclean)	24	49 – 20	55 – –	602	...	93 16 0	61 3 0	32 13 0	...	34·808	...	116 0 10	20 2 0	95 18 10	82·678
Balnain (Captain John Fraser)	1	5 – –	– – –	...	...	5 10 0	3 8 0	2 2 0	...	38·181	...	...	...	...	...
	63	192 1 36	304 2 24	2533	16,021	422 15 2	283 13 0	139 2 2	...	32·904	...	836 0 11	269 11 6	566 9 5	67·755

APP. C (3)—COUNTY OF ARGYLL.

Colonsay (Sir J. C. Macneill, V.C.)	4	38 1 –	14 3 –	866	...	61 7 6	39 15 0	21 12 6	...	35·234	...	61 7 9	10 14 6	50 13 3	82·529
Cornaig (Colin Campbell's Trustees)	3	38 2 28	244 3 38	890	...	60 0 0	41 10 0	18 10 0	...	30·833	...	169 11 6	72 0 0	97 11 6	57·540
Coll (John L. Stewart)	5	33 3 –	64 – –	...	...	62 0 0	32 5 0	29 15 0	...	47·983	...	237 9 4	47 7 6	190 1 10	80·049
Lismore (Duke of Argyll)	6	50 – 17	33 1 27	...	...	64 10 0	50 0 0	14 10 0	...	22·480	...	140 12 6	68 10 0	72 2 6	51·288
Lismore (Rev. J. A. Fell)	21	118 2 38	93 3 39	47	...	205 6 6	148 10 0	56 16 6	...	27·675	...	457 19 6	157 0 0	300 19 6	65·718
Baleveolin (Representatives of D. Campbell)	3	47 1 3	41 1 33	67	...	60 16 0	45 15 0	15 1 0	...	24·753	...	123 2 0	46 0 0	77 2 0	62·632
	42	326 3 6	492 2 17	1,870	...	514 0 0	357 15 0	156 5 0	...	30·398	...	1,190 2 7	401 12 0	788 10 7	66·255

APP. C (4)—COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND.

Estate.	Number of Holdings.	Extent of Holdings.				Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Decrease.	Increase.	Percentage of Reduction.	Percentage of Increase.	Arrears.			Percentage of Arrears Cancelled.
		Arable.	Outrun.	Township Common.	General Common							Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
		Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.	Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ospisdale (John R. Gilchrist)	1	5 – –	1 – –	...	...	5 0 0	3 16 0	1 4 0	...	24·000	...	...	...	...	...
Skibo (Trustee of Evan C. Sutherland)	3	5 3 –	11 3 –	...	...	5 2 0	3 0 0	2 2 0	...	41·176	...	15 5 0	3 0 0	12 5 0	80·327
Rosehall (Scottish Provident Institution)	1	1 – –	– – –	...	...	3 10 0	2 10 0	1 0 0	...	28·571	...	4 0 0	2 10 0	1 10 0	37·500
Balnagown (Sir Charles Ross)	1	1 – –	– – –	...	...	5 0 0	3 15 0	1 5 0	...	25·000	...	...	...	...	...
Sutherland (Duke of Sutherland)	1	2 – 32	1 2 –	...	2,949	1 3 3	1 6 0	...	0 2 9	...	11,827	1 3 3	1 3 3	...	...
	7	14 3 32	14 1 –	...	2,949	19 15 3	14 7 0	5 11 0	0 2 9	38·675	11,827	20 8 3	6 13 3	13 15 0	67·360

APP. C (5)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND.

Scalloway (Mrs Spence and Trustees of Miss Scott)	1	4 2 16	22 2 16	702	...	3 15 0	3 13 0	0 2 0	...	2·666	...	2 2 6	...	2 2 6	100·000
Zetland (Unst) (Marquis of Zetland)	12	99 3 13	234 – 12	2,000	...	82 6 0	68 5 0	14 1 0	...	17·071	...	56 12 5	27 4 7	29 7 10	51·909
Buness (Mrs Ursula Edmonstone)	31	177 1 30	338 – 21	1,819	...	167 18 6	125 2 0	42 16 6	...	25·502	...	261 11 6	55 2 0	206 9 6	78·935
Pettester (William Henderson)	6	16 3 18	26 1 –	387	...	29 10 0	15 5 0	14 5 0	...	48·305	...	57 6 3	7 10 0	49 16 3	86·913
Haroldswick (Charles Sandison)	1	2 1 26	...	...	...	4 10 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	...	44·444	...	4 10 0	...	4 10 0	100·000
Clivocast (North of Scotland Bank)	3	6 – 4	6 – 9	...	8,000	11 10 0	6 15 0	4 15 0	...	41·304	...	49 16 9	10 0 0	39 16 9	79·934
Garth and Annsbrae (Unst) (Major T. M. Cameron)	73	518 3 12	821 2 34	297		492 2 6	338 7 0	153 15 6	...	31·247	...	1,127 5 4	289 17 0	837 8 4	74·287
Gloup (Mrs Mary Simpson)	8	21 2 18	33 – 2	636	...	32 4 6	21 17 7	10 6 11	...	32·104	...	59 6 11½	18 14 0	40 12 11½	68·490
Zetland (Yell) (Marquis of Zetland)	1	22 1 6	23 – 1	...	...	10 0 0	9 0 0	1 0 0	...	10·000	...	...	...	...	...
Dalsetter (William Pole)	2	5 – 20	4 2 –	186	...	11 0 0	6 3 0	4 17 0	...	44·090	...	25 2 2	4 0 0	21 2 2	84·069
Midbrake (Dr Alexander Pole)	5	18 3 10	47 3 11	390	...	32 9 5	21 16 0	10 13 5	...	32·862	...	85 5 0	25 0 0	60 5 0	70·674
Garth and Annsbrae (Yell) (Major T. M. Cameron)	10	51 2 –	111 1 37	21	...	62 4 0	41 7 0	20 17 0	...	33·520	...	111 6 11	21 0 0	90 6 11	81·139
Burrastow (Mrs Henry and Mrs Allan)	2	9 3 –	17 – –	51	...	15 19 9	8 7 0	7 12 9	...	47·771	...	...	...	...	...
Gutcher (W. Stevenson Smith)	2	3 2 –	3 2 –	146	...	8 7 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	...	52·095	...	13 15 3	...	13 15 3	100·000

App. C (5)—County of Shetland—(*continued*).

Estate.	Number of Holdings.	Extent of Holdings.				Present Rate.	Fair Rent.	Decrease.	Increase.	Percentage of Reduction.	Percentage of Increase.	Arrears.			Percentage of Arrears Cancelled.
		Arable.	Outrun.	Township Common.	General Common							Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
		Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.	Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Gutcher (Miss A. C. Mouat)	1	2 1 –	4 2 –	761	...	3 10 0	2 17 0	0 13 0	...	18·571	...	...	...	...	...
Sandwick (Dr Miles Walker and Miles Walker, jun.)	6	19 3 14	97 1 8	143	...	46 11 0	23 10 0	23 1 0	...	49·516	...	201 3 5½	37 4 0	163 19 5½	81·502
Sellafirth (Dr Miles Walker and Miles Walker, jun.)	4	14 3 39	33 1 1	617	...	23 16 0	13 8 0	10 8 0	...	43·697	...	71 9 0	6 0 0	65 9 0	91·602
Bayanne (Rev. J. H. Allan)	1	3 – –	1 2 –	180	...	3 5 0	2 5 0	1 0 0	...	30·769	...	...	...	...	...
Basta (W. Stevenson Smith)	7	27 2 –	51 1 2	496	...	47 3 0	31 5 0	15 18 0	...	33·722	...	59 12 6½	...	59 12 6½	100·000
Seafield (Mrs Sinclair Budge)	18	71 1 20	124 3 34	1,356	...	95 18 3	70 6 0	25 12 3	...	26·704	...	298 8 11	85 5 0	213 3 11	71·435
Raefirth (North of Scotland Bank)	10	34 – 20	36 – –	1,300	...	85 7 0	63 9 0	21 18 0	...	25·659	...	198 2 9	71 13 0	126 9 9	63·838
Bousetter (Laurence Johnson)	1	3 1 –	2 – –	630	...	14 0 0	7 14 0	6 6 0	...	45·000	...	54 9 10	15 0 0	39 9 10	72·472
North Aywick (Representatives of A. D. Mathewson)	1	3 1 –	6 1 –	170	...	4 10 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	...	33·333	...	1 10 0	...	1 10 0	100·000
Vatsetter (John Robert Irvine)	3	9 2 –	3 – 25	700	...	16 9 0	12 15 0	3 14 0	...	22·492	...	24 8 6	6 18 0	17 10 6	71·750
The Glebe (Yell) (Rev. J. Love)	1	5 2 –	20 – –	300	...	9 14 6	8 0 0	1 14 6	...	17·737	...	2 19 10	...	2 19 10	100·000
Gardie (James N. Barclay)	2	5 – –	5 – –	133	...	7 9 0	5 12 0	1 17 0	...	24·832	...	7 4 11	1 17 0	5 7 11	74·468
Raga (John Johnson)	1	3 – –	173 – –	...	...	8 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	...	37·500	...	20 10 0	6 0 0	14 10 0	70·731
Aywick (Dr Miles Walker and Miles Walker, jun.)	9	27 1 –	41 3 –	600	...	42 6 7	25 18 0	16 8 7	...	38·812	...	91 8 3	25 14 0	65 14 3	71·885
Otterswick (Mrs Ogilvie Robertson)	6	25 – 10	94 3 5	...	2,610	27 5 0	20 3 0	7 2 0	...	26·055	...	72 1 8	25 0 0	47 1 8	68·317
Gossaburgh (B. H. Hastie-Robertson)	28	92 – 5	167 1 12	3,364		151 1 0	99 13 0	51 8 0	...	34·028	...	511 3 11	138 15 0	372 8 11	72·856
Gudon (Captain T. M. Urquhart)	1	3 – –	6 – –	...	...	5 0 0	3 6 0	1 14 0	...	34·000	...	1 10 0	...	1 10 0	100·000
Southhall (Mrs John Cormack)	2	7 1 37	2 – 21	115	...	5 15 0	4 12 0	1 3 0	...	20·000	...	...	...	...	...
West Sandwick (Mrs J. K. Galloway)	1	6 – –	3 – –	634	...	6 6 0	4 17 0	1 9 0	...	23·015	...	18 18 0	13 0 0	5 18 0	31·216
Burravoe (J. Rainier M'Queen)	37	113 2 0	195 2 –	3200	...	153 12 8	98 2 0	55 10 8	...	36·146	...	327 4 1	78 2 0	249 2 1	76·131
Brough (William Henderson)	3	6 – –	7 – –	23	...	9 0 0	6 11 0	2 9 0	...	27·222	...	24 14 1	8 15 0	15 19 1	64·580
West Yell (H. N. Ballantyne)	12	43 1 –	74 1 –	7900	...	68 13 1	46 8 0	22 5 1	...	32·414	...	54 19 7	11 15 0	43 4 7	78·628
Zetland (Fetlar) (Marquis of Zetland)	13	106 2 9	148 – 19	925	...	75 17 8	61 8 0	14 9 8	...	19·086	...	192 17 10½	47 15 0	145 2 10½	75·245
Fetlar (Sir Arthur T. B. R. Nicolson, Bart.)	36	227 2 31	391 3 18	2393	...	233 7 6	179 17 0	53 10 6	...	22·945	...	343 13 4	75 9 0	268 4 4	78·045

App. C (5)—County of Shetland—(*continued*).

Estate.	Number of Holdings.	Extent of Holding.				Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Decrease.	Increase.	Percentage of Reduction.	Percentage of Increase.	Arrears.			Percentage of Arrears cancelled.
		Arable.	Outrun.	Township Common.	General Common							Total Amount.	Ordered to be paid.	Cancelled.	
		Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.	Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mossbank (C. Hoseason and W. Pole).	1	2 – –	– 2 –	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toftan (Thomas Hughson) .	1	2 – 5	1 2 –	...	...	5 0 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	...	20·000	...	...	...	...	...
Busta (Trustees of A. Gifford) .	5	21 – 30	107 1 25	2465	...	23 15 3	16 5 0	7 10 3	...	31·614	...	14 6 6	...	14 6 6	100·000
Symbister (W. A. Bruce) .	60	314 1 38	591 1 39	316	9060	379 14 7	267 19 9	111 14 10	...	29·426	...	558 7 5	99 11 11	458 15 6	82·163
Garth and Annsbrae (Major T. M. Cameron)	1	4 1 24	11 1 34	101	...	7 16 0	7 16 0	...	...	...	...	9 14 0	9 14 0	...	...
Burrastow (Mrs Henry) .	1	4 – –	8 – –	591	...	5 5 0	3 4 0	2 1 0	...	39·047	...	1 0 0	...	1 0 0	100·000
,, (Mrs Allan) .	1	4 – –	10 – –			6 7 0	4 4 0	2 3 0	...	33·858	...	10 4 0	4 4 0	6 0 0	58·823
Grutquoy (Robert Robertson) .	1	3 – –	6 – –	*	...	4 0 0	2 15 0	1 5 0	...	31·250	...	...	...	...	...
Stoneydale (C. G. Williamson) .	2	9 3 –	4 2 –	401	...	10 0 0	7 10 0	2 10 0	...	25·000	...	...	...	...	...
,, (Gilbert Williamson) .	2	5 – –	4 2 –	...	...	6 5 0	4 11 0	1 14 0	...	27·200	...	0 12 7	...	0 12 7	100·000
Sefster (Mrs Laurenson) .	5	13 – –	7 2 –	306	...	11 0 0	8 12 0	2 8 0	...	21·818	...	2 13 8	0 5 8	2 8 0	89·440
Burrastow (Culswick) (Mrs Henry) .	2	8 3 5	9 3 12	...	2362	8 6 0	6 6 0	2 0 0	...	24·096	...	1 16 0	...	1 16 0	100·000
,, ,, (Mrs Allan) .	3	14 1 35	11 – 12	...		13 10 0	10 11 0	2 19 0	...	21·851	...	10 4 10	5 0 0	5 4 10	51·179
Gruting (George Johnson) .	1	6 – 9	4 – 31	...	3042	6 14 6	6 0 0	0 14 6	...	10·780	...	41 2 9	25 0 0	16 2 9	39·228
Zetland (Marquis of Zetland) .	60	385 2 16	662 1 31	3191	...	362 11 8	312 13 9½	49 17 10½	...	13·766	...	285 15 8½	85 5 3	200 10 5½	70·165
Linga (Robert Scott) .	1	2 2 –	12 2 –	...	...	3 0 0	1 5 0	1 15 0	...	58·333	...	1 0 0	...	1 0 0	100·000
Hayfield (A. J. Hay) .	19	175 2 14	278 2 17	...	1507	179 16 7	116 16 0	63 0 7	...	35·049	...	210 4 10	1 0 0	209 4 10	99·524
Strom (Mrs Irvine and Mrs Gifford) .	12	96 1 20	152 2 17	652	...	100 1 6	78 19 0	21 2 6	...	21·109	...	96 4 9	23 15 10	72 8 11	75·277
Sand (J. B. Leask's Trustee) .	5	29 – 24	46 3 31	310	...	43 6 0	28 16 0	14 10 0	...	33·487	...	39 14 3	1 10 0	38 4 3	96·222
Stromness (Thomas Gifford) .	2	10 1 –	67 2 –	259	...	15 10 0	12 10 0	3 0 0	...	19·354	...	22 19 4	9 0 0	13 19 4	60·812
Girlsta (Harry Cheyne) .	5	22 3 6	36 2 4	...	1772	33 5 0	22 5 0	11 0 0	...	33·082	...	74 14 6	15 15 0	58 19 6	78·922
Wadbister (Andrew Leslie) .	2	13 1 34	3 2 13	194	...	16 5 0	8 6 0	7 19 0	...	48·923	..	6 0 0	...	6 0 0	100·000
Roadside (John Tulloch) .	1	2 2 33	– – –	33	...	3 10 0	2 15 0	0 15 0	...	21·428	...	3 10 0	...	3 10 0	100·000
Burrastow (Mrs Henry and Mrs Allan)	2	9 – 22	14 0 20	95	...	8 0 0	5 5 0	2 15 0	...	34·375	...	...	...	...	...

* Has ½ share of Grutquoy Scattald.

APP. C (5)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND—(*continued*).

Estate.	Number of Holdings.	Extent of Holdings.				Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Decrease.	Increase.	Percentage of Reduction.	Percentage of Increase.	Arrears.			Percentage of Arrears cancelled.
		Arable.	Outrun.	Township Common.	General Common							Total Amount.	Ordered to be paid.	Cancelled.	
		Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.	Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Burra Isle (Mrs Spence and Trustees of late Miss Scott)	59	219 2 22	235 0 9	2414	...	271 15 6	156 2 0	115 13 6	...	42·562	...	363 4 11	21 1 0	342 3 11	94·205
Bressay (Miss M. A. Cameron Mouat)	45	197 3 24	457 2 6	2500	...	231 19 0	151 18 0	80 1 0	...	34·511	...	450 10 7	88 10 0½	362 0 6½	80·355
Sound (Sir Arthur T. B. R. Nicolson, Bart.)	16	57 – 10	75 3 2	669	...	87 19 10	55 16 0	32 3 10	...	36·584	...	84 13 5	8 0 0	76 13 5	90·551
Gulberwick (Marriage Contract Trustees of Mrs Muir and Mrs Skae)	6	31 2 4	45 2 39	547	...	47 19 0	27 10 0	20 9 0	...	42·648	...	35 10 10	...	35 10 10	100·000
Gulberwick (William Robertson) . .	1	1 – –	– – –	83	...	2 10 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	...	50·000	...	0 10 0	...	0 10 0	100·000
Stove (Nicol J. S. Halcrow) . .	3	19 3 24	2 – 5	1475	...	14 12 0	11 3 0	3 9 0	...	23·630	...	31 0 10	9 16 0	21 4 10	68·429
Sand Lodge (Lieutenant Bruce) . .	1	10 – 25	10 1 21	...	...	6 8 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	...	37·500	...	2 6 6	...	2 6 6	100·000
Sumburgh (John Bruce) . . .	1	12 – 24	11 1 20	...	...	7 17 6	5 7 0	2 10 6	...	32·063	...	24 6 2	10 0 0	14 6 2	58·861
Fair Isle (John Bruce) . . .	18	160 3 –	57 – 24	1200	...	125 10 8	96 12 0	28 18 8	...	23·048	...	32 19 1	4 0 0	28 19 1	87·861
	706	3688 3 6	6326 3 30	50,377	19,293	4159 4 6	2923 1 1½	1236 3 4½	...	29·721	...	6847 19 0½	1533 18 3½	5314 0 9	77·600

APP. C (6)—COUNTY OF ORKNEY.

Estate.	Number of Holdings.	Arable.	Outrun.	Township Common.	General Common	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Decrease.	Increase.	Percentage of Reduction.	Percentage of Increase.	Total Amount.	Ordered to be paid.	Cancelled.	Percentage of Arrears cancelled.
Eday (H. C. Hebden) . . .	61	647 2 8	327 1 30	1020	...	456 11 0	288 19 0	167 12 0	...	36·710	...	153 7 6½	42 10 0	110 17 6½	72·290
Tirlot (T. S. Omond)	10	141 3 11	48 3 17	...	...	63 12 0	46 19 0	16 13 0	...	26·179	...	156 13 0	77 0 0	79 13 0	50·845
Brough (Trustees of Stewart Endowment)	4	147 – –	29 1 –	...	...	49 8 0	32 15 0	16 13 0	...	33·704	...	59 13 1	23 0 0	36 13 1	61·444
Holland (James Gibson, Trustee on Sequestrated Estate of Thomas Traill)	1	2 3 32	– – –	...	...	3 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	...	42·857	...	9 5 0	2 0 0	7 5 0	78·378
Balfour (Col. James William Balfour) .	7	116 3 4	55 – 2	...	...	70 0 0	45 11 0	34 9 0	...	49·214	...	106 10 0	14 10 0	92 0 0	86·384
Zetland (Sanday) (Marquis of Zetland)	1	13 – –	– 2 –	...	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	...
Balfour (Sanday) (G. T. Balfour Kinnear)	6	83 1 –	20 1 –	...	...	51 6 0	34 0 0	17 6 0	...	33·723	...	54 0 0	2 0 0	52 0 0	96·296
Airy (Governors of Airy Mortification)	5	112 1 25	9 2 10	...	...	34 10 0	29 12 0	4 18 0	...	14·202	...	133 9 3	68 10 0	64 19 3	48·674
Balfour (Col. Jas. Wm. Balfour)	5	156 3 –	16 3 –	...	...	54 15 0	46 3 0	8 12 0	...	15·707	...	122 19 0	55 4 0	67 15 0	55·103

APP. C (6)—COUNTY OF ORKNEY—(*continued*).

Estate.	Number of Holdings.	Extent of Holdings.				Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Decrease.	Increase.	Percentage of Reduction.	Percentage of Increase.	Arrears.			Percentage of Arrears Cancelled.
		Arable.	Outrun.	Township Common.	General Common							Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
		Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.	Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s d.	
Shapinsay (Mrs Eleanor A. Balfour)	12	413 2 –	54 – –	...	...	128 0 0	105 14 0	22 6 0	...	17·421	...	592 19 3	280 10 0	312 9 3	52·609
Newbanks (Trustees of Wm. Davidson)	2	29 3 –	– – –	...	...	14 0 0	8 13 0	5 7 0	...	38·214	...	21 0 0	...	21 0 0	100·000
Brough (Trustees of Stewart Endowment)	1	– 3 –	– – –	...	...	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	...	33·333	...	...	...	...	...
Tankerness (W. Dover Baikie)	1	12 1 –	– 2 –	...	...	1 5 0	2 10 0	...	1 5 0	...	100·000	...	...	...	...
Zetland (Mainland) (Marquis of Zetland)	13	312 1 –	140 3 –	...	...	142 5 0	105 10 0	36 15 0	...	25·834	...	301 10 0	122 15 0	178 15 0	59·286
Græmeshall (A. Sutherland Græme)	1	18 3 –	23 2 –	...	...	16 10 0	9 0 0	7 10 0	...	45·454	...	11 0 0	...	11 0 0	100·000
Fea (James Allan)	1	3 2 –	– – –	...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...
Smoogrow (Trustees of Dr Still)	4	62 1 –	21 3 –	201	...	50 0 0	28 3 0	21 17 0	...	43·700	...	202 0 0	69 8 0	132 12 0	65·643
Groundwater ,,	1	40 2 25	25 2 4	563	...	30 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0	...	33·333	...	174 0 0	80 0 0	94 0 0	54·022
Swanbister (P. Duguid Bourtrie and others)	2	22 – –	7 3 –	100	...	12 0 0	9 0 0	3 0 0	...	25·000	...	24 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	50·000
Coubister (James Johnston)	1	1 1 –	– – –	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Westquoy (J. Wishart)	1	8 2 –	6 2 –	...	...	6 0 0	3 15 0	2 5 0	...	37·500	...	18 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	66·666
Houton (Trustees of late Mrs Hiddleston)	3	49 1 29	21 2 10	...*	...	22 10 0	18 7 0	4 3 0	...	18·444	...	13 0 0	9 12 0	3 8 0	26·153
Rousay (Lieut.-Gen. F. W. T. Burroughs)	3	44 – –	163 1 –	100	...	41 12 0	25 17 0	15 15 0	...	37·860	...	53 0 0	...	53 0 0	100·000
Woodwick (John Traill)	1	3 1 34	8 1 6	...	...	2 10 0	2 0 0	0 10 0	...	20·000	...	2 10 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	60·000
Burghar (Trustees of Dr Still)	1	8 2 10	2 3 29	986	...	3 0 0	2 5 0	0 15 0	...	25·000	...	1 10 0	...	1 10 0	100·000
Breckness (Mrs Watt)	2	44 3 –	16 – –	350	...	50 5 6	29 15 0	20 10 6	...	40·825	...	137 0 4	33 10 0	103 10 4	75·550
Skeabreck (R. G. W. Irvine)	1	36 2 –	3 2 –	...	...	12 0 0	8 8 0	3 12 0	...	30·000	...	12 0 0	3 0 0	9 0 0	75·000
Voy (Trustees of Janet Clouston or Mouat)	1	4 3 –	2 1 –	...	...	7 10 0	6 10 0	1 0 0	...	13·333	...	...	...	...	...
Zetland (Marquis of Zetland)	1	28 1 –	– – –	...	...	13 0 0	11 0 0	2 0 0	...	15·384	...	19 10 0	15 0 0	4 10 0	23·076
	153	2566 2 18	1005 2 28	3320	...	1344 9 6	930 6 0	415 8 6	...	30·805	...	2384 6 5½	922 17 0	1461 7 5½	61·290

* Right to graze on Hill of Houton.

APP. D—TABLE SHOWING, ACCORDING TO COUNTIES, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOLDINGS DEALT WITH, TOTAL EXTENT OF SUCH HOLDINGS, PRESENT RENT, FAIR RENT, DECREASE, PERCENTAGE OF REDUCTION, TOTAL ARREARS AND HOW DISPOSED OF, AND PERCENTAGE OF ARREARS CANCELLED.

County.	Number of Holdings.	Extent of Holdings.				Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Decrease.	Increase.	Percentage of Reduction.	Percentage of Increase.	Arrears.			Percentage of Arrears Cancelled.
		Arable.	Outrun.	Township Common.	General Common							Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
		Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.	Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ross and Cromarty . . .	506	1,806 – 24	3,083 3 13	54,845	1,559	2,307 8 1	1,628 18 6	678 9 7	...	29·404	...	8,616 13 6	2,440 9 3	6,176 4 3	71·677
Inverness	63	192 1 36	304 2 24	2,533	16,021	422 15 2	283 13 0	139 2 2	...	32·904	...	836 0 11	269 11 6	566 9 5	67·755
Argyll	42	326 3 6	492 2 17	1,870	...	514 0 0	357 15 0	156 5 0	...	30·398	...	1,190 2 7	401 12 0	788 10 7	66·255
Sutherland	7	14 3 32	14 1 –	...	2,949	19 15 3	14 7 0	5 8 3	...	27·387	...	20 8 3	6 13 3	13 15 0	67·360
Shetland	706	3,688 3 6	6,326 3 30	50,377	19,293	4,159 4 6	2,923 1 1½	1,236 3 4½	...	29·721	...	6,847 19 0½	1,533 18 ½	5,314 0 9	77·600
Orkney	153	2,566 2 18	1,005 2 28	3,320	...	1,344 9 6	930 6 0	414 3 6	...	30·805	...	2,384 6 5½	922 19 0	1,461 7 5½	61·290
Total,	1,477	8,595 3 2	11,227 3 32	112,945	39,822	8,767 12 6	6,138 0 7½	2,629 11 10½	...	29·995	...	19,895 10 9	5,575 3 3½	14,320 7 5½	~~17·577~~

71·978

APP. E—TABLE showing, according to COUNTIES and ESTATES, the TOTAL NUMBER of HOLDINGS dealt with, the AGGREGATE AMOUNT of the FAIR RENTS fixed, and the AVERAGE FAIR RENT of each HOLDING.

Estate.	Number of Holdings.	Aggregate Amount of Fair Rents.			Average Fair Rent.		
(1) COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY.							
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Lochcarron (C. J. Murray)	20	59	2	0	2	19	1
The Lews (Lady Matheson)	208	392	18	0	1	17	9¼
Balnagown (Sir Charles Ross)	58	301	7	0	5	3	10¾
Geanies (W. H. E. Murray)	6	31	2	0	5	3	8
Westfield do.	8	13	4	6	1	13	1¾
Cadboll (Trustees of Capt. R. B. Macleod)	3	19	12	0	6	10	8
Aldie (John Gunn)	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Bogbain (Trustees of William Davidson)	1	1	12	0	1	12	0
Shandwick (Trustees of G. A. Reid)	1	6	0	0	6	0	0
Kindeace (Charles Robertson)	1	1	12	0	1	12	0
Kingscauseway (Alexander Mackay)	6	35	6	0	5	17	8
Ardross (Sir K. J. Matheson)	1	11	0	0	11	0	0
Novar (R. C. Munro-Ferguson)	1	10	0	0	10	0	0
Newmore (George Inglis)	1	10	0	0	10	0	0
Newhall (C. S. H. Mackenzie)	1	6	4	0	6	4	0
Edderton (William Macfie)	9	52	2	0	5	15	9¼
Reilonie (George B. Hadwen)	4	36	10	0	9	2	6
Hilton (Mrs. Hadwen)	1	9	0	0	9	0	0
Cromartie (Earl of Cromartie)	7	72	13	0	10	7	6¾
Applecross (C. J. Murray)	134	466	4	0	3	9	6¾
Torridon (Duncan Darroch)	34	92	10	0	2	14	4¾
	506	1628	18	6	3	4	4½
(2) COUNTY OF INVERNESS.							
South Harris (Trustees of Earl of Dunmore)	1	1	10	0	1	10	0
South Morar (Mrs. Nicholson)	8	44	3	0	5	10	4½
Arisaig do.	29	173	9	0	5	19	7¼
Glenuig (John Maclean)	24	61	3	0	2	10	11½
Balnain (Capt. John Fraser)	1	3	8	0	3	8	0
	63	283	13	0	4	10	0½
(3) COUNTY OF ARGYLL.							
Colonsay (Sir J. C. Macneill, V.C.)	4	39	15	0	9	18	9
Cornaig (Colin Campbell's Trustees)	3	41	10	0	13	16	8
Coll (John L. Stewart)	5	32	5	0	6	9	0
Lismore (Duke of Argyll)	6	50	0	0	8	6	8
Lismore (Rev. J. A. Fell)	21	148	10	0	7	1	5
Baliveolin (Representatives of D. Campbell)	3	45	15	0	15	5	0
	42	357	15	0	8	10	4½
(4) COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND.							
Ospisdale (John R. Gilchrist)	1	3	16	0	3	16	0
Skibo (Trustees of E. C. Sutherland)	3	3	0	0	1	0	0
Rosehall (Scottish Provident Institution)	1	2	10	0	2	10	0
Balnagown (Sir Charles Ross)	1	3	15	0	3	15	0
Sutherland (Duke of Sutherland)	1	1	6	0	1	6	0
	7	14	7	0	2	1	0
(5) COUNTY OF SHETLAND.							
Scalloway (Mrs. Spence and Trustees of Miss Scott)	1	3	13	0	3	13	0
Zetland (Unst) (Marquis of Zetland)	12	68	5	0	5	13	9
Buness (Mrs. Ursula Edmonstone)	31	125	2	0	4	0	8½
Pettester (William Henderson)	6	15	5	0	2	10	10
Haroldswick (Charles Sandison)	1	2	10	0	2	10	0
Clivocast (North of Scotland Bank)	3	6	15	0	2	5	0
Garth and Annsbrae (Unst) (Major T. M. Cameron)	73	338	7	0	4	12	8¼
Gloup (Mrs. Mary Simpson)	8	21	17	7	2	14	8¼
Zetland (Yell) (Marquis of Zetland)	1	9	0	0	9	0	0
Dalsetter (William Pole)	2	6	3	0	3	1	6
Midbrake (Dr Alexander Pole)	5	21	16	0	4	7	2¼
Garth and Annsbrae (Yell) (Major T. M. Cameron)	10	41	7	0	4	2	8¼
Burrastow (Mrs. Henry and Mrs. Allan)	2	8	7	0	4	3	6
Gutcher (W. S. Smith)	2	4	0	0	2	0	0
Do. (Miss A. C. Mouat)	1	2	17	0	2	17	0
Sandwick (Dr Miles Walker, and Miles Walker, jun.)	6	23	10	0	3	18	4
Sellafirth do. do.	4	13	8	0	3	7	0
Bayanne (Rev. J. H. Allan)	1	2	5	0	2	5	0
Basta (W. S. Smith)	7	31	5	0	4	9	3¼
Seafield (Mrs. Sinclair Budge)	18	70	6	0	3	18	1¼
Raefirth (North of Scotland Bank)	10	63	9	0	6	6	10¾
Bousetter (Laurence Johnson)	1	7	14	0	7	14	0
North Aywick (Representatives of A. D. Mathewson)	1	3	0	0	3	0	0
Vatsetter (J. R. Irvine)	3	12	15	0	4	5	0
The Glebe (Yell) (Rev. J. Love)	1	8	0	0	8	0	0
Gardie (James N. Barclay)	2	5	12	0	2	16	0

App E—*continued.*

Estate.	Number of Holdings.	Aggregate Amount of Fair Rents.	Average Fair Rent.
(5) COUNTY OF SHETLAND—(*continued*).		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Raga (John Johnson)	1	5 0 0	5 0 0
Aywick (Dr Miles Walker, and Miles Walker, jun.)	9	25 18 0	2 17 6½
Otterswick (Mrs Ogilvie Robertson)	6	20 3 0	3 7 2
Gossaburgh (B. H. Hastie Robertson)	28	99 13 0	3 11 2
Gudon (Capt. T. M. Urquhart)	1	3 6 0	3 6 0
Southhall (Mrs John Cormack)	2	4 12 0	2 6 0
West Sandwick (Mrs J. Kirkland Galloway)	1	4 17 0	4 17 0
Burravoe (J. Rainier M'Queen)	37	98 2 0	2 13 0¼
Brough (William Henderson)	3	6 11 0	2 3 8
West Yell (H. N. Ballantyne)	12	46 8 0	3 17 4
Zetland (Fetlar) (Marquis of Zetland)	13	61 8 0	4 14 5½
Fetlar (Sir Arthur T. B. R. Nicolson, Bart.)	36	179 17 0	4 19 11
Mossbank (C. Hoseason and W. Pole)	1	2 0 0	2 0 0
Toftan (Thomas Hughson)	1	4 0 0	4 0 0
Busta (Trustees of Arthur Gifford)	5	16 5 0	3 5 0
Symbister (W. A. Bruce)	60	267 19 9	4 9 3¾
Garth and Annsbrae (Major T. M. Cameron)	1	7 16 0	7 16 0
Burrastow (Mrs Henry)	1	3 4 0	3 4 0
Do. (Mrs Allan)	1	4 4 0	4 4 0
Grutquoy (Robert Robertson)	1	2 15 0	2 15 0
Stoneydale (C. G. Williamson)	2	7 10 0	3 15 0
Do. (Gilbert Williamson)	2	4 11 0	2 5 6
Sefster (Mrs Laurenson)	5	8 12 0	1 14 4¾
Burrastow (Culswick) (Mrs Henry)	2	6 6 0	3 3 0
Do. (Mrs Allan)	3	10 11 0	3 10 4
Gruting (George Johnson)	1	6 0 0	6 0 0
Zetland (Marquis of Zetland)	60	312 13 9½	5 4 2¾
Linga (Robert Scott)	1	1 5 0	1 5 0
Hayfield (A. J. Hay)	19	116 16 0	6 2 11¼
Strome (Mrs Irvine and Mrs Gifford)	12	78 19 0	6 11 7
Sand (J. B. Leask's Trustee)	5	28 16 0	5 15 2¼
Stromness (Thomas Gifford)	2	12 10 0	6 5 0
Girlsta (Harry Cheyne)	5	22 5 0	4 9 0
Wadbister (Andrew Leslie)	2	8 6 0	4 3 0
Roadside (John Tulloch)	1	2 15 0	2 15 0
Burrastow (Mrs Henry and Mrs Allan)	2	5 5 0	2 17 6
Burra Isle (Mrs Spence and Trustees of late Miss Scott)	59	156 2 0	2 12 10¾
Bressay (Miss A. C. Mouat)	45	151 18 0	3 7 6
Sound (Sir Arthur T. B. R. Nicolson, Bart.)	16	55 16 0	3 9 9
Gulberwick (M. C. Trustees of Mrs Muir and Mrs Skae)	6	27 10 0	4 11 8
Gulberwick (William Robertson)	1	1 5 0	1 5 0
Stove (N. J. S. Halcrow)	3	11 3 0	3 14 4
Sand Lodge (Lieut. Bruce)	1	4 0 0	4 0 0
Sumburgh (John Bruce)	1	5 7 0	5 7 0
Fair Isle	18	96 12 0	5 7 4
	706	2,923 1 1½	4 2 9½
6. COUNTY OF ORKNEY.			
Eday (H. C. Hebden)	61	288 19 0	4 14 8¾
Tirlot (T. S. Omond)	10	46 19 0	4 13 10¾
Brough (Trustees of Stewart Endowment)	4	32 15 0	8 3 9
Holland (Thomas Traill's Trustee)	1	2 0 0	2 0 0
Balfour (Col. James William Balfour)	7	45 11 0	6 10 1½
Zetland (Sanday) (Marquis of Zetland)	1	3 10 0	3 10 0
Balfour (G. T. Balfour Kinnear)	6	34 0 0	5 13 4
Airy (Governors of Airy Mortification)	5	29 12 0	5 18 4¾
Balfour (Colonel James William Balfour)	5	46 3 0	9 4 7
Shapinsay (Mrs E. A. Balfour)	12	105 14 0	8 16 2
Newbanks (Trustees of William Davidson)	2	8 13 0	4 6 6
Brough (Trustees of Stewart Endowment)	1	1 0 0	1 0 0
Tankerness (W. Dover Baikie)	1	2 10 0	2 10 0
Zetland (Marquis of Zetland)	13	105 10 0	8 2 3½
Graemeshall (A. Sutherland Graeme)	1	9 0 0	9 0 0
Fea (James Allan)	1	2 10 0	2 10 0
Smoogrow (Trustees of Dr Still)	4	28 3 0	7 0 9
Groundwater do.	1	20 0 0	20 0 0
Swanbister (P. Duguid Bourtrie and others)	2	9 0 0	4 10 0
Coubister (J. Johnston)	1	1 0 0	1 0 0
Westquoy (John Wishart)	1	3 15 0	3 15 0
Houton (Trustees of late Mrs Hiddleston)	3	18 7 0	6 2 4
Rousay (Lieutenent-General Burroughs)	3	25 17 0	8 12 4
Woodwick (John Traill)	1	2 0 0	2 0 0
Burghar (Trustees of Dr Still)	1	2 5 0	2 5 0
Breckness (Mrs Watt)	2	29 15 0	14 17 6
Skeabreck (R. G. W. Irvine)	1	8 8 0	8 8 0
Voy (Trustees of Janet Clouston or Mouat)	1	6 10 0	6 10 0
Zetland (Marquis of Zetland)	1	11 0 0	11 0 0
	153	930 6 0	6 1 7¼

APP. F—TABLE showing, according to COUNTIES, the TOTAL NUMBER of HOLDINGS dealt with, the AGGREGATE AMOUNT of the FAIR RENTS fixed, and the AVERAGE FAIR RENT of each HOLDING.

County.	Number of Holdings.	Aggregate Amount of Fair Rents.			Average Fair Rent.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ross and Cromarty	506	1,628	18	6	3	4	4½
Inverness	63	283	13	0	4	10	0½
Argyll	42	357	15	0	8	10	4¼
Sutherland	7	14	7	0	2	1	0
Shetland	706	2,923	1	1½	4	2	9½
Orkney	153	930	6	0	6	1	7¼
	1,477	6,138	0	7½	4	3	1¼

APPENDIX G.—SPECIAL ORDERS.

(1) COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY.

[A]—QUESTION OF LEASE—(*a*) CASE OF ADAM MACKAY, STRATH KYLE.

Adam Mackay, a tenant on the Estate of Strath Kyle, in the Parish of Kincardine, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent for his holding. At the hearing, objection was taken to the competency of the Application, by the Proprietor of Strath Kyle, Mr Harry Cheyne, W.S., as Trustee of Mr G. G. Mackay, on the ground that the applicant occupied his holding under a Lease for a term of years. After inquiry, the following Order was issued:—

"TAIN, 20*th June* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, together with the objections for the respondent that the applicant is a Lease-holder and not a crofter, Finds that the applicant in May 1880 signed an offer (appended to Articles and Conditions of Set) for his holding of Easter Baddarroch, as then occupied by Donald Stewart, for a Lease of 19 years, from Whitsunday 1880, at a rent of £30 per annum, and therein undertook to execute a formal Lease when called on: Finds that, by the terms of the said offer, the applicant had the option of renouncing on the expiry of 5 years from the date of entry: Finds that possession by the applicant followed upon the said offer, and that thereby there was constituted a binding contract of Lease for a period of 19 years with a break as aforesaid: Finds that the applicant has failed to prove his averment that he took advantage of the said break and duly renounced: Therefore sustains the objection: Finds the Application incompetent, and dismisses the same.

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE."

"*Note.*—Although the applicant deponed in the course of the hearing to communings between him and Mr Mackay by which he sought to establish that he had taken advantage of the break, the Commissioner has come to the conclusion, in view of the written instrument and the *onus* lying on the applicant, that more evidence was necessary than his uncorroborated statement; but such evidence has not been adduced: Further, it ought to be pointed out that by Section 28 of the Agricultural Holdings Act, 46 & 47 Vict. c. 62, it is provided in the case of Leases for 3 years and upwards that a tenancy is not to come to an end unless written notice has been given by either party to the other of his intention to bring the tenancy to an end. In the present case it is not alleged that any such written notice was given. Upon the whole matter, therefore, the Commissioner is of opinion that effect must be given to the objection stated for the respondent.

(Initialed) "P. B. M."

(*b*) CASE OF JOHN MACKAY, LOWER SEAFIELD.

John Mackay, Lower Seafield, a tenant on the Geanies Estate, in the Parish of Tarbat, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent. The Proprietor, Captain W. H. E. Murray, objected to the competency of the Application, on the ground that the applicant was a Lease-holder and not a crofter. After inquiry, the following Order was issued:—

"TAIN, 15*th June* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, together with the objection for the respondent marked A/239, taken to the competency of the Application, on the ground that the applicant is a Lease-holder, Finds and Declares, under reference to the annexed note, that the applicant is a crofter * within the meaning of the Act, and therefore Sustains the competency of the Application.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

"*Note.*—In this case there was produced to the Commissioner the signed Draft Lease, marked B/239, in support of the objection that the applicant is a Lease-holder, and it was maintained that the applicant had thereby bound himself, by Contract of Lease, for a period of 19 years, at a rent of £13, from and after the term of Whitsunday 1886, in respect of his holding at Lower Seafield. When examined on oath, he deponed that at a meeting which took place between him and Mr Douglas, the Factor for Geanies at the time, the latter said to him that other persons were wanting the land, and that if the applicant did not sign the said Draft Lease the land would be taken from him and let to some one else. The applicant further explained that a Lease of a more formal kind was afterwards brought to him for his signature, but that he declined to sign the same, because he desired to come under the scope of the Act. On Mr Douglas being examined, he admitted that he had said to the applicant that, if he did not sign, the land would be given to another, or used words of the like import and effect; and he added that he thought the applicant did not come within the provisions of the Act. He failed, however, to make it clear on what ground this impression was based, and, at all events, the Commissioner is of opinion that, at the date when the applicant's signature was obtained, he was a crofter within the scope and meaning of Section 34 of the Act. He was not under any Lease at the time, and it did not appear that he had been under a Lease previously. He is described as a crofter in the said document founded upon; and, in the Petition by the respondent, wherein he sues for payment of £15 of alleged arrears of rent, the applicant is designed in the instance as 'John Mackay, Crofter, Lower Seafield.' It accordingly appears that the ground on which the Factor sought to induce the applicant to sign, viz.—that, if he did not sign, the land would be transferred to another—had no basis in fact, as the applicant, being a crofter at the time, had the security of tenure assured to him by the Act, and therefore could not be deprived of or removed from his holding, so long as he duly fulfilled the conditions set forth in the first section of the Statute. The applicant's signature to the said Draft Lease having been thus adhibited under a material error in fact due to a misstatement by the said Factor, the applicant is not bound by the Document.

Further, the said Signed Draft Lease is open to serious exception on other grounds. The Factor deponed that he did not remember whether the rent of £13 set forth in figures had been inserted at the date of the applicant's signature. Certainly, an inspection of the Document leads to some doubt on this point. Again, it seems pretty clear that the second half of the first page containing the description of the subjects was originally written in pencil—at what precise time does not appear—but that it was, after the applicant's signature, filled up in ink by some hand other than that which wrote the remainder of the Document. On the whole matter, the Commissioner has come to the conclusion that the respondent has not succeeded in rearing up the said signed Draft Lease produced, as a Lease binding on the applicant, and excluding him from the scope and provisions of the Act.

(Initialed) "D. B."

[B]—FAIR RENTS FIXED OF CONSENT—(*a*) CASE OF GEORGE GORDON, HILL OF EDDERTON.

George Gordon, crofter, Hill of Edderton, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent. At the hearing, the applicant and the agent for the respondent, Mr William Macfie, agreed as to the Fair Rent of the holding, and craved the Commissioner to interpone his authority to the same. The following Order was issued:—

"TAIN, 15*th June* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of this application, Finds and Declares that by agreement of parties made in the course of the hearing, the Fair Rent of the applicant's holding has been fixed at the sum of £2,10s.: † Further, Finds and Declares that the total sum of arrears due by the applicant is £9, 10s., whereof the sum of £4, 10s. is due to the respondents the Trustees of the late William Cattley, and the sum of £5 isdue to the other respondent William Macfie: Finds and, Declares that, by the said agreement of parties, the applicant became bound to pay the sum of £1, 10s. as arrears due to the respondents the Trustees of the late William Cattley, and no more; as also that of the said sum of £5 due as arrears to the respondent, William Macfie, no part is to be paid: Accordingly Decerns and Ordains the applicant to make payment on or before 25th July next of the said sum of £1, 10s. to the Trustees of the said William Cattley in terms of the foresaid agreement: And Finds and Declares that no sum in name of arrears is due to the respondent William Macfie.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

(*b*) CASE OF ALEXANDER ROSS, FENDOM.

Alexander Ross, crofter, Fendom, on the Cadboll Estate, in the Parish of Tain, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent. In the course of the hearing the applicant and the agent for the respondents, the trustees of Captain R. B. Macleod, agreed as to Rent and arrears, and craved the Commissioner to interpone his authority to this agreement. The following Order was issued:—

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* See App. A (1), page 13, No. 230.
† See App. A (1), page 15, No. 261.

"TAIN, 15*th June* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, of consent fixes the Fair Rent of the holding at the annual sum of £5 sterling:* Also of consent Finds that no arrears of Rent are due by the applicant: Further, Finds and Declares that an agreement alleged to have been entered into by the parties is not binding on them: And Finds that the applicant is a crofter within the meaning of the Act.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

[C] CASE OF MARGARET MUNRO, KINGSCAUSEWAY.

In this case the applicant, Margaret Munro, Kingscauseway, Tain, stated that the respondent, Alexander Mackay, had resumed possession of part of her holding since the passing of the Act, and craved that the same be restored to her. The respondent admitted that he resumed a part of the holding, but alleged that the same was done by arrangement with the applicant's father, since deceased, and who was the crofter in the holding at the passing of the Act. At the hearing the parties came to the arrangement set forth in the following Joint-Minute:—

JOINT-MINUTE FOR MARGARET MUNRO AND ALEXANDER MACKAY, ESQUIRE, OF KINGSCAUSEWAY.

In the Application by the said Margaret Munro to the Crofters Commission for the fixing of a Fair Rent.

Munro for the applicant, and Macleay for the landlord, agreed in stating that the parties had now come to the following arrangement for settlement of the whole claims competent to the applicant against the landlord regarding the land taken from her holding by the landlord, viz.:—

(1) That six acres of the said land taken from the south side of the applicant's holding be again added to and form part of her holding hereafter.

(2) That the crooked fence erected on applicant's land by the said Alexander Mackay be removed, and of new laid down on such a line as the Crofters Commissioners may indicate, and be erected forthwith at the sight of and to the satisfaction of John Shivas, Civil Engineer, Tain, and which in future will form the march fence of said holding, all at the expense of the said Alexander Mackay.

(3) That the landlord shall also pay to Mr James Munro, Solicitor, Tain, the sum of £3, 3s. sterling towards payment of his expenses.

(4) That the Commissioners shall fix the Fair Rent of the applicant's holding, and deal with the matter of arrears, and in doing so take into consideration the whole circumstances attending this case, and, in particular, the circumstances under which the applicant had been deprived of more than 12 acres of said land when these were fenced off in November 1889, and since retained by the landlord.

And both parties crave the Commissioners to interpone authority hereto.

In Respect whereof.

(Signed) MARGARET MUNRO.
ALEXANDER MACKAY.
J. MUNRO, *Solicitor in Tain, Agent for Margaret Munro.*
GEORGE M'LEAY, *Solicitor, Tain, Agent for Alexander Mackay.*

The following Order was issued:—

"TAIN, 15*th June* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the Joint-Minute marked B/909, and due inspection of the ground having been made by the assessors, Finds that at the said inspection the applicant so far agreed to modify the terms of the said Joint-Minute as to accept a restoration of 5 instead of 6 acres of the land taken by the respondent from the south side of the applicant's holding: Finds that the said 5 acres, as marked and pointed out by the assessors at the said inspection, were restored to the applicant at sight, and in the presence of parties, and the line of fence between the applicant and the respondent adjusted accordingly: Finds and Declares that the said 5 acres form part of the applicant's holding under the Act:† And also Finds and Declares that the remaining 7 acres, formerly part of the said holding, and now occupied and possessed by the respondent, are his property: Interpones authority to the said Joint-Minute as altered in terms of the above Findings: And Finds and Declares that the rent of the holding and the matter of arrears fall to be dealt with in view of the said Minute.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

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* See App. A (1), page 14, No. 242.

† See App. A (1), page 14, No. 248.

[D] CASE OF MALCOLM ROSS, GLEDFIELD.

Malcolm Ross, Gledfield, Kincardine, on the Estate of Sir Kenneth J. Matheson, Bart., applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent. The Application was opposed on various grounds, all as set forth in the following Order and relative Note:—

"TAIN, 15*th June* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, together with the Note of Objections for the respondent, marked A/114, Repels the said objections: Finds under reference to the annexed Note that the applicant is a crofter within the meaning of the Act, and sustains the competency of the Application.*

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

"*Note.*—The respondent has submitted three objections against this Application. The first is that the applicant is a tradesman placed in the district by the landlord for the benefit of the neighbourhood, and therefore, having regard to the provisions of Section 33 of the Act, not a crofter. The second is that the applicant is the tenant of a smithy, carries on a mercantile trade or business, and is not included within the scope of the Act; and the third is that the dwelling-house and smithy fall to be dealt with as separate subjects from the land, and that the entire premises occupied by him at Lower Gledfield do not come within the definition of a "holding" under Section 34 of the Act.

With regard to the first of these objections the material facts disclosed in the course of the inquiry were that the applicant's father came from Golspie or Tain to Lower Gledfield, 72 years ago or thereby, set up for himself as a smith, and built the first dwelling-house on the place. There is no evidence to show that the applicant's father was a tradesman placed in the district by the then landlord, and no attempt was made by the present respondent to prove that Colonel Grant, who was at that time the landlord, placed the applicant's father there. It further appears that the applicant's father got additional land about 30 years ago, and in 1873 another portion of land was added to the holding. In or about the year 1867, the applicant's dwelling-house was rebuilt by the landlord at a cost of upwards of £80.

It was maintained that, by reason of this expenditure and of the additional land assigned, the applicant was brought within the provisions of Section 33 of the Act, but the Commissioner is of opinion that the result of these actings by the landlord is not to show that a tradesman had been placed in the district, but that a tradesman, whose father had come to the district long years before and who himself pursued the same calling, was a tenant worth retaining and advancing by means of additional expenditure on buildings, and the granting of additional land. This objection has therefore been repelled.

The second objection is, in substance, that a person who carries on a trade or business cannot be a crofter. The Commissioner can find no warrant for this view within the Act, and it is a matter of common knowledge that a very large number of persons within the crofting area carry on small businesses as merchants or shopkeepers or traders in one form or other, who in the matters of occupancy and possession, together with the nature of their holdings, come in all respects within the scope of the Act. The fact that such persons are tradesmen does not bar them from being crofters.

The third objection appears to the Commissioner to be without substance. The subjects which form the applicant's croft had been occupied by him at the passing of the Act as an entirety, and while the house, smithy, and lands appear in the rent book for certain years, though not always, and not at the passing of the Act, under separate heads, the subjects cannot be regarded as separate subjects in the sense of the Act. This objection, therefore, has also been repelled.

(Initialed) "D. B."

[E]—ENTRY SINCE THE PASSING OF THE ACT.—CASE OF WILLIAM ROSS, DOUNE.

William Ross appeared as an applicant in succession to his aunt, claiming to be a crofter in respect of the holding at Doune, on the Balnagown Estate, in the Parish of Kincardine. The Application was opposed by the Proprietor, Sir Charles Ross. The following Order was issued:—

"TAIN, 20*th June* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds that the applicant, Helen Ross, died intestate in the month of March 1891: Finds that she was succeeded by William Ross, her nephew, who has since possessed the subjects at Doune formerly occupied by her, and let the house thereon to John Maclean, shepherd, at a rent of £1, 15s.: Finds that these subjects thus acquired by the said William Ross since the passing of the Act do not form a holding under the same, and that he is not a crofter in respect thereof.

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE."

[F]—SUCCESSION—TWO HOLDINGS COMBINED—CASE OF JOHN MACLEOD, OAPE.

Application was made to fix Fair Rents for two holdings at Oape, Kincardine, occupied respectively by Kenneth Macleod and his son John Macleod. Kenneth Macleod died in September

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* See App. A (1), page 15, No. 254.

1891, and at the hearing John Macleod claimed to be entered as tenant under the Act of his own holding, and also of the holding of his deceased father, he being the heir-at-law. For the Proprietor, Sir Charles Ross of Balnagown, this was agreed to. The following Order was issued:—

"TAIN, 20*th June* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of this Application, together with the Application, Record No. 463, conjoined herewith, Finds that John Macleod is entitled to succeed as heir-at-law of his father Kenneth Macleod, who died in or about September 1891, to the holding at Oape, extending to 3 acres or thereby, and is also a crofter in his own right in respect of the holding occupied by him at Oape, extending to 4 acres or thereby:* Of consent of parties Amends this Application by stating the area so as to embrace the two holdings: and Finds and Declares that the croft as enlarged is to be held by him as one holding, and that he is a crofter in respect thereof.

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE."

[G]—SUCCESSION—(*a*) CASE OF FINLAY MUNRO, CORVOST, KINCARDINE.

Finlay Munro, a crofter at Corvost,† Kincardine, on the Estate of Sir Charles Ross of Balnagown, appeared as an applicant for Fair Rent. The facts of the case are fully set forth in the following Order:—

"TAIN, 20*th June* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of this Application, together with the Factor's letter of 6th June 1892, and having conferred with parties on the ground, Finds that the applicant, Finlay Munro, is a crofter in respect of the holding at Balnabruaich, and has no right or interest in the croft at Corvost: Reserves to the applicant's mother, Margaret Ross or Munro, and her son, Robert Munro, to lodge a Fair Rent Application in respect of the said holding at Corvost, if so advised: Finds that the rent payable by Finlay Munro falls to be determined with reference exclusively to the said holding at Balnabruaich: Amends the Application by deleting the holding 'Corvost, Ardgay,' in Schedules A and B of the Application: Further Amends the Application by setting forth the name of the said Finlay Munro in Schedule B as the applicant in respect of the said holding at Balnabruaich.

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE."

(*b*) CASE OF JOHN MACDONALD, CUAIG, APPLECROSS.

Lord Middleton lodged an Application to fix a Fair Rent for the holding at Cuaig, Applecross, occupied by Roderick Macdonald. Macdonald died before the Application was disposed of; and at the hearing John Macdonald, his brother, compeared and claimed the succession. The following Order was then issued:—

"TAIN, 22*nd June* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, Finds that the respondent Roderick Macdonald died in March 1889, survived by two daughters, of whom the eldest daughter and heir-at-law is Annie Macdonald: Finds that the holding is claimed by John Macdonald, brother of the deceased, on the ground that the said heir, Annie Macdonald, has given up all claim to the holding: Before further answer Ordains the said John Macdonald to procure from the said Annie Macdonald and lodge herein a letter renouncing her right of succession, if so advised, in his favour, and that within one calendar month from this date: Meantime continues the Application.

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE."

A letter of renunciation by Annie Macdonald was duly lodged, and thereafter the following Order was issued:—

"KIRKWALL, 18*th November* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of the Application No. 8 hereof, together with the letter of renunciation from Annie Macdonald to John Macdonald, Cuaig, marked c/736, Finds that the said John Macdonald is a crofter in respect of the holding at Cuaig, Sheildaig, and occupies and possesses the same under and in terms of the Act: Further, Finds and Declares in terms of the said letter that the said Annie Macdonald is entitled to compensation from the said John Macdonald for the byre and barn on the croft: Assesses the value of these at the total sum of £6, and decerns the said John Macdonald to make payment to the said Annie Macdonald of the said sum of £6: Amends the Application by substituting for the name of Roderick Macdonald that of the said John Macdonald:‡ Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE."

[H] RESIDENCE—CASE OF WALTER ROSS, WESTER ARDGAY, BALNAGOWN.

Walter Ross, Wester Ardgay, Kincardine, a tenant on the Balnagown Estate, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent for the subjects occupied by him. For the Proprietor, Sir Charles Ross, the Application was opposed. The following Order was issued:—

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* See App. A (1), page 16, No. 275.

† See App. A (1), page 17, No. 288.

‡ See App. A (1), page 27, No. 503.

"TAIN, 20*th June* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of this Application, Finds on the admission of the Applicant that he resides in a dwelling-house situated not upon his holding but on the Ardross Estate, the site of which dwelling-house is a feu: and therefore Finds that the objection taken by the respondent that the applicant does not reside on his holding is well founded: Sustains the said objection, and dismisses the Application as incompetent: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE."

[I]—WILL IN FAVOUR OF TWO PERSONS—CASE OF DONALD AND ANNE GILLIES, STROMEMORE, LOCHCARRON.

Widow Margaret Gillies was tenant of a croft at Stromemore, Lochcarron, at the passing of the Act. She executed a will bequeathing the croft to her son and daughter Donald and Anne Gillies, and died before the Application was disposed of. At the hearing the will was produced. The Proprietor, Mr C. J. Murray, objected to the two names being entered in the Application as tenants; but consented to receive Donald Gillies as sole tenant of the holding if he produced a Deed conveying to him his sister's rights under their mother's will. Such Deed of Conveyance was afterwards lodged, and the following Order issued:—

"APPLECROSS, 2*nd May* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of this Application, Finds and Declares that Anne or Annie Gillies has, with consent of the landlord, conveyed all right of succession arising to her under the will of her deceased mother, Widow Margaret Gillies, dated 19th October 1888, and produced and marked A/309, to and in favour of her brother, Donald Gillies, fisherman, conform to her Deed in his favour, dated 22 December 1891, and produced and marked B/309: and Finds and Declares that the said Donald Gillies * is accordingly in right of the entire holding at Stromemore, in succession to his said mother: Amends the Application by substituting the name of the said Donald Gillies for that of the said deceased Widow Margaret Gillies: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE."

[K] A PAUPER—CASE OF JOHN MACPHERSON, RHANICH, EDDERTON.

John Macpherson, a tenant at Rhanich, Edderton, on the Estate of Sir Charles Ross of Balnagown, applied to the Commission for a Fair Rent. The following Order was issued:—

"TAIN, 20*th June* 1892.

"In respect it was proved in the course of the hearing that the applicant is and for some time past has been a pauper in the receipt of Parochial Relief at the rate of 2s. 6d. per week, the Commissioner finds that he is not a crofter within the meaning of the Act: And therefore Dismisses his Application as incompetent: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

[L] JOINT-TENANCY—(*a*) CASE OF DONALD AND ANN MACLEOD, CALBOST, LOCHS.

Donald and Neil Macleod were joint-tenants of a croft at Calbost, Lochs, in the Island of Lewis. Neil Macleod died before the Application was disposed of. At the hearing Ann Macleod appeared and claimed to be entered as a joint-tenant in succession to her deceased father. For the Proprietrix, Lady Matheson, this was opposed on the ground that on the death of a joint-tenant the survivor became sole tenant of the holding. The following Order was issued:—

"TAIN, 11*th June* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the Minute for Ann Macleod, No. 13, Calbost, marked 12A/891, together with the Minute for the Proprietrix, marked 12B/891, Finds that the applicant Neil Macleod died intestate in the course of February 1892: Finds that at the date of his death he was joint-tenant of the holding No. 13, Calbost, along with Donald Macleod his brother, and that they had been joint-tenants and occupants thereof from a period anterior to the passing of the Act: Finds that the said Ann Macleod, eldest daughter of the said Neil Macleod, succeeded to her father's right of joint-tenancy under the Act, and became joint-tenant of the holding with the said Donald Macleod: Amends the Application by substituting for 'Donald and Neil Macleod' the names 'Donald and Ann Macleod.'

(Signed) "W. HOSACK."

"*Note.*—There is no provision in the Act of Parliament by which a joint-tenancy is prohibited or with which such a tenure is incompatible. The Act found the late Neil Macleod and his surviving brother Donald Macleod in the possession and occupancy of the holding as joint-tenants, and they became crofters under the same, holding by that tenure. Accordingly, when the succession opened by the death in intestacy of Neil Macleod, those sections of the Act which provided for such cases came into force, and must be taken to regulate the succession in this case as well as in other cases of sole tenancy. It is proper to add that the case of Donald Gunn and Robert Macdonald, Achnacraig, on the Estate of Lybster, Caithness, is one which differs wholly in its circumstances from the present one, as that was a case of renunciation of tenancy, whereas this is one of intestate succession. Moreover, in that case the two female joint-tenants, Eliza and Barbara Macdonald, left Achnacraig, and from Whitsunday 1890 it was not disputed that the applicant had been in the sole occupation and possession of the croft.

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* See App. A (1), page 2, No. 3.

(Initialed) "W. H."

(*b*) CASE OF ALEXANDER MACLEAY, SALACHAR, APPLECROSS.

(*c*) CASE OF DONALD MACLEAY, SAND, APPLECROSS.

Alexander Macleay, residing at Salachar, and Donald Macleay, residing at Sand, Applecross, lodged Applications to fix Fair Rents for their holdings. These Applications were opposed on the ground that Salachar and Sand formed one holding, the annual rent of which exceeded £30, and that the applicants were joint-tenants thereof, and therefore not crofters within the meaning of the Act. After inquiry, the following Order was issued in the Application of Alexander Macleay :—

"TAIN, 20*th June* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the parole and documentary evidence adduced, together with the objection for the respondent, Sustains the said objection: Finds and Declares that the applicant Alexander Macleay is joint-tenant of a Farm at Sand and Salachar with his brother Donald Macleay (who is applicant in the relative Application R.N. 271,) at a yearly rent of £42, 8s., and is therefore not a crofter within the meaning of the Act: Accordingly dismisses the Application as incompetent: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE."

"*Note.*—The Commissioner deems it unnecessary to enter upon an examination of the details of the evidence, and is of opinion on the whole matter that the respondent has succeeded in making it clear that this applicant is a joint-tenant with his brother Donald Macleay, and that together they pay a rent which takes their case beyond the scope of the Act.

(Initialed) "P. B. M."

Under reference to the foregoing Order the Application of Donald Macleay was also dismissed.

[M] SUB-DIVISION.—CASE OF MARY NICOLSON, RARNISH.

Mary Nicolson, Rarnish, Lochs, Lewis, applied for a Fair Rent. At the hearing, the Application was opposed on the ground that the applicant had contravened the Statute by allowing or suffering a dwelling-house to be erected on the holding other than in substitution of those already thereon. The Commissioner ordained her to remove the said buildings, but she failed to do so. The following Order was thereafter issued :—

"EDINBURGH, 7*th March* 1892.

"The Commissioner having considered the Application of Mary Nicolson, No. 18 hereof, together with the letter from the Sheriff-Clerk, dated 29th February last, in respect she has failed to implement the Order of 5th December 1891, ordaining her and her brother Roderick Nicolson to take down and remove the house or houses erected, or then in course of being erected, on the holding, within two months from that date, dismisses her Application: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "W. HOSACK."

[N] GRIMSHADER COMMON PASTURE.*

The crofters of the township of Grimshadder, in the Parish of Lochs, Lewis, applied to the Commission to fix Fair Rents. In course of the inquiry it transpired that a difference had arisen between them and the Proprietrix, Lady Matheson, as to the extent of the common pasture of the township—the crofters claiming one march and her Ladyship another, the ground in dispute extending to 444 acres or thereby. After inquiry, the following Order was issued :—

"TAIN, 14*th June* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced with regard to the claim made by the applicants to have it found and declared that the land coloured yellow on the Plan produced and marked D/895, and extending to 444 acres or thereby, forms part of their common hill pasture under the Act, Finds it proved that this portion of grazing land was occupied and possessed by them as part of their hill pasture, about 27 years ago or thereby, the march between it and the forest of Arnish being Alt-na-craoibhe and Amhuinn Leirabhaidh: Finds that at some subsequent date, not precisely fixed, the said portion of hill pasture was dealt with by the Estate as part of the Forest; Finds it also proved that in or about the year 1875 an Application was made to the then Estate management to have the said land restored to, and incorporated with, the applicants hill pasture: Finds that according to the evidence led on behalf of the applicants, a meeting of parties took place at Balallan, and on the ground, and from their communings the applicants concluded that the said land had been assigned or had been re-assigned to them: Finds that no evidence was led by the Estate management to meet the case on this point made on behalf of the applicants: Finds that since that date the applicants have occupied and possessed the land from time to time with their stock as they required: Finds that at the passing of the Act the said land was in their occupation, and has since so remained: Finds, therefore, on the evidence as a whole, and in the absence of any proof to the contrary from the Estate management, that the said area of 444 acres belongs to and forms part of the applicants hill grazings under the Act: and Finds and Declares that their Fair Rent Applications fall to be disposed of in view of this consideration.

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* See App. A (1), page 11, No. 183.

(Signed) "W. HOSACK."

[O] AGREEMENTS UNDER SECTION 5 OF THE ACT—TORRIDON ARREARS.

The Crofters of Inveralligan and Wester Alligan, Torridon, entered into agreements with the Proprietor whereby Rents were fixed for a period of 5 years from Martinmas 1886, in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of the Act. On the expiry of that period the crofters applied to the Commission to fix Fair Rents and deal with the matter of arrears. At the hearing the Proprietor objected to the Commissioners dealing with arrears which had arisen under the agreement. The following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 20*th September* 1892.

"The Commissioner having considered the agreements for Lease between the applicants respectively and the respondent, dated 18th January 1887 [or as the case may be], under which the Rent of the holding of each applicant has been fixed for a period of 5 years from and after Martinmas 1886, Finds that the said agreements are valid and binding between parties under Section 5 of the Act: and Finds further that any arrears of Rent arising due to the respondent under the said agreements are not competently before the Commissioner: Therefore sustains the objection taken by the respondent, marked A/1304, and dismisses the Application in so far as it craves the Commissioner to deal with the matter of arrears. *Quoad ultra* sustains the competency thereof.

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE."

[P] TORRIDON COMMON PASTURES—(*a*) TOWNSHIP OF INVERALLIGAN—(*b*) TOWNSHIP OF WESTER ALLIGAN.

In course of the inquiry under the Applications from the Estate of Torridon, the Proprietor, Mr Duncan Darroch, agreed to extend the boundaries of the common pastures of the townships of Inveralligan and Wester Alligan. The following Order was issued in the Inveralligan Application:—

"LERWICK, 22*nd September* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of this Application, together with the Joint-Minute for parties, marked S/1304, the Ordnance Survey Sheet or Plan, marked U/1304, and the respondent's letter of date 8th August 1892, marked W/1304, Interpones authority to the said Minute as modified by the said letter: Finds and Declares in terms thereof that the common hill pasture of the applicants extends to 1296 acres or thereby, and that the march between the said hill pasture and the respondent's lands on the east lies along the line marked A, B, C, D, & E on the said Plan; and the march between the said hill pasture and that belonging to the crofters of Wester Alligan lies along the course of the River Alligan, or otherwise from the point marked E to the north, and thence along the green line or mark to the point marked L to the south on the said Plan: Ordains the respondent in terms of his undertaking in the said Joint-Minute to supply free on shore at Loch Torridon, at the most convenient and suitable spot or spots, the whole materials necessary for a fence 5 feet high or thereby along the line marked A, B, C, D, & E as aforesaid; and on this being done, Ordains the crofters of Inveralligan and the crofters of Wester Alligan likewise to perform the whole carriages and do all other work necessary for the construction of the said fence, the same to be completed not later than 31st December 1892,* and that to the satisfaction of a person of skill to be appointed by the Commissioners: Thereafter the said fence to be upheld and maintained at the joint expense of the respondent and the foresaid crofters: Finds and Declares that the grazing right or interest of the applicants in the said hill pasture falls to be divided into 22 shares, whereof 18 are dealt with: and Finds and Declares that the said hill pasture forms part of the applicants holdings under and in terms of the Act: Reserves to parties to apply further, if so advised, with a view to the due carrying out hereof.

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE."

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* On the motion of the respondent the time allowed for the erection of the wire fence was extended by an Order dated 2nd November, from 31st December 1892 to 30th June 1893.

"*Note.*—While the Commissioner has given effect to the foresaid Joint-Minute and letter, he deems it right to add his opinion, derived from careful inspection of the ground, that it may be found the foresaid pasture and the hill pasture of Wester Alligan, dealt with in the relative Application R.N. 1303, could be more equitably and advantageously worked as a joint pasture than as separate grazings, in respect that the crofters of Inver Alligan might well be allowed to get the benefit of the wintering to be found on the pasture of Wester Alligan, and the crofters of Wester Alligan to be allowed in return to make use of the summering obtainable on the pasture of Inveralligan.

(Initialed) "P. B. M."

The following Order was issued in the Wester Alligan Application:—

"LERWICK, 22*nd September* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of this Application, together with the Joint-Minute for parties produced in the relative Application R.N. 1304, and marked T/1304, the Ordnance Survey Sheet or Plan marked U/1304, and the respondent's letter of date 8th August 1892, marked W/1304, Interpones authority to the said Joint-Minute as modified by the said letter: Finds and Declares in terms thereof that the common hill pasture of the applicants extends to 2042 acres or thereby; that the march to the east, between it and the pasture of the crofters of Inveralligan, is along the line of the river Alligan or otherwise, from the point E to the north, and thence along the line coloured green to the point marked L to the south on the said Plan; and that the march to the west between it and the property of Sir Kenneth Mackenzie of Gairloch, Bart., lies along the line coloured green, marked E, F, G, H, I and K on the said Plan: Finds and Declares that the grazing right or interest of the applicants in the said hill pasture falls to be divided into 26 shares, of which 19 are dealt with: and Finds and Declares that the said hill pasture forms part of the applicants holdings under and in terms of the Act.

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE."

"*Note.*—Reference is made to the Note appended to the Order of even date herewith in the relative Application R.N. 1304.

(Initialed) "P. B. M."

(2) COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

[A] SUCCESSION—CASE OF EWEN MACLENNAN, GEOCRAB, SOUTH HARRIS.

During the sittings at South Harris, the property of Lord Dunmore's Trustees, it transpired that John Maclennan, for whom an Application had been lodged, had died some years previously, that the eldest son and heir-at-law, Kenneth Maclennan, was resident in Manitoba, and that the second son, Ewen Maclennan, was in the occupancy of the croft. He claimed the succession thereto under the Act. The landlord consented subject to his producing a letter of renunciation in his favour by the heir-at-law. After production of such letter, the following Order was issued:—

"EDINBURGH, 8*th March* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of the Application made in name of John Maclennan, No. 3 hereof, Finds that the said John Maclennan died about 17 years ago: Finds that Kenneth Maclennan, the eldest son of the said deceased, has been for some time resident in Manitoba: Finds that Ewen Maclennan, the second son of the deceased, appeared at the hearing, and claimed to succeed to the holding: Finds that the said Kenneth Maclennan has by letter, dated 23rd March 1891, and marked 4 of process, ceded and renounced any right of succession to the holding arising to him under the Act in favour of the said Ewen Maclennan: Therefore Finds that the said Ewen Maclennan is a crofter under the Act in respect of the said holding: Amends the Application by substituting therein for the name John Maclennan the name Ewen Maclennan:* Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE."

[B] QUESTION AS TO CITATION—CASE OF JOHN CAMERON, CULCHENNA.

A question as to citation arose in the case of John Cameron, Culchenna, Kilmallie, a crofter on the Estate of Donald Cameron of Lochiel. The facts are set forth in the following Order and Note:—

"ARISAIG, 20*th April* 1892.

"The Commissioners having resumed consideration of this Application, together with the statement for the applicant marked A/1285, and certified copy Execution of Citation, *in causa*, *Cameron* v. *Cameron*, prohibit, *in hoc statu*, and under reference to the annexed Note, all proceedings for the sale of the applicant's effects upon his holding, by virtue of any decree for Rent or arrears of Rent: Meantime Ordain the respondent to lodge with the Sheriff-Clerk within 21 days from this date an affidavit, duly sworn before a competent authority, setting forth the facts and circumstances under which action has been raised against the applicant, and showing cause why a sale ought not to be prohibited till the Application to fix a Fair Rent has been finally determined; and the applicant to lodge an affidavit in answer within 21 days thereafter.

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* See App. A (2), page 28, No. 1.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND.
"P. B. MACINTYRE."

"*Note.*—It is correct, as stated for the applicant, that the terms of citation in the Service Copy Summons, produced along with the Application, do not disclose that service was made by Registered Letter, and that therefore the *induciæ* did not begin to run till after the lapse of 24 hours from the time of posting, in terms of the Citation Amendment (Scotland) Act, 1882, 45 & 46 Vict. c. 77, Sect. 4 (2).

On the other hand, the certified copy Execution of Citation now produced, and marked C/1285, and duplicate receipt by the Postmaster for Registered Letter sent, also produced and marked D/1285, show that the *induciæ* of seven days are to be taken as running from and not including Tuesday 19th January 1892. They therefore did not expire till Tuesday 26th January following. But the present Application was received, of the latter date, by the Sheriff-Clerk, and is accordingly competent under the provision of Section 2 (2) of the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1887, 50 & 51 Vict. c. 24.

(Initialed) "D. B.
"P. B. M."

[C] BUN-NA-CAIMB COMMON PASTURES.

In 1888 Mrs Nicholson of Arisaig and South Morar granted additional pasture to the crofters of Bun-na-caimb, South Morar. At the hearing of the Applications from the South Morar Estate in April 1892, a question arose as to whether the said pasture was assigned to Bun-na-caimb alone, or whether certain neighbouring townships were also to participate. Parties were examined on the point, and thereafter the following Order was issued:—

"TAIN, 7*th June* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced on the following question submitted to them for determination, namely, to whom does the land, described at the hearing as the 'green land,' assigned by the landlord in 1888, pertain and belong now under the Act of Parliament, Finds that during the said year the landlord through his agent made an assignment to the crofters of Bun-na-caimb, Druimdubh, Beallach, and Portnaluchag of the said land, described as the 'green land': Finds that the said townships each have a right thereto under the Act: Finds also that the said land has been consolidated with the other grazing land in their possession as at the said date of assignment, and is part of their holdings under and in terms of the Act.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

"*Note.*—It is clear from the evidence of Mr N. B. Mackenzie, who carried out the assignment of the land in question in 1888, that he quite understood all the above townships were to have a grazing right thereon, and that it was not intended the township of Bun-na-caimb was to have any exclusive right. It is possible enough that certain tenants in that township took a prominent part in endeavouring to procure the assignment of land, and also a chief share in the negotiations with Mr Mackenzie when he visited the ground; but this circumstance does not affect the matter, and the evidence as a whole shows that each of the said townships by the transaction of 1888 acquired the said additional land as part of their holdings under the Act along with the grazing land then in their possession.

(Initialed) "D. B."

[D] CUL-NA-CEAPAICH PASTURE.

At Whitsunday 1891 Mrs Nicholson of Arisaig granted certain pasture lands to the crofters of Cul-na-ceapaich, Arisaig. The following Order thereanent was issued:—

"TAIN, 7*th June* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the Joint-Minute marked B/277, Finds and Declares that, at the term of Whitsunday 1891, the respondent granted to the applicants 48 acres or thereby of hill pasture, which previously formed part of the Farm of Face of Keppoch, in enlargement of their holdings: Finds and Declares that the same forms part of their holdings under and in terms of the Act, and falls to be considered and dealt with in fixing the Fair Rents payable by them.*

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

[E]—GRAZING RIGHTS IN CONNECTION WITH GLENUIG CROFTS.

The following Orders, with reference to Grazing Rights on the Estate of Glenuig, belonging to Mr John Maclean, have been issued:—

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* See App. A (2), page 28, Nos. 10–16.

(*a*) JOHN MACDONALD AND OTHERS.

"TAIN, 7*th June* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds that at the passing of the Act the applicants did not possess any right of grazing sheep on the Farm of Samalaman occupied by the respondent: Finds that since the Act was passed no right of grazing sheep on the said farm has been granted by the respondent to the applicants: Finds further, that the respondent had a right of wintering sheep over the applicants' holdings at the passing of the Act, and still possesses such a right: Therefore Finds and Declares that the applicants' Fair Rents fall to be fixed in view of the foregoing considerations.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

(*b*) CASE OF ANGUS MACDOUGALL, AULTGHILLE.

"TAIN, 15*th June* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds that at the passing of the Act the applicant did not possess any right of grazing sheep on the Farm of Samalaman, occupied by the respondent: Finds that since the Act was passed no right of grazing sheep on the said farm has been granted by the respondent to the applicant: Finds further that the respondent had a right of wintering sheep over the applicant's holding at the passing of the Act, and still possesses such right: Therefore Finds and Declares that the applicant's Fair Rent falls to be fixed in view of the foregoing considerations.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

[F]—QUESTION OF LEASE—CASE OF DUNCAN MACTAVISH, MOOR OF ERROGIE.

Duncan Mactavish, Moor of Errogie, Stratherrick, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent for his holding. The Application was opposed by the Proprietor, Captain John Fraser of Balnain, on the ground that when the applicant entered into possession he undertook to take a Lease for 19 years, and that proceedings were about to be adopted to enforce the carrying out of the said alleged undertaking. After some procedure the following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 12*th August* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of this Application, together with the Objection, marked A/953, Repels the said objection under reference to the annexed Note: Sustains the competency of the Application: and Finds and Declares that the applicant is a crofter within the scope and meaning of the Act.*

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

"*Note.*—The competency was objected to on the ground, as set forth in the said Minute, that the applicant 'undertook to take a Lease of 19 years from the Proprietor, from the term of Whitsunday 1876, and has been tenant of the croft, upon the understanding that a Lease is to be made out between himself and the Proprietor whenever he is asked to sign one, which obligation the landlord is now going to exact from the applicant.'

This Minute, it is to be observed, proceeds on the footing, not that a valid Lease for a term of years exists and may be pleaded, but that the applicant is to be called on to fulfil an alleged obligation to execute such a Lease. With this object the respondent lodged the Minute, marked F/953, wherein he craved the Commission to delay disposing of the Application in order to afford an opportunity to the parties to arrange the matter of such a Lease between themselves. It appears, however, from the subsequent letters, produced and marked G/953 and H/953, that the proposed Lease has not been executed, and the Commissioner is asked to deal with the case as it stands. In these circumstances, he is of opinion that the applicant is not precluded by the objection as stated from submitting his Application, and the competency of the same has accordingly been sustained.

(Initialed) "D. B."

[G] RESIDENCE—CASE OF ANGUS MACNEIL (DONALD'S), GARRYGALL, BARRA.

Angus Macneil (Donald's), applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent for the subjects occupied by him at Garrygall near Castlebay, Barra. At the inquiry it transpired that there was no dwelling-house on the land tenanted by Macneil at Garrygall, and that he resided in the Island of Mingulay. The Proprietrix, Lady Gordon-Cathcart, objected to the Application unless the applicant undertook to erect a house at Garrygall and reside in the same. The applicant undertook to erect a house within a specified period, and the Application was continued pending his carrying out the said undertaking. After the expiry of the time allowed, the following Order was issued:—

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* See App. A (2), page 31, No. 63.

"LERWICK, 23*rd August* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of the Application of Angus Macneil (Donald's), together with the Certificate by the Sheriff Clerk, dated 3rd August 1892, in respect the said applicant has failed to fulfil the undertaking given by him at the hearing, and mentioned in the Order of 12th December 1891, that he would without delay proceed to erect a dwelling-house at Garrygall on a site to be pointed out to him by the Factor on the Estate, dismisses the Application of the said Angus Macneil (Donald's): and Finds and Declares that he is not a crofter within the scope and meaning of Section 34 of the Act: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

(3) COUNTY OF ARGYLL.

[A] NOTOUR BANKRUPTCY—(*a*) CASE OF PETER CAMPBELL, UPPER KILCHATTAN, COLONSAY.

The Application to fix a Fair Rent for his holding by Peter Campbell, crofter, Upper Kilchattan, Colonsay, was opposed by the Proprietor, Sir John Macneill, V.C., on the ground that the applicant was notour bankrupt. After inquiry, the following Order was issued:—

"TAIN, 31*st May* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds that on 27th May 1887 the applicant applied to the Commission to have a Fair Rent fixed and arrears dealt with, stated to amount to the sum of £3, 19s. 3d: Finds that on 27th May 1889 the respondent raised an action in the Sheriff Court of Agyllshire, at Inveraray, against the applicant for payment of the sum of £19, 18s. 6d. of arrears of rent, with interest and expenses: Finds that on 5th July 1889 the applicant craved (under Form 9) for a prohibitory Order under the Act of 1887, which was granted on the 8th of that month: Finds that on 30th July following an interim Order was issued on the applicant to make payment of £9 to account of the sum sued for in name of rent or arrears of rent, and that, according to the certificate of the Sheriff-Clerk, dated 21st October 1890, this sum was paid in terms of the foresaid Order: Finds that on 3rd March 1891 the respondent raised a second action against the applicant for payment of £16, 19s. of arrears of rent, and for interest and expenses: Finds that the applicant again applied for a prohibitory Order under the Act of 1887, but the Application was found not to have been lodged within the period authorised by the said Act, and was accordingly dismissed as incompetent by an Order of 15th May 1891: Finds that on 8th May 1891 the respondent obtained decree in absence, marked C/225, for the said sum of £16, 19s. of principal, and the interest thereon from 5th March preceding; also of the sum of £2, 16s. 4d. of expenses, and of 3s. as dues of extract, in all £19, 18s. 4d: Finds that on 26th June 1891 the applicant was charged to make payment of the said sums of principal, interest, and expenses, and that the said charge expired, without payment having been made, on the 3rd July following, but was not followed up by any further proceedings: Finds that on 10th February 1892 the applicant made a further payment to account of £3, conform to receipt, dated 15th February following, marked E/225: Finds that the present Application was heard at Colonsay on 6th April 1892, that in the course of the hearing a still further payment was tendered of £5, and on the 15th of the same month the whole balance remaining due, of principal and expenses, amounting to the sum of £7, 18s. 4d., was paid up, conform to receipt of the last mentioned date, marked F/225: Finds that the competency of the present Application is objected to under Section 1 (6) of the statute, on the ground that the applicant has done an act whereby he has become notour bankrupt within the meaning of the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act, 1856, and the Debtors (Scotland) Act, 1880, and is therefore liable to removal: Finds it is likewise maintained that notour bankruptcy having been constituted as at the date of the expiry of the charge before mentioned, the payments subsequently made, though to the effect of wholly extinguishing the debt due, do not deprive the said objection of its legal force: Finds that no plea of notour bankruptcy arises on the foresaid debt of £19, 18s. 6d. for arrears of rent, in respect of which a prohibitory Order was obtained: Finds that the said objection fails in point of law in respect that while the Debtors Act of 1880, Section 6, provides that notour bankruptcy 'shall be constituted by insolvency concurring,' &c., the respondent has not proved that the applicant was insolvent concurrently with the expiry of the days of charge: Therefore Repels the objection taken for the respondent, and Sustains the competency of the application.*

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

"*Note.*—There is no doubt that the respondent is within his legal right in the view that if he can make good his objection as at a particular date he is entitled to take the applicant's payments to account of arrears, and, after extinction of the debt, to plead the said objection to the effect of excluding the applicant from the scope of the Act. The question is, has the objection been made out? The words of the Act of 1880 are, 'shall be constituted by insolvency concurring with,' &c. Throughout the inquiry before the Commissioner there was nothing elicited to show (leaving out of view the debt of £19, 18s. 6d., as to which the plea stated does not arise) that the applicant owed any debt, except arrears of rent amounting to £16 19s., or (his present rent being £10, 10s.), little more than one and a half year's rent. It is true that insolvency may be inferred from non-payment after expiry of the days of charge of a single debt, but there are no facts and circumstances warranting that inference here. On the contrary, there is reasonable ground for concluding that the applicant was not insolvent, though, as has appeared, in some need of ready money. At the date of his Application he had he says, 1 horse, 2 cows, and 10 sheep; and in February 1892, when a part payment was made, he had 1 cow, 1 two year old, 1 stirk, 1 horse and 5 sheep. The value of this stock, which was seen on the ground in the course of inspection, greatly exceeds the debt in question; and, besides, he was in the habit of giving wintering for 15 hogs to another crofter at a rate of 4s. each. He had a similar stock on the expiry of the charge, and accordingly, failing other evidence of insolvency, there is no room for inferring such as at that date. The objection for the respondent has therefore been repelled.

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* See App. A (3), page 31, No. 4.

(Initialed) "D. B."

(b) CASE OF JOHN MACLUGASH, URAGAIG, COLONSAY.

Sir John Macneill, V.C., took a similar objection to the Application of John Maclugash, crofter, Uragaig, Colonsay. The following Order was issued:—

"TAIN, 31*st May* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, together with the objection for the respondent to the effect that the applicant is notour bankrupt within the meaning of the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act, 1856, and the Debtors (Scotland) Act, 1880, and has thereby committed a breach of the Statutory condition set forth in Section 1 (6) of the Act, Finds the said objection well founded in point of fact and law: Therefore Sustains the same, and Dismisses the Application as incompetent: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

[B] CORNAIGMORE APPLICATIONS, COLL—(a) CASE OF CHARLES MACKINNON.

Charles Mackinnon, Cornaigmore, Coll, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent for his holding. The Application was opposed by the proprietors, Colin Campbell's Trustees, on various grounds. The objections are dealt with in the following Order:—

"TAIN, 7*th June* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, together with the objections stated for the respondent, Repels the same under reference to the annexed Note: Finds that the applicant is a crofter within the meaning of the Act, and Sustains the competency of the Application.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

"*Note.*—The main objections stated to competency on behalf of the respondents were:—(1) That the applicant does not reside on his holding under and in terms of Section 34 of the Act; and (2) that a rearrangement of the farm or runrig holding of Cornaigmore was made at Whitsunday 1887 of such a nature as to take the applicant's case outwith the scope of the Statute.

The ground on which the first objection is urged is that the applicant is an officer who has for a number of years been employed on board the s.s. 'Dunara Castle.' But to this it was answered that the applicant's wife and children reside on the holding, and have done so since a period anterior to the passing of the Act: further, that the holding is the applicant's home, and that when not engaged on board the "Dunara Castle" he resides there with his wife and children. The Commissioner is of opinion that it would be attaching too strained and narrow a construction to the definition of a crofter set forth in the 34th Section of the Act to hold that the applicant is not a crofter. His berth on board the steamer is not his home, and he has no other home than the holding in question. He keeps part of his clothing and all his furniture and such belongings as are not immediately necessary for the purpose of his vocation at Cornaigmore. There are numerous cases of crofters who, during considerable portions of the year, are engaged in the prosecution of callings designed to eke out the inadequate and precarious subsistence derived from their holdings, and it would be out of the question to exclude such persons from the scope of the Act. The objection has therefore been repelled.

It was maintained further that the said runrig farm or holding had been rearranged at or about Whitsunday 1887; that under that rearrangement the applicant had become tenant of one-third part instead of one-fourth part thereof, and his rent proportionally increased; and that thereby his case had been taken outwith the provisions of the Act. This so-called rearrangement had not the effect in law of constituting a new holding, but amounted merely to a slight expansion of the original holding, and does not exclude the applicant from the Act.

With regard to the house two subordinate points were urged. The first was, that it was the old mansion-house of the Estate, and not suitable to the holding. On inspection of the house and lands it did not appear to the Commissioners that this objection had any force or substance. The house is of a very ordinary kind, although it has been described as a mansion-house. It is not free from certain defects, and, though perhaps of a somewhat better class than one expects to find on such a holding as the present, it would be an exaggeration of language to say that it is a house unsuitable to the holding. On this point reference may be made to the case of *Murray, Raigmore, Inverness,* (*Report* for 1891, page 160), where a similar question was decided. The other subordinate point is that the house has been dealt with by parties as a separate subject from that of the lands, but this contention does not find adequate support on the evidence led. No doubt separate entries are to be found in the Pass-book, marked H/382, for 'rent of lands,' 'rent of island,' but these separate items are not only consolidated into one sum, and the whole dealt with as the rent of the holdings, but the receipts produced, dated respectively 26th July 1889, marked B/382, 15th January 1890, C/382, 16th August 1890, D/382, 13th January 1891, E/382, 19th September 1891, G/382, and 29 February 1892, F/382, are receipts in general terms for various sums to account of arrears of rent for the holding at Cornaigmore as an entirety, and were evidently granted on the footing that the applicant was the tenant of one subject consisting of house, lands, and island, for which he was liable in a certain slump rent.

(Initialed) "D. B."

(b) CASE OF JAMES MACKINNON.

Various objections were also stated to this Application, all as set forth in the annexed Order:—

"TAIN, *7th June* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, together with the objections stated to the competency of the Application of James Mackinnon, in the affidavit lodged in the relative Application, Form 9, R.N. 399, Finds that the respondents object, *inter alia*, to the competency, on the ground that the rent of the applicant's holding is above £30, and was so at the date of the passing of the Act: Finds, in regard to this Application, that the applicant's rent was reduced for the half-year from Whitsunday to Martinmas 1886 from £16, 3s. 6d. to £13, 10d., being at the rate of £27 per annum: Finds, therefore, that the said objection falls to be repelled: Finds, further, it is objected to the Application that at Whitsunday 1887 an arrangement was entered into whereby the applicant agreed to pay a yearly rent of £18 for the period from Whitsunday 1887 to Whitsunday 1888: Finds, in point of law, that this was not an agreement entered into under and in terms of Section 5 of the Act, nor an agreement of a nature to preclude the Commissioner from dealing with the applicant's present Application: Therefore, Repels this objection also: Finds the present Application competent, and Finds and Declares that the applicant is a crofter in respect thereof within the meaning of the Act.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

(c) CASE OF WIDOW CATHERINE BEATON.

The Application of Widow Catherine Beaton, Cornaigmore, was also objected to. The Order dealing with the objections was as follows:—

"TAIN, *7th June* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the objections taken to the competency of the Application of Widow Catherine Beaton or Mackinnon in the relative Application, Form 9, R.N. 398, Repels the said objections under reference to the Order in the Application by Charles Mackinnon, Cornaigmore, R.N. 382, Sustains the competency of this Application: and Finds and Declares that the said applicant is a crofter within the scope and meaning of the Act.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

[C] OBJECTION UNDER SECTION 33—CASE OF DUNCAN MACINNES, UIG, COLL.

Duncan Macinnes, Uig, Coll, applied to the Commissioner to fix a Fair Rent. The proprietor, Mr John Lorne Stewart, opposed the Application, on the ground that the applicant, a mason, was a tradesman placed in the district for the benefit of the neighbourhood, and was, therefore, not a crofter within the meaning of the Act. The following Order was issued:—

"TAIN, *7th June* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the objection for the respondent under Section 33 of the Act that the applicant was a tradesman placed in the district by the landlord for the benefit of the neighbourhood, Finds that many years ago a man named Charles Cowan worked at Ballyhough and at Crossapol as a mason: Finds that the applicant obtained employment as a mason with Cowan, but had his residence in Airidhnangobhar: Finds that the applicant continued to work with Cowan for about 30 years, when the latter left this country and went to Australia: Finds that after Cowan left the applicant laboured in Uig (where he now has the holding mentioned in the Application) as a mason for a number of years, and then obtained a croft: Finds that the arrangement under which the applicant obtained the said croft was not an arrangement whereby the landlord placed him in the district in the sense of the Act, but was merely a contract of tenancy between the landlord or his factor and the applicant, he being a tradesman who had been in the locality for many years before as journeyman mason and otherwise: Finds that the letter, dated 25th October 1888, and marked A/416, relied upon in support of the objection, does not tend to establish the same, but simply goes to show that, owing to a lack of work which he had expected to get during the two years preceding October 1888, he had not been able to meet his rent: On this ground, Repels the objection stated for the respondent: Sustains the competency of the Application: and Finds that the applicant is a crofter within the meaning of the Act.*

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

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* See App. A (3), page 32, No. 12.

"*Note.*—It rather appeared from the evidence that the landlord made no promise of work to the applicant at the time when he obtained the holding in Uig, but it was understood that he was to get mason work when it was going. In point of fact, since the date of his obtaining the croft he has only had mason work from the Estate to a very limited extent, and none at all for 6 years, the landlord employing the applicant or other tradesmen as it suited his convenience.

(Initialed) "D. B."

[D] CASE OF DUGALD CARMICHAEL, KILLEAN, LISMORE.

A question having arisen as to whether certain crofters at Killean, Lismore, the Estate of His Grace the Duke of Argyll, had rights of common pasture under the Act, the following Order was issued in the case of Dugald Carmichael:—

"LERWICK, 8*th August* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds that the area arable of the holding of the applicant, Dugald Carmichael, Killean, extends to 10 acres 3 roods 19 poles, and the outrun to 5 acres 3 roods 13 poles or thereby: Finds that the applicant has no common, pasture forming part of his holding under the Act: and, in particular, Finds that the park known as Lochanobreck, presently and for some time occupied by the applicant and Archibald Campbell, crofter, Killean, is held by them not as tenants of the respondent, but as sub-tenants of William Shankland, to whom, since the date of entry thereto, five years past or thereby, they have continued and still continue to pay rent: Finds, therefore, that the said applicant, Dugald Carmichael, does not hold the said last mentioned portion of ground under the Act, but that his holding consists exclusively of the arable and outrun before mentioned.

(Signed) "W. HOSACK."

[E] CASE OF JOHN MACINTYRE, KILLEAN, LISMORE.

His Grace, the Duke of Argyll, objected to the Application of John Macintyre, Killean, Lismore, on the ground (1) That the applicant was not the heir-at-law of the tenant in possession at the passing of the Act; and (2) that the croft had all along been let to a smith, a tradesman placed in the district by the Landlord for the benefit of the neighbourhood. The following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 4*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having considered this Application, together with the parole and documentary evidence adduced, Repels the objections stated for the respondent: Sustains the competency of the Application: and Finds and Declares that the applicant is a crofter within the meaning of the Act.

(Signed) "W. HOSACK."

"*Note.*—The objections stated for the respondent are:—(1) That the applicant is not heir-at-law of James Campbell, the former tenant of the holding; and (2) that 'the croft has all along been let to a smith placed in the district as a tradesman for the benefit of the neighbourhood.'

From the Extract Certificate of death produced, it appears that the former tenant, James Campbell, died on 9th February 1885. After his death the applicant, who had previously resided on the croft for many years, continued the possession and paid the rent.

Shortly after the death of James Campbell, and sometime prior to the passing of the Act, the applicant had an interview first with Mr Shankland, Ground Officer, and subsequently at Killean with Mr Wyllie, the Chamberlain. The applicant deponed on examination that, as the result of his meeting with the latter, the croft and smithy had been let to him; or, in other words, he was allowed to remain in possession of the croft as tenant of which he had been an occupant for a length of time before; he (the applicant) making arrangements for the smith at Clachan 'to come down two or three times a week' to perform the smithy work. The smith at Clachan, however, only came down to Killean a few times and then ceased to come altogether 'as there was no work.'

This evidence is not contradicted.

The applicant continued in possession up till the hearing of the present Application, paying the rent of the croft from time to time, and getting receipts from the respondent. These were, no doubt, in the name of the 'heirs of James Campbell,' but the applicant was treated by the respondent as the tenant of the holding. This is proved by a letter to him from Mr Shankland, the Ground Officer, dated 11th November 1889, wherein he is informed 'that your arrears of £7 are to be paid without delay;' and again by letter to him from Mr Wyllie, dated 18th November 1891, wherein he is told he will 'not be continued in possession' if he did not pay up his rents.

The Commissioner is of opinion that the relation of landlord and tenant was established between the respondent and applicant sometime prior to the passing of the Act, at a period when the respondent had the privilege of *delectus personæ*, and this relation continued till the hearing. The first objection therefore fails.

The second objection is not that the applicant is a tradesman placed in the district for the benefit of the neighbourhood, but that the croft has all along been let to a smith placed in the district for that purpose, and the contention of the respondent is that the 'heirs of James Campbell' are the tenants.

But can 'the heirs' of a tenant be held to be a tradesman within the meaning of the 33rd

Section of the Act? The Commissioner is of opinion that this question must be answered in the negative, and that to make an objection under that Section of any avail the holding must have been specifically let to an individual as a tradesman. The respondent does not maintain that the holding was so let to the applicant. Moreover, the applicant did not, as matter of fact, do practically any work as a smith in the district, and no complaint was made by the respondent in consequence. He was engaged, as is proved by the document, marked 418/6, at Salen Lime Works in the years from 1886 to 1891 inclusive, for periods varying from 57 to 224 days in each year.

On the whole matter the Commissioner has no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that both objections fail, and that the applicant is a crofter within the scope and meaning of the Act.

(Initialed) "W. H."

[F] A Sub-Tenant—Case of John Macmaster, Ranachan, Strontian.

John Macmaster, Ranachan, Strontian, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent for his holding, and also to prohibit the sale of his effects in respect of non-payment of rent. Ranachan is on the Strontian Estate, belonging to Sir Rodney S. Riddell, Bart., and forms part of a Farm tenanted by Charles Macarthur, who was called as respondent. After some procedure had taken place, by means of Affidavits, Minutes, &c., the following Order was issued:—

"Lerwick, 22*nd September* 1892.

"The Commissioners having resumed consideration of this Application, together with the Minute for the respondent, marked 381/8, wherein objection is taken to the competency on the ground that the applicant is a sub-tenant and not a crofter; and having also considered the letter from the applicant, dated 30th August 1892, and marked 381/9, Find it sufficiently instructed by the other documents produced that the applicant is a sub-tenant, and therefore, having regard to the decision of the Court of Session in *Livingstone* v. *Beattie*, 19th March 1891, R. Vol. 18, p. 735, Sustain the objection taken for the respondent: Find the Application incompetent, and dismiss the same: Find no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "David Brand.
"P. B. Macintyre."

(4) County of Sutherland.

[A] A Pauper—Residence—Application of Donald Forbes, Tulloch, Skibo.

Donald Forbes, a crofter on the Estate of Skibo, belonging to the Trustee for Mr E. C. Sutherland, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent. He died before the Application was disposed of. At the hearing his eldest brother, Alexander Forbes, appeared and claimed the croft in succession to the deceased. The claim was opposed. After inquiry, the following Order was issued:—

"Tain, 20*th June* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds that the applicant, Donald Forbes, died in or about October 1891, leaving younger sisters and brothers, and also leaving the present claimant Alexander Forbes, his eldest brother: Finds that, for some time after the death of the applicant, the holding was occupied by James Forbes and Margaret Forbes, a younger brother and sister, who, in the course of last year, by arrangement with Robert Bremner, manager, Skibo, gave up the land, whereupon the said manager let the same to William Mackay, Tulloch, who has since occupied and possessed it: Finds that during last year the Parochial Board, with the consent and assistance of the landlord, made certain repairs on the dwelling-house, and that it has since been occupied by the said James Forbes (as a pauper) and Margaret Forbes: Finds that at the date of the death of the said Donald Forbes, the present claimant, Alexander Forbes, resided in Bonar Bridge, and earned his livelihood as a salmon-fisher: Finds that the said Alexander Forbes has not at any time, since the succession opened, resided upon the said holding: Finds, therefore, that the said Alexander Forbes has failed to establish any right of succession under the Act to the said deceased Donald Forbes either as heir-at-law or otherwise: Therefore Finds the Application incompetent, and dismisses the same.

(Signed) "P. B. Macintyre."

[B] Bequest—Case of Mrs Williamina Allan, or Macpherson.

Widow William Mackay was the tenant of Lot 84 Melvich, Reay, at the passing of the Act. She bequeathed the croft to her granddaughter Mrs Williamina Allan or Macpherson. Alexander Mackay, a neighbouring crofter, contended that Lot 84 should be added to his holding, and instituted proceedings with that view in the Sheriff Court of Sutherlandshire. When the case was called before the Commission the said Williamina Allan or Macpherson and the said Alexander Mackay appeared as claimants for the holding. The proceedings were sisted, pending disposal of the action in the Sheriff Court. Thereafter the following Order was issued:—

"EDINBURGH, 8*th March* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of this Application, together with certified Copy Interlocutor, dated 17th November 1891, by Sheriff-Substitute Mackenzie in the Action *Alexander Mackay* v. *The Duke of Sutherland and Angus Mackay*, whereby the Defender's plea of 'no jurisdiction' has been sustained and the Action dismissed, Finds and Declares, on the facts and circumstances disclosed at the hearing, that Williamina Allan or Macpherson is entitled to succeed to the holding Lot 84 Melvich, formerly occupied and possessed by the said Widow William Mackay: Finds accordingly that the said Williamina Allan or Macpherson is a crofter in respect of the said holding, and Amends the Application by substituting her name therein for 'Heir of Widow William Mackay:' Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE."

(5) COUNTY OF SHETLAND.

[A] SUCCESSION—(*a*) CASE OF DAVID INKSTER, HOUSS, BURRA ISLE.

David Inkster, crofter at Houss, Burra Isle, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent for his holding. Pending disposal of the Application the applicant died. At the hearing a younger son, also named David Inkster, claimed the holding in succession to the deceased. The Proprietors, Mrs Spence and the Trustees of the late Miss Scott, objected to this claim, on the ground that he was not the heir-at-law of the crofter in possession at the passing of the Act, the heir being Robert Inkster, a sailor on board the s.s. "Helvetia," London. After inquiry, the following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of this Application, Finds that the applicant, David Inkster, No. 17 hereof, died in or about February 1892: Finds that his eldest son and heir-at-law is Robert Inkster, a sailor on board the s.s. "Helvetia," London: Finds that the holding is presently occupied and possessed by his younger brother David Inkster, who claims to succeed to his said deceased father: Finds that at the hearing the agent for the Respondents agreed to the said David Inkster being entered in the Application as tenant of the holding, if a letter of renunciation were granted by the said Robert Inkster: Finds that the said Robert Inkster, by letter of date September 8th, 1892, marked 17B/79, renounces his right of succession to the holding to and in favour of the said David Inkster: Therefore Repels the objection marked 17/79: Sustains the competency of the Application as made by the said David Inkster,* and Amends the same by entering his name as in succession to that of his said deceased father.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

(*b*) CASE OF LAURENCE CHRISTIE, NORTH HOUSS, BURRA ISLE.

Thomas Christie, who was occupant of a croft at Burra Isle, died since the passing of the Act. His eldest son and heir did not reside on the holding, and the second son, Laurence Christie, was entered as tenant in the Proprietors' books, and continued in the occupancy of the croft after his father's death. At the hearing of the Application Laurence Christie claimed to be entered as a crofter within the meaning of the Act. For the Proprietors, Mrs Spence and the Trustees of the late Miss Scott, it was contended that, although Laurence Christie was a tenant, he was not under the Act, and the Application was accordingly opposed. After inquiry, the following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, Finds that the applicant Thomas Christie, No. 9 hereof, died three years ago or thereby: Finds that his eldest son and heir-at-law is a sailor, and not resident on the holding: Finds that his second son, Laurence Christie, claims to take up the succession to his said deceased father: Finds that the landlords or their factor accepted the said Laurence Christie as tenant of the holding in room and stead of the said deceased Thomas Christie: Finds that this transaction was not entered into at the time with the view of depriving the said Laurence Christie of the benefit of the Act and did not have that effect: Finds that the said Laurence Christie merely continued the occupancy and possession he had when his father was still alive, and that, on the death of his father, he became entitled to succeed: Therefore Sustains the competency of the Application as made by the said Laurence Christie: Repels the objection stated for the respondents, and Amends the Application by entering therein the name of the said Laurence Christie † as in succession to the said Thomas Christie, deceased.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

(*c*) CASE OF LAURENCE WILLIAMSON, PAPIL, BURRA ISLE.

Laurence Williamson, Papil, Burra Isle, appeared at the hearing, and claimed to be entered as a crofter in a holding at Papil, in succession to his deceased father Henry Williamson. The motion was opposed by the Proprietors, Mrs Spence and the Trustees of the late Miss Scott, on the ground that Laurence Williamson was not the heir-at-law of the deceased. After inquiry, the following Order was issued :—

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* See App. A (5), page 68, No. 612.

† See App. A (5), page 68, No. 606.

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds that the applicant, Henry Williamson, No. 17 hereof, died on or about 30th May 1890 : Finds that his eldest son and heir-at-law, Henry Williamson, is and for some time has been settled in Dunedin, New Zealand : Finds that the deceased's second son, Laurence Williamson, has for a considerable period worked the croft and otherwise earned the monies required for payment of rent. In these circumstances, Finds that the said Laurence Williamson is entitled to take up the succession to his deceased father : Accordingly Sustains the Application as in name of the said Laurence Williamson,* and Amends the same by entering his name in room and stead of the said deceased : Finds and Declares that the said Laurence Williamson is a crofter in respect of the said holding within the scope and meaning of the Act.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

(*d*) CASE OF WIDOW JANET LAURENSON OR SMITH, GOSSIGARTH, BURRA ISLE.

The Proprietors of Burra Isle, Mrs Spence and the Trustees of the late Miss Scott, objected to the Application of Widow Janet Laurenson or Smith, Gossigarth, on the ground that she was not the heir-at-law of her deceased husband Hans Smith, who was the crofter at the passing of the Act. After inquiry, the following Order was issued :—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds that the applicant, Hans Smith, No. 31 hereof, died in the year 1890, survived by his eldest son, John James Smith, and by his second wife, Janet Laurenson or Smith : Finds that the said eldest son is for the most part of his time at sea ; but Finds that he returned to the holding at Gossigarth, and was there some days after the death of the deceased Hans Smith : Finds, further, on the uncontradicted evidence of the said Janet Laurenson or Smith, that the said heir waited upon the Factor, and got her name put in as tenant in succession to the said deceased : Finds that the said Janet Laurenson or Smith, having thereby become tenant, the objection stated to the competency of the Application on the ground that the said Janet Laurenson or Smith is not heir is without force and substance, and that the respondents are barred from taking the same : Therefore Repels the said objection, and Sustains the competency of the Application as now made by the said Janet Laurence or Smith : In view accordingly of the foresaid Findings, Amends the Application by entering the name of the said Janet Laurenson or Smith † in room and stead of the said deceased applicant.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

(*e*) CASE OF JANE BLANCE OR COGLE, BANKHEAD, MOSSBANK.

Widow Ann Johnston or Blance, tenant of a holding at Bankhead, Mossbank, Delting, on the estate of Mr Charles Hoseason and William Pole, lodged an Application to fix a Fair Rent. She, however, died in 1890. At the inquiry the croft was claimed by her daughter Jane Blance or Cogle. The following Order was issued :—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of this Application, Finds that the applicant, Widow Ann Johnston or Blance, died in or about 1890, survived by a married daughter, Jane Blance or Cogle, now in the occupation and possession of the holding : Therefore Amends the Application by entering the name of the said Jane Blance or Cogle in room and stead of the said deceased : and Finds and Declares that the said Jane Blance or Cogle ‡ is a crofter in respect of the holding at Bankhead under and in terms of the Act.

(Signed) "W. HOSACK."

[B] CASE OF JAMES HUNTER, STROM.

Jeremiah Hunter, a crofter in the Township of Strom, Strombridge, Whiteness, died in 1889, survived by a son, James Hunter. He left the holding by Bequest to his said son. The Proprietors, Mrs Williamina Margaret Craigie or Irvine and Mrs Elizabeth Craigie or Gifford, accepted Hunter as tenant under the Crofters Act, in terms of the Bequest. The following Order was issued :—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of this Application, Finds that the applicant, Jeremiah Hunter, died in or about the year 1889, survived by his son, James Hunter, who applies to have his name entered as in succession to the said deceased, under and in terms of a last Will and

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* See App. A (5), page 66, No. 580.

† See App. A (5), page 67, No. 591.

‡ See App. A (5), page 55, No. 362.

Testament, bearing to have been executed before witnesses, on or about 17th January 1888, the said Will being produced and marked 2/285: Finds that no objection has been stated by the respondent to the validity of the same, or to the competency of this Application: Accordingly Finds and Declares that the said James Hunter is entitled to take up the succession to his said deceased father; that the Application as now made in his name is competent; and that the said James Hunter is a crofter in respect of the holding at Strom within the scope and meaning of the Act: Further, having regard to the foresaid Findings, Amends the Application by deleting the name 'Jeremiah Hunter,' and substituting therefor 'James Hunter.' *

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

[C] SUCCESSION UNDER JOINT-TENANCY—CASE OF WILLIAM MOAR, GUTCHER.

The Application of William Moar, Gutcher, North Yell, was opposed by the Proprietor, William Stevenson Smith, on the ground that the tenancy had come to an end; another tenant, James Moar, who held the subjects jointly with him, having renounced the holding. The following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having considered the Application of William Moar, No. 4, Finds that at the passing of the Act a holding might competently be occupied by joint-tenants, and that in the event of the joint-tenancy coming to a termination by one of the joint-tenants giving up his right as joint-tenant, and removing to another croft, and the other joint-tenant remaining as sole tenant, he is a crofter within the scope and meaning of the Act: Therefore Amends the Application by deleting the entry, 'James and William Moar,' and substituting therefor the entry 'William Moar:'† Repels the objection stated for the respondent, and Sustains the competency of the amended Application.

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE."

[D] THE NESS OF NONESS—CASE OF DAVID HALCROW.

In the Application of David Halcrow, junior, residing at Noness, Dunrossness, the Proprietor, Lieutenant G. H. Bruce, objected to the Application, on the ground that the applicant was not the heir-at-law of David Halcrow, who was the tenant at the passing of the Act. The Application was also objected to, in so far as it claimed that a right of grazing over the Ness of Noness formed a portion of the holding of the applicant. After inquiry, the following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 1*st November* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of this Application, Finds, in view of the evidence adduced, when the Application was before the Commissioners in September 1889, and of the recent inquiry held in the case of David Halcrow, now deceased, that the applicant, David Halcrow, has failed to establish that the Ness of Noness forms part of his holding under the Act; and having considered the further objection by the respondent that David Halcrow is not the heir-at-law of the deceased David Halcrow, the original applicant, who died on or about 27th September 1888, Finds that on his death he left a widow and three daughters, all still alive: Finds, further, that at the said date he left two sons, one of whom, James, died some considerable time ago, leaving a widow and one son (a pupil, 7 years of age, or thereby), both of whom are resident in Caithness: Finds that the sole surviving son of the said deceased David Halcrow is the present applicant, also named David Halcrow: Finds that he was resident on the holding at the date of his said father's death, and assisted in carrying on the same: Finds that since that date he has continued to reside upon and materially assist in carrying on the work of the holding and in providing for the rent: Finds, therefore, in the whole circumstances, that the said David Halcrow ‡ is entitled to take up the succession to his said deceased father: and Finds and Declares that he is a crofter in respect thereof, under and in terms of the Act: Reserves to the said pupil son of the deceased, James Halcrow, any claim in respect of the said holding which he may be able to make good in point of law.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

[E] AGREEMENTS UNDER SECTION 5 OF THE ACT—(*a*) CASE OF LAURENCE JOHNSON, SAVEDALE, UNST.

Laurence Johnson, Savedale, Unst, lodged an Application with the Commission to fix a Fair Rent, but, after negotiations with the factor, parties agreed on a rent under Section 5. They accordingly applied to the Commission for authority to have the said agreement recorded in the Crofters Holdings Book. The following Order was issued:—

"ARISAIG, 27*th April* 1892.

"The Commissioners having resumed consideration of the Application of Laurence Johnson, Savedale, Unst, No. 55 hereof, together with the agreement marked 55/53A, between him and the factor for the respondent, as to rent and arrears, Find and Declare that the said agreement has been entered into under and in terms of Section 5 of the Act; and Ordain the said agreement to be recorded in the Crofters Holdings Book under the present Application: In respect of the said agreement, Find it unnecessary to make any Order herein dealing with the rent or arrears of the said Laurence Johnson.

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* See App A (5), page 63, No. 529.

† See App A (5), page 43, No. 157.

‡ See App. A (5), page 72, No. 687.

(Signed) "David Brand.
"P. B. Macintyre."

The Agreement under Section 5 was in the following terms:—

Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886.

Landlord—Major T. M. Cameron of Garth.
Factor—Z. M. Hamilton, Symbister.
Crofter—Laurence Johnson, Savedale, Unst.

To A. Sutherland, Esq., Sheriff-Clerk of Shetland.

Sir,—We, the undersigned, having come to an agreement as to what the Fair Rent shall be for above croft under said Act, for a period of seven years, from and after Martinmas 1890, hereby desire that said agreement be entered in the Crofters Holdings Book.

Present Rent of Holding, £4. Amount of Arrears at Martinmas 1890, £11, 7s. 9d.

It is hereby agreed that the Fair Rent shall be £3, 10s.; that all the arrears shall be paid up in six yearly instalments, commencing at Martinmas 1891. The first five instalments to be £2 each, and the sixth £1, 7s. 9d.

(Signed) "Z. M. Hamilton.

"James Arthur, *witness*.
"Alexander Jardine, *witness*."

"Laurence Johnson.

"Edward Sinclair, Fisherman, *witness*.
"John Smith, Fisherman, *witness*."

(*b*) Case of John Bruce, Norwick, Unst.

John Bruce, crofter, Norwick, on the Garth estate in Unst, belonging to Major T. M. Cameron applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent. Before his Application was disposed of, an agreement under Section 5 was entered into between him and the Proprietor. On the said agreement being produced, the following Order was issued:—

"Lerwick, 20*th October* 1892.

The Commissioner having considered this Application, together with the agreement produced and marked B7/78, Finds that the said agreement has been entered into under Section 5 of the Act: and Finds and Declares, in terms thereof, that the present rent of the holding is £10; that the arrears as at Martinmas 1891 amounted to £16, 3s. 9d.; that of the said arrears the sum of £4, 3s. 9d. has been cancelled, and the balance of £12 is to be paid by the applicant in three equal instalments of £4 each, at the term of Whitsunday, in the years 1892, 1893, and 1894 respectively: Finds, further, that the rent fixed under the said agreement is the sum of £9, 10s., and is payable by the applicant for a period of seven years, as from and after Martinmas 1891: Finds that the applicant, subject to the said agreement, is a crofter within the scope and meaning of the Act: in consideration of the foresaid agreement between parties as to rent and arrears, Finds that the landlord has undertaken by the said agreement to re-roof and otherwise repair the dwelling-house on the holding at his own expense, and Ordains him to make the said repairs accordingly.

(Signed) "P. B. Macintyre."

The Agreement was as follows:—

Agreement under Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886.

Landlord—Thomas M. Cameron.
Factor—Zachary Macaulay Hamilton, Symbister.
Crofter—John Bruce, Norwick.

To A. Sutherland, Esq., Sheriff-Clerk of Zetland.

Sir,—We, the undersigned, having come to an agreement as to what the Fair Rent shall be for the above croft under said Act, for a period of seven years, from and after Martinmas 1891, hereby desire that said agreement be entered in the Crofters Holdings Book.

Present Rent, £10. Arrears as at Martinmas 1891, £16, 3s. 9d.—£4, 3s. 9d. of said arrears to be cancelled, and £12 paid in three equal instalments of £4 each at Whitsunday 1892, 1893, and 1894.

Future rent to be £9, 10s. Dwelling-house to be re-roofed and otherwise repaired at landlord's expense.

(Signed) "Z. M. HAMILTON.

"John Scott Nicolson, Manager for Hay & Co., *witness.*
"James Arthur, Shopman, *witness.*"

"JOHN BRUCE.

"A. Anderson, Agent, Baltasound.
"Chas. G. Arthur, Shopman, Baltasound."

(*c*) CASE OF ARTHUR PETERSON, INFIELD, TOFTAN, DELTING.

Arthur Peterson, Infield, Toftan, Delting, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent, but afterwards made an agreement with the landlord, Thomas Hughson, in terms of Section 5 of the Act, and both parties craved the Commission to interpone authority to this agreement. The following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the letter to the Principal Clerk, dated 4th July 1892, and marked A/972, from Thomas Hughson, the landlord, and Arthur Peterson, the applicant, Finds and Declares, in terms of the said letter, that the Fair Rent of the holding is the annual sum of £4 sterling: and, further, Finds and Declares that the applicant possesses and occupies his holding at Infield under and in terms of the Act.

(Signed) "W. HOSACK."

(*d*) CASE OF THOMAS ROBERTSON, QUOYSETTER, WEST YELL.

Thomas Robertson, crofter, Quoysetter, West Yell, entered into an agreement under Section 5 of the Act, on 16th April 1887, with the then Proprietor, Mr J. B. Leask, for a period of seven years, from Martinmas 1886. He also lodged an Application with the Commission to fix a Fair Rent. When the case was called, the present Proprietor, Mr H. N. Ballantyne, objected to the competency of the Application, on the ground that the applicant held under an agreement which was still current. The following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of the Application of Thomas Robertson, No. 4, Finds it objected to by the respondent, on the ground that an agreement was entered into under Section 5 of the Act, dated 16th April 1887, produced and marked 4A/16, for a period of seven years from Martinmas 1886: Finds that the said agreement is valid and binding on parties, and excludes the fixing of a Fair Rent under this Application: but Finds that, subject to the said agreement, the applicant is a crofter within the scope and meaning of the Act.

(Signed) "W. HOSACK."

[F] QUESTIONS OF LEASES—(*a*) CASE OF ANDREW LINKLATER, HEOGAN, BRESSAY.

Andrew Linklater, Heogan, Bressay, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent for his holding. The Proprietrix, Miss M. A. M. Cameron Mouat, objected to the competency of the Application, on the ground that Linklater occupied his holding under a Lease for a term of years, entered into in November 1886, and still current. The Lease was in the following terms:—

"GARDIE HOUSE, *November* 1886.

"Andrew Linklater,

I have now much pleasure in granting you—according to promise—a Lease for 25 years, of four acres of ground, on which your house after the ordinary regulation size is built, on the following conditions, viz., that you enclose your four acres of ground with a good and sufficient stone dyke—'sheep hadden'—that you have it under cultivation in seven years; that you sublet no part of your Lease, nor permit any shop to be thereon without my express permission in writing for the same; that you preserve good order, the most strict propriety and morality in your house, and strive to live an example for good to all around you. You will pay regularly 1s. per acre for your ground and 10s. for a fire, the peats to be cut and cured, &c., &c., according to the rules to be observed by all the other tenants on this property. Wishing you much health and happiness in your new home, I am, your friend,

(Signed) "M. A. M. CAMERON MOUAT."

"This Lease is for 25 years.

(Signed) "M. A. M. CAMERON MOUAT."

The following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the objection for the respondent, marked A/651, Finds that the applicant and respondent entered into an informal missive of Lease, which is dated November 1886, and marked B/651, for a period of 25 years, of the holding at Heogan, at a rent of 14s., viz., 4s. as the rent of the land leased, extending to 4 acres or thereby, and 10s. 'for fire':

Finds that the applicant proceeded to till and otherwise improve his holding on the faith of the said Lease, and also paid rent on one or more occasions in the expectation of getting such Lease: Finds that the said informal Lease has been made valid by possession and *rei interventus:* Finds, therefore, that the foresaid objection is well founded in law: Sustains the same, and dismisses the Application as incompetent: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

(*b*) CASE OF JAMES SMITH, HEOGAN, BRESSAY.

A similar objection was taken by Miss Cameron Mouat to the Application of James Smith, Heogan, Bressay. After inquiry, the following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the objection for the respondent, marked A/888, Finds that, on 4th May 1874, the applicant and respondent entered into a Tack of his holding at Heogan, consisting of 12 acres Imperial measure or thereby, for a period of 25 years from Martinmas 1872, at a total rent of £2, 2s. and a fowl, the said Lease being produced and marked C/888: Finds that said Lease is still in force, and that the Applicant occupies under the same: Finds that the said objection therefore is well founded in law: Sustains the same, and dismisses the application as incompetent: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

(*c*) CASE OF GIFFORD GRAY, UPHOUSE, BRESSAY.

Gifford Gray, tenant, Uphouse, Bressay, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent. His Application was opposed by the Proprietrix, Miss M. A. M. Cameron Mouat, on the ground that he held his house and land on Lease for a term of years, which Lease is still current. After inquiry, the following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, together with the note of objection marked A/942, Finds that, in or about 1872, the applicant entered into a Lease with the respondent of his holding at Uphouse, for a term of years, at a total rent of 14s., the said rent being apportioned thus,—10s. of peat money and 1s. per acre for four acres of land: Finds that, in 1890, the applicant was assessed as owner and occupier, and that in the Valuation Roll for 1891–92 the said rent of 14s. is stated under the head of 'Feu-duty or ground-annual.' Finds it admitted by the applicant that he entered into possession, and built his dwelling-house on the faith of the said Lease: Finds, therefore, that the said Lease, which is informal, has been validated by possession and *rei interventus:* Finds that the same is still current: Finds that the said document of Lease was produced at the hearing, and seen by the Commissioner, but has since gone amissing: Finds, in the circumstances, that it is competent for the Commissioner to deal with the said objection as if the Lease were now before him: Sustains the said objection: Finds the Application incompetent, and dismisses the same: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

Note.—Since the above Order was issued, the applicant, Gifford Gray, produced the Lease referred to, which is in the following terms:—

"GARDIE HOUSE, *January* 1872.

"Gifford Gray,

I now—according to my promise—give and grant a Lease to you and your wife, for the space of twenty-five years, four acres of ground, outside the hill dyke of Uphouse, on which to build a house for yourself, and thereafter to cultivate to the best advantage on the following conditions, viz., that you enclose the ground with a good and sufficient stone dyke; have it under cultivation within 7 years; that you build a nice looking, good, and comfortable house for yourself, and continue to keep all in good repair; that you neither sublet any part of your Lease, nor permit a shop in it, nor anything subversive of good order and strict propriety. For this you are to pay me 1s. per year, and 10s. for peat ground for one fire—cut according to the rules to be observed by all my tenants on this property, and taken home in proper time of year. Wishing you both well, and a happy, comfortable life in your new home, I am, your friend,

(Signed) "MARGARET A. CAMERON MOUAT.

(*d*) CASE OF ANDREW STRACHAN, HAM, BRESSAY.

When the Application of Andrew Strachan, Ham, Bressay, was called, objection was stated for the Proprietrix, Miss M. A. M. Cameron Mouat, to the competency of the same, on the ground that the applicant occupied his holding under Lease for a term of years. The Lease referred to is as follows:—"Gardie House, December 1882. Andrew Strachan, I now—in accordance with my promise—agree to your request to give and grant to you and your wife a Lease for 19 years of the House you at present in-habit, also the Farm belonging to it, and which you have now promised to enclose with a wire fence as soon as Mr Sutherland and you inspect the boundary, and he decides on the best line for said fence on the following conditions, viz., that you cultivate your 9 acres according to the rules of good husbandry, and all of it under such within 7 years. That you keep houses, fences, and everything on and about your Farm in a good, comfortable, and respectable state of repair. That you do not sublet any part of your Lease, neither have nor permit shop nor selling of any kind thereon without my permission in writing. That you do all in your power to maintain good order and a quiet neighbourhood around you, and most of all that you permit nothing in your house subversive of the most strict morality and propriety. Your rent of £10 for 9 acres to be regularly paid at the ordinary time, and peat cutting, &c., &c., done according to the rules now binding on all the other tenants. Wishing you all much enjoyment and comfort in your Home and Farm, I am, your friend,

(Signed) "MARGARET ANNE CAMERON MOUAT."

The following Order was issued :—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, Finds that the competency of the Application is objected to in the Note marked A/263, on the ground that the applicant is a Lease-holder and not a crofter: Finds from the writing produced and marked B/263, of date December 1882, that the applicant and respondent entered into a Lease of his dwelling-house and farm of 9 acres, at Ham, for the period of 19 years, from that year at a rent of £10: Finds that the said Lease was followed by possession and *rei interventus*, and that the same is binding upon parties for the full term of its endurance. Therefore Sustains the said objection, and dismisses the Application as incompetent: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

(*e*) CASE OF WIDOW CATHERINE NELSON OR SMITH, BEOSETTER, BRESSAY.

Widow Catherine Nelson or Smith, Beosetter, Bressay, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent. The Application was objected to by the Proprietrix, Miss M. A. M. Cameron Mouat, on the ground that the said Widow Catherine Nelson or Smith occupied her holding on a Lease for a term of years. The Lease, however, was not produced. After inquiry, the following Order was issued :—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, Finds that the competency of the Application of Widow Catherine Nelson or Smith, No. 2 hereof, is objected to, on the ground that the applicant is a Lease-holder: Finds that the respondent has failed to establish the said objection by production of the alleged Lease or otherwise. Therefore Repels the objection, and Sustains the competency of the Application: Finds and Declares, that the applicant is a crofter in respect of the holding at Beosetter within the meaning of the Act

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

(*f*) CASE OF JAMES KIRKPATRICK, GUNNISTA, BRESSAY.

The Application to fix a Fair Rent by James Kirkpatrick, Gunnista, Bressay, was opposed by the Proprietrix, Miss M. A. M. Cameron Mouat, on the ground that the applicant held his land under a missive of Lease, which is still current. The following Order was issued :—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced under the Application of James Kirkpatrick, No. 10 hereof, together with the objection (marked 10/137), that the applicant holds under a missive of Lease, Finds that the applicant entered the holding at or about Martinmas 1885: Finds that after that date negotiations took place between him and Mr Hamilton, Factor for the respondent, with a view to the adjustment and execution of a Contract of Lease for a term of years, under which certain expenditure was to be made by the respondent, a balance of the arrears of rent due was to be paid up by instalments, and the rent reduced: Finds that, after the negotiations had proceeded so far, the applicant resiled from the said proposed Lease, and it was never executed: Finds, further, that the respondent thereafter took proceedings against the applicant for recovery not of the balance of arrears as intended to be adjusted, but for the whole amount of arrears alleged to be due: Finds that the respondent equally with the applicant resiled from the said proposed Lease, and that the same is not binding on either party: Finds, further, in law that the applicant never possessed on the faith of any informal Lease, but continued to possess from the date of entry as a yearly tenant: Finds, therefore, that the objection taken by the respondent is not well founded, and Repels the same: Sustains the competency of the Application: and Finds and Declares that the applicant is a crofter in respect of his holding at Gunnista within the scope and meaning of the Act.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

(g) INFORMAL LEASE WITHOUT A TERM OF ENDURANCE—CASE OF LAURENCE LAURENSON AND WIDOW JANET GIFFORD OR TAIT.

Laurence Laurenson and Widow Janet Gifford or Tait are joint-tenants of a holding at Bressay. They applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent, and when the Application was called the Proprietrix, Miss M. A. M. Cameron Mouat, objected to the competency of the Application on the ground that they occupied and possessed their holding under an informal Lease for a term of years still current. She produced the draft copy of said informal Lease. The applicants produced the principal which was in the following terms:—

"GARDIE HOUSE, 1873.

"Alexander Tait and Laurence Laurenson,

I now—according to my promise—grant to you both a Lease of the 4½ acres of ground outside the Hill Dykes of Ham, on which I gave you permission to build your present houses on the following conditions, viz., that you enclose the ground with a good and sufficient stone dyke—'sheep hadden'—that you have under cultivation within 7 years; that you make and keep everything neat and nice looking during your Lease, and have it so at the end thereof; that you neither sublet any part of your Lease, nor permit a shop in it, nor anything subversive of good order, and the most strict propriety. For this you are to pay 10s. each for one fire and 1s. per acre—peats to be cut, cured, &c., according to the rules to be observed on the property. Wishing you both well, and much comfort to you all in your new houses, I am, your friend,

(Signed) "MARGARET A. CAMERON MOUAT."

"According to agreement, when this Lease was promised, you understand that you pay the full publick burdens on your present holding. (Initialed) "M. A. C. M."

After inquiry, the following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 1st *November* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds that the competency of the Application by the joint-tenants, Laurence Laurenson and Widow Janet Gifford or Tait, is objected to, on the ground that the applicants occupy their holding at Hillside, Bressay, under a missive of Lease, dated 1873, and marked C/560: Finds that the said missive fails to set forth any term of endurance, and that the *onus* of proving that the Lessees continued to occupy and possess under the Lease at the passing of the Act rests upon the respondent, and has not been discharged. In the absence of such evidence, therefore Finds and Declares that the applicants hold, not under the said alleged missive, but on yearly tenure, and were crofters at the passing of the Act: Repels the objection stated by the respondent, and Sustains the competency of the Application.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

"*Note.*—Besides the aforesaid missive produced by the applicant, Laurence Laurenson, there has been lodged for the respondent what was said to be a copy of the said missive, dated November 1873, and marked B/560. According to that Document the contract was to endure for a period of 25 years, on certain conditions, but no such term of endurance is to be found in the principal writ marked C/560, and it is only by that writing that the bargain of parties falls to be considered and determined. The alleged copy or draft differs in many verbal particulars from the other, and is not alleged to have ever been seen by either of the applicants. It is accordingly, in no sense, binding upon them, nor can any of its terms and provisions be deemed as forming part of the said alleged missive.

(Initialed) "D.B."

(h) CASE OF JOHN GIFFORD, ANNSTOWN, BRESSAY.

The Application of John Gifford, Annstown, Bressay, was opposed by the Proprietrix, Miss M. A. M. Cameron Mouat, on the ground that the applicant held his land under a missive of Lease for a term of years. The Lease stated the term of endurance, but did not, however, set forth the rent to be paid by the tenant. For the applicant it was contended that it was invalid, in respect it did not contain one of the essential conditions of such contracts. The Lease was produced, and is as follows:—

"GARDIE HOUSE, *December* 1880.

"John Gifford,

I now—according to my promise—grant you a Lease of the ground you at present possess for twenty-five years, to be managed according to the rules binding on all the others holding like Leases of twenty-five years' duration, and your conditions with regard to shops, conduct, &c., the same as theirs. Wishing you well, and much comfort in your home, I am, your friend,

(Signed) "A. CAMERON MOUAT."

The following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 1st *November* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds that the competency of the Application is objected to, on the ground that the applicant occupies his holding at

Annstown, under a missive of Lease, dated in December 1880, and marked B/543: Finds that the said missive fails to set forth any rent for the said holding, but Finds it was admitted in the course of the hearing that the rent paid by the applicant, under the foresaid Lease, is 18s. 6d. per annum: Finds that the said Lease was followed by possession and *rei interventus*, that it was a binding contract at the passing of the Act, and is still in force: Therefore Sustains the objection stated for the respondent: Finds the Application incompetent, and dismisses the same: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

(*i*) CASE OF JAMES JOHNSTON, BRAKES, SUMBURGH.

The Application of James Johnston, Brakes, Sumburgh, was objected to by the Proprietor, Mr John Bruce, on the ground that he held on an informal Lease for a term of seven years from Martinmas 1886, which Lease is still current. The following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 1*st November* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds it instructed by the Document, marked A/990, that the applicant entered into an informal Lease with the respondent for a period of seven years, from Martinmas 1886, of the farm or holding at Brakes: Finds that the said informal Lease was followed by possession and *rei interventus*, that the same is still binding upon the applicant, and that in respect thereof the present Application is excluded: Therefore Sustains the objection taken on that ground by the respondent, and dismisses the Application as incompetent.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

(*k*) CASE OF GEORGE BAIN, MIDBRAKE, DALSETTER, NORTH YELL.

George Bain, Midbrake, Dalsetter, North Yell, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent. The Proprietor, Dr Alexander Pole, objected to the competency of the Application, on the ground that the applicant occupied his holding on a Lease for 41 years from Martinmas 1866. The following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of the Application of George Bain, Finds that the same was objected to by the respondent at the hearing, on the ground that the applicant had entered into a Lease for a period of 41 years, from and after Martinmas 1866; which Lease is produced and marked A/147, and is still in force: Finds that the tenant occupies and possesses under it, and therefore that the said objection is well founded: Accordingly Finds the Application incompetent, and dismisses the same: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE."

(*l*) CASE OF JOHN HUNTER, MALANDS, SANDSTING.

John Hunter, a tenant at Malands, on the estate of Sand, in the Parish of Sandsting, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent. The proprietor, Mr Goudie, objected to the competency of the Application, on the ground that the applicant occupied his land under an agreement of Lease for 10 years, as from Martinmas 1886, entered into with the former proprietor of Sand, Mr John Bruce Leask. The agreement of Lease provided for a mutual break at Martinmas 1891, and the point at issue was whether advantage was taken of this break. The following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds that the applicant, and the former respondent, Mr John Bruce Leask, entered into an agreement of Lease in respect of the holding at Malands, presently occupied by the applicant, for a period of ten years from Martinmas 1886, with a mutual break at Martinmas 1891, the said agreement of Lease being dated 14th February 1887, and marked E/672: Finds that the applicant has failed to prove the averment he makes that he took due advantage of the said break, and brought the said agreement of Lease to a termination: Therefore Finds the Application incompetent, and dismisses the same: but reserves to the applicant all claims competent to him under the Act on the termination of the said Lease: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE."

"*Note.*—The letter from the applicant of 11th December 1890, marked D/1069, to Mr Small, as Trustee on Mr Leask's estate, is not of such a character as to enable the applicant to maintain the plea on which he rests. On the contrary, it rather imports that he intended to continue in the holding under the said agreement of Lease for the full period of ten years.

(Initialed) "P. B. M."

(*m*) CASE OF JANE HENDERSON, LOWER SWINESGARTH, WEST YELL.

The Application to fix a Fair Rent by Jane Henderson, a tenant at Lower Swinesgarth, West Yell, was opposed by the Proprietor, Mr H. N. Ballantyne, on the ground that the applicant occupied the holding under an agreement of Lease for ten years, from Martinmas 1886, entered into with the previous Proprietor, Mr J. B. Leask. The following Order was issued :—

" LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

" The Commissioner, in respect of the agreement of Lease, produced and marked 6B/20, dated 21st and 30th April 1887, and having an endurance of ten years from Martinmas 1886, Sustains the objection stated by the respondent on that ground : Finds the Application incompetent, and dismisses the same : But reserves to the applicant, at the termination of the Lease, to raise the question whether she is then a crofter under the Act : Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) " W. HOSACK."

" *Note.*—Although the said agreement of Lease contains a mutual break at the termination of five years from the date of its commencement, no evidence was adduced to show that advantage thereof had been taken either by Lessor or Lessee.

(Initialed) " W. H."

(*n*)—MISSIVE OF LEASE SIGNED IN CONSEQUENCE OF MISREPRESENTATIONS—CASE OF DAVID TULLOCH, NORTHA'BURN, WEST YELL.

David Tulloch, Northa'burn, West Yell, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent. The Proprietor, Mr H. N. Ballantyne, objected to the competency of the Application, on the ground that the applicant occupied and possessed his land under a missive of Lease entered into with the former Proprietor, Mr J. B. Leask, for ten years from Martinmas 1886. After hearing parties, the following Order was issued :—

" LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

" The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced in the Application of David Tulloch, No. 3, Finds that the same is objected to, on the ground that the applicant entered into an agreement of Lease with Mr J. B. Leask, late Proprietor, the said agreement being dated 2nd and 7th December 1886, and bearing to be for ten years from Martinmas of that year : Finds on the uncontradicted evidence of the applicant, that the then Proprietor said to him that he would either have to sign the Lease or leave the croft ; that if he did not sign the Lease, it would be worse for him ; that when the Lease was signed, it was blank as to the period of endurance, and as to the charge for sheep now inserted in it : Finds, in these circumstances, that the Lease was signed in consequence of certain material misrepresentations in fact : And, further, that the said Lease at the date of signature was not a completed document : Therefore Finds and Declares that the said alleged Lease is not binding on the applicant to the effect of excluding the present Application : Sustains the same as competent : Repels the objection stated for the respondent : and Finds and Declares that the applicant is a crofter within the scope and meaning of the Act.

(Signed) " W. HOSACK."

[G] TENANTS HOLDING OF A LIFERENTER—(*a*) CASE OF JOHN JAMIESON, MAILAND, UNST, AND OTHERS.

John Jamieson, Mailand ; Widow Jane Robertson or Sutherland, Mailand ; Widow Archibald Jamieson or Gray, Lerquoy ; John Robertson, Murister ; and Laurence Sutherland, Murister, Unst, applied to the Commission to fix Fair Rents. They are tenants on a portion of the Garth estate belonging to Major T. M. Cameron, but held on a liferent Lease by his sister, Miss Margaret M. Cameron Mouat. At the hearing these Applications were objected to, on the ground that the applicants were sub-tenants within the meaning of the judgment in *Livingstone* v. *Beattie.* The following Order was issued :—

" LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

" The Commissioner having heard parties on the objection stated for the respondent, to the effect that the applicants are sub-tenants and not crofters within the meaning of the Act, and having considered the copy Lease, produced and marked U/53, between Mrs Cameron Mouat and Miss Margaret Ann Cameron Mouat, dated 27th April 1861, and bearing to be for the whole lifetime of the said Miss Margaret Ann Cameron Mouat, from and after the term of Martinmas 1859, the said Lease being still in force : Finds that, on a sound construction of the Act, applicants holding under a liferent Lease are not sub-tenants within the meaning of the decision of the Supreme Court in *Livingstone* v. *Beattie,* 19th March 1891, 28 S.L.R., p. 518, but are crofters under the Act : Therefore Repels the objection, and Sustains the competency of the Applications.

(Signed) " P. B. MACINTYRE."

(b) CASE OF ANDREW JAMIESON, GUE, UNST.

Andrew Jamieson, a tenant at Gue, lodged two Applications to fix Fair Rents for holdings occupied by him. It appeared that at the passing of the Act the holding upon which he resided was taken by him from a Mrs Thomson a Liferentrix, while his other holdings formed part of the estate of Garth, belonging to Major T. M. Cameron. Since the passing of the Act, the possession of Mrs Thomson, the Liferentrix, passed into the hands of Major Cameron, and Jamieson applied as against him for all the land in his occupancy. Objection was taken to the competency of the Applications on the ground that Jamieson was a sub-tenant of the holding on which he resided at the passing of the Act, and therefore not a crofter; and, further, that as he did not reside at the passing of the Act on the land held from Major Cameron, he could not be deemed a crofter in respect of it. Objection was also taken, on the ground that he had entered into an agreement under Section 5 of the Act as regards a portion of his holding. After inquiry, the following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, Finds that the competency is objected to, on the ground that when the applicant originally applied in the Application R.N. 231, he resided on property, the rent of which he paid to Mrs Thomson, Liferentrix, and was therefore a sub-tenant and not a crofter: Finds that objection is further taken to the subsequent Application R.N. 696, on the ground that an agreement had been entered into by parties under Section 5 of the Act: Finds, as to the first objection, and on a sound construction of the Act, that a person who occupies a holding under a liferenter or liferentrix is not a sub-tenant within the principle of the decision in *Livingstone* v. *Beattie*, 19th March 1891, 28 S.L.R., p. 518, but is a crofter: Therefore Repels the said objection: Finds as to the second objection that the Letters of 10th and 17th April 1889 respectively, produced and marked B/696, do not on a reasonable construction constitute such an agreement under Section 5 of the Act as to disentitle the applicant from insisting in the present Application, R.N. 696: Finds, further, that while the applicant is a crofter in respect of the holding at Gue upon which he resides, he is not to be held and deemed a crofter in respect of his holdings at Skae, Lingard, and Baliasta: Finds that, at the passing of the Act, the applicant held his croft at Gue under one landlord, and the crofts at Skae, Lingard, and Baliasta under another: in these circumstances, Sustains the Application in so far as made in respect of the holding at Gue, but dismisses the same in so far as made with regard to the said holdings at Skae, Lingard, and Baliasta: Finds and Declares that the applicant is a crofter in respect of the said holding at Gue within the scope and meaning of the Act: In view of the foresaid findings, and in terms of No. 15 of the Rules and Regulations, Amends the Application by substituting for the entries therein made in Schedule B, after the name of the applicant, a set of entries relating exclusively to the holding at Gue.*

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE"

(c) CASE OF BARBARA BUNT, ALMA, UNST.

Barbara Bunt, a tenant at Alma, in the Parish of Unst, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent for her holding. She too occupied her croft at the passing of the Act from Mrs Thomson, a Liferentrix. The property has since become the property of Major Cameron, and objection was taken by him that at the passing of the Act she was a sub-tenant. The following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of this Application, together with the objection for the respondent, to the effect that, at the passing of the Act, the applicant held from a liferentrix, and was therefore a sub-tenant: Finds that, according to a sound construction of the Act, an applicant holding under a liferenter or liferentrix is not a sub-tenant within the meaning of the decision in *Livingstone* v. *Beattie*, 19th March 1891, 28 S.L.R., p. 518: Finds, therefore, that the said objection is not well founded in point of law: Repels the same: Sustains the competency of the Application, and Finds and Declares that the applicant is a crofter within the meaning of the Act.†

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE."

[H] APPLICATIONS BY SUB-TENANTS—(a) CASE OF CHARLES RITCH, UYEASOUND, AND JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, COUTTSMILL, UNST.

Charles Ritch, Uyeasound, and James Alexander Robertson, Couttsmill, Unst, applied to the Commission to fix Fair Rents for their holdings. The applicants paid rent to Alexander Sandison, Uyeasound, but the lands occupied by them formed part of the Garth and Annsbrae Estate, belonging to Major T. M. Cameron. At the hearing objection was taken to the Application, on the ground that the applicants were sub-tenants and not crofters within the meaning of the Act. The following Order was issued:—

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* See App. A (5), page 38, No. 70.

† See App. A (5), page 39, No. 74.

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, Finds it proved that the applicants, Charles Ritch, No. 13, and James Alexander Robertson, No. 21, occupy and possess the holdings, in respect of which Application is made, from and under Alexander Sandison, Merchant at Uyeasound, Unst, and pay rents to and obtain receipts therefor from him: Finds that the said Alexander Sandison derives his title to the said subjects from Miss M. A. Cameron Mouat of Bressay and Major T. M. Cameron of Garth and Annsbrae, under a Lease for a period of 19 years from and after Martinmas 1876, the said Lease being dated the 4th day of December 1880, and produced and marked v/53: Finds that the rents payable by the said Lessee for the whole subjects contained in the Lease are (first) the sum of £99, 18s. 6d. to Miss Mouat, and (second) £67, 5s. to the said T. M. Cameron: Finds that the said Lease is still current and in force: Finds, therefore, that the applicants being tenants of the said Alexander Sandison are sub-tenants of the said Miss Mouat and Major Cameron; and therefore, having regard to the decision in *Livingstone v. Beattie*, 19th March 1891, 28 S.L.R., p. 518, are not crofters within the meaning of the Act: Accordingly, Finds, the Application incompetent, and dismisses the same.

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE."

Charles Ritch also lodged an Application calling Alexander Sandison as landlord. This Application was dismissed under reference to the above order.

(*b*) CASE OF THOMAS SPENCE AND OTHERS, CLIBBERSWICK, UNST.

Thomas Spence, Gilbert Gilbertson, and James Thomson, Clibberswick, Unst, applied to the Commission to have Fair Rents fixed, calling Alexander Sandison, Uyeasound, as their landlord. At the hearing, objection was taken to the Applications, on the ground that the applicants were sub-tenants and not crofters. The following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the parole and documentary evidence adduced, Finds that, on 5th August 1884, Miss Jane Catherine Spence and Miss Jessie Catherine Spence, Auckland, New Zealand, through their agents, Messrs Duncan & Black, W.S., Edinburgh, executed a Lease of the property of Hammer, Unst, to and in favour of Alexander Sandison, for a period of ten years, from Martinmas of the foresaid year, at a total rent of £120 per annum, the said Lease containing power to the Lessee to sublet, and making him responsible for the sub-tenants: Finds that, on 12th August following, by Minute of acceptance written on the said Lease, the said Alexander Sandison accepted the same, on the conditions therein set forth: Finds that since that date the said Alexander Sandison has occupied and possessed, and still continues to occupy and possess, the property under and in terms of the said Lease; and has acted as immediate landlord of the applicants, Thomas Spence, Gilbert Gilbertson, and James Thomson, by receiving payments of rent from, and granting receipts to them therefor: Finds, therefore, that the applicants are sub-tenants; and having regard to the decision of the Court of Session in the case of *Livingstone* v. *Beattie*, 19th March 1891, 28 S.L.R., p. 518, Finds their Applications incompetent, and dismisses the same: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE."

(*c*) CASE OF JOHN IRVINE, PUND, DELTING, AND OTHERS.

John Irvine, Pund, Delting; Henry Mowat, Pund, Delting; William Cogle, Udhouse; Jane Blance or Cogle, Udhouse; George Ramsay, Barnfield; Henry Sandison, Nashon; James Anderson, Grindwell; and Peter Hutcheson, Tuig, applied to the Commission to fix Fair Rents for their holdings. They are tenants on the Estate at Mossbank, Delting, belonging to Dr Alexander Pole. At the hearing, objection was taken to the competency of the Applications, on the ground that the applicants were sub-tenants—the Estate, or, at all events, the portion thereof on which the holdings of the applicants are situated, being let to the Proprietor's brother, Mr William Pole. After inquiry, the following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties and considered the whole parole and documentary evidence adduced, Sustains the objection stated for the respondent that the applicants are sub-tenants within the scope and meaning of the decision in *Livingstone* v. *Beattie*, 19th March 1891, 28 S.L.R., p. 518, and not crofters under the Act: Therefore dismisses the Applications as incompetent: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "W. HOSACK."

"*Note.*—The Commissioner having regard to the frequent decisions issued in similar Applications, deems it unnecessary to enter upon a detailed examination of the evidence brought before him.

(Initialed) "W. H."

(*d*) CASE OF JEREMIAH HUGHSON, LAXFIRTH, AND ANOTHER.

Jeremiah Hughson, Laxfirth, and Elizabeth Linklater or Morrison, Bretabister, Nesting, applied to the Commission to fix Fair Rents for their respective holdings. They called the Marquis of Zetland as the Proprietor. At the hearing, objection was taken to the Application, on the ground that the applicants were sub-tenants, holding their land of and under a principal tenant, viz., Mr W. A. Bruce of Symbister. After inquiry, an Order in the following terms was issued in the case of Jeremiah Hughson, and in similar terms in that of Mrs Elizabeth Linklater or Morrison:—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, Finds that the respondent, the Marquis of Zetland, through his Commissioner, executed a Lease of lands in Laxfirth and Bretabister, including the applicant's holding, to and in favour of William Arthur Bruce of Symbister, with certain consents, which Lease (produced and marked B/1049) is dated 31st March and 6th and 11th April 1881, and bears to run for a period of 19 years from Martinmas 1880: Finds that the said Lease is still in force: Finds that the applicant, Jeremiah Hughson, held under the said William Arthur Bruce, and paid rent to him at the passing of the Act: Finds, therefore, that as at that date and at present the applicant was and is a sub-tenant within the meaning of the decision in *Livingstone* v. *Beattie*, 19th March 1891, 28 S.L.R., p. 518, and not a crofter: Therefore Sustains the objection taken to the competency of the Application, and dismisses the same: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE."

(*e*) CASE OF WILLIAM GOUDIE CATFIRTH, AND OTHERS.

William Goudie, Arthur Anderson, Robert Georgeson, and Hay Goudie, tenants at Catfirth, on the Symbister Estate, made Application to the Commission to fix Fair Rents for their holdings. The Applications were opposed by the Proprietor, Mr W. A. Bruce of Symbister, on the ground that at the passing of the Act the applicants did not hold of the Proprietor, but of a principal tenant, Thomas Angus. The following Order was issued in the case of William Goudie, and Orders in similar terms in the other Applications:—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds that the Application by William Goudie is objected to, on the ground that he is a sub-tenant within the meaning of the decision in *Livingstone* v. *Beattie*, 19th March 1891, 28 S.L.R., p. 518, and therefore not a crofter: Finds it admitted by the applicant that he paid rent to Thomas Angus, Joiner, Lerwick, till two years ago, and looked upon him as landlord: Finds that the said Thomas Angus was a tenant under the respondent: Finds, therefore, that the applicant at the passing of the Act was a sub-tenant and not a crofter: Sustains the said objection, and dismisses the Application as incompetent: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE."

(*f*) CASE OF WIDOW JANET WILLIAMSON, SOUND, LERWICK.

Widow Janet Williamson, a tenant at Sound, Lerwick, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent, calling Mr A. G. Heddle as Proprietor of her holding. The Application was objected to, on the ground that at the passing of the Act the applicant was a sub-tenant. The following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 1*st November* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds that the applicant admitted having paid rent up till 1888 as a sub-tenant, and from and after that date paid rent according to offer and acceptance, dated 17th January 1888, and marked B/1097, to the factor for the landlord, Francis Heddle, and stood to him in the relation of tenant: Finds, therefore, that the applicant, having only become a tenant after the passing of the Act, cannot be held and deemed a crofter: Therefore Sustains the objection taken upon that ground, and dismisses the Application as incompetent: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

[I] APPLICATIONS FROM GUTCHER ESTATE—(*a*) CASE OF MARY HOSEASON.

Mrs Mary Hoseason applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent for her holding at Gutcher, North Yell. The present Proprietor of Gutcher, Mr William Stevenson Smith, objected to the competency of the Application (1) on the ground that the applicant did not pay a rent at the passing of the Act (the then Proprietor being her son), and (2) that she is in receipt of Parochial Relief. After inquiry, the following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds that the Application of Mary Hoseason is objected to on two grounds (first) that the applicant did not pay rent at the date of the passing of the Act, and (second) that she is in receipt of Parochial relief: with regard to the first objection, Finds, on the admission of the applicant, that the said objection is well founded in fact; and Finds, as to the second objection, that in the years 1888–89 she became a registered pauper in the Parish of Fetlar and North Yell, as appears from the list of registered poor produced and marked D/1058, and that she is still in receipt of Parochial relief: Therefore Sustains the objections stated on these grounds to the Application: Finds it incompetent, and dismisses the same: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE."

(*b*) CASE OF GEORGE HOSEASON.

The Application of George Hoseason was objected to by the Landlord, Mr W. S. Smith, on the ground that at the passing of the Act the applicant did not pay a rent for his holding, the then Proprietor being his brother. The following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of the Application of George Hoseason, No. 1, Finds it proved, on the evidence of the applicant, that he has not paid rent for the subjects occupied by him either at the passing of the Act or since: Finds, therefore, that he is not a crofter: Sustains the Objection taken for the respondent on that ground, marked A/1058: Finds the Application incompetent, and dismisses the same: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE."

(*c*) CASE OF MARY KEPPIE, HOUSEHOLDER.

Mary Keppie applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent for her holding. The Proprietor, Mr W. S. Smith, objected on the ground that she was not a crofter, but a householder. The following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of this Application, together with the objection for the respondent to the effect that the applicant is not a crofter, but a householder, Finds that the applicant became occupant of a house and garden in 1884: Finds that subsequent thereto it was arranged between her and Mr James Hoseason, then Landlord, that she was to become tenant of the said house and garden, and certain farmland, at a rent of £2 for the former, and £3 for the latter: But Finds that, in point of fact, she did not enter upon possession of the said land, but remained simply a householder on a rent of £2: Finds, therefore, that the objection is well founded: Sustains the same, and dismisses the Application as incompetent: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE."

[K]—CASE OF JAMES A. JAMIESON, AGNESVILLE, SANDNESS.

James A. Jamieson, residing at Agnesville, Sandness, on the Melby estate, Walls, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent for the subjects occupied by him. The Application was heard at Walls in 1889. The proprietor then objected to the competency of the Application, on the ground that the applicant was not a crofter, and stated that proceedings were then pending in the Court of Session to have him removed. Consideration of the case before the Commissioners was sisted, pending disposal of the action in the Supreme Court. The following Order was ultimately issued in the Application:—

"LERWICK, 26*th September* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of this Application in so far as made by James A. Jamieson, Agnesville, No. 14 hereof, Finds that the action against him in the Court of Session, at the instance of the respondent, referred to in the Order of 6th November 1889, has resulted in a decree of Removal and for Payment, conform to Extract Decree produced and marked 14C/205, which decree was followed by an execution of charge to remove appended to the said Extract Decree, and dated 12th

September 1890, the said execution of charge having been followed by actual removal in October 1890, as sufficiently appears from the letter of the respondent's agent, dated 22nd September 1892, produced and marked 14B/205: In these circumstances, Finds the Application of the said James A. Jamieson incompetent, and dismisses the same: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

[L] CASE OF DUNCAN IRVINE ROBERTSON, PAPA STOUR.

Duncan Irvine Robertson, who is Teacher and Catechist in the Island of Papa Stour, Parish of Walls, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent for his holding, calling the Busta Trustees as Proprietors. At the hearing, the Application was objected to, on various grounds, *inter alia*, that the applicant did not reside on the land which he occupied as tenant of the respondents. After inquiry, the following order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 7*th November* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties' procurators, Finds it admitted by the applicant, Duncan Irvine Robertson, in the document lodged by him and marked 11A/103, that the land in his possession, called the 'Readers Land,' is held by him *ad vitam aut culpam*, and that he does not reside thereon: Finds that the dwelling-house he occupies stands on a separate site, and is held by him under the School Board in virtue of his office as Teacher, and in terms of a special agreement: On these facts, Finds that he occupies and possesses the said land on one tenure, and the dwelling-house on another, and that these possessions are held under different landlords: Therefore Sustains the first objection stated for the respondents, and Finds and Declares that the applicant, Duncan Irvine Robertson, is not a crofter within the scope and meaning of the Act: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

[M] CASE OF WIDOW JANET ANDERSON NISBET OR WILLIAMSON.

Widow Janet Anderson Nisbet or Williamson, as guardian for her daughter Jessie Williamson, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent for her holding. The Application was objected to by the Proprietor, Mr W. S. Smith, on the ground that the applicant was not a crofter, in respect the house and land occupied by her were held on separate tenures. The following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of this Application, Finds that the applicant, Jessie Williamson, with her guardian Janet Anderson Nisbet or Williamson, occupies a holding within the meaning of Section 34 of the Act, consisting of arable or pasture land, and of a dwelling-house and offices: Finds that the rent of £6, payable by the deceased applicant, John Williamson, was not a rent due in respect of separate subjects held on different tenures, but was the rent of the entire holding, all conform to receipt produced, marked F1/47, and bearing to be dated Gutcher, 17th December 1886: Finds that the agreement produced and marked G1/47 is not an agreement dealing with or disclosing separate tenures, but with the matter of compensation in respect of certain buildings therein agreed to be erected by the respondent: Finds, therefore, that the objection marked E1/47 is not well founded: Repels the same: Sustains the competency of the Application, and Finds and Declares that the applicant is a crofter within the meaning of the Act.

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE."

[N] CASE OF ANN ODIE OR GUTHRIE, STONEYGARTH, BURRAVOE.

Mr John Rainier Macqueen of Braxfield, the Proprietor of Burravoe, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent for the holding occupied by Ann Odie or Guthrie, and at the hearing objected to his own Application, on the ground that Guthrie was not a crofter, but a mere tenant at will. The facts of the case are set forth in the following Order:—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds that the present Application is made not by the crofter but by the Landlord, John Rainier Macqueen of Braxfield: Finds that, in the course of the hearing, the said applicant lodged an objection to his own Application, on the alleged ground that the respondent, Ann Odie or Guthrie, had signed a warning to remove from the holding in 1885, that she was allowed to continue thereon, subject to the condition that she would give the same up at the request of the applicant, and that she was therefore not a crofter but a mere tenant at will: Finds that certain correspondence took place in or about 1886, between the applicant and the respondent, with reference to the matter of her continued residence on the holding: Finds, accordingly, that the said warning given in 1885 was departed from, but that the respondent, as a result of the said correspondence, was told by the local factor for the applicant that she might continue to remain on the holding on the terms she had proposed, namely, to give it up when the applicant required it: Finds that the applicant departed from and abandoned any right he might otherwise have had to call upon the respondent to leave the holding under the foresaid arrangement by submitting the present Application to the Commission, and cannot object to the same: Finds that the said Application proceeds on the footing that the respondent is a crofter under the Act, and entitled to have a Fair Rent fixed and security of tenure: Therefore Repels the objection: Sustains the competency of the Application: and Finds and Declares that the respondent, Ann Odie or Guthrie, is a crofter within the meaning of the Act.

(Signed) "W. HOSACK."

[O] CASE OF WILLIAM MOAR, TURVHOUSE, MIDBRAKE, NORTH YELL.

William Moar, Turvhouse, Midbrake, North Yell, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent for the holding occupied by him. The Landlord, Dr Alexander Pole, objected to the Application, and contended that the subjects let to Moar were under a Lease granted by the former Proprietor of Midbrake, Thomas Irvine, in favour of his son-in-law, Bruce Alexander Sutherland. The said Lease was for 45 years from Martinmas 1866. The following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds that the competency of the Application is objected to by the respondent, on the ground that the applicant is not a crofter but a sub-tenant: Finds it alleged by the respondent, in support of this objection, that, although he let the holding to the applicant in or about the year 1885, he did not act as landlord, but as agent or mandatory for another person: on the other hand, finds it proved on the oath of the applicant, corroborated by his son, Laurence Thomas Moar, that the croft was taken by the former from the respondent, rent paid from time to time to him, and the relation of landlord and crofter thereby constituted: Finds that the respondent has produced a Tack, dated 29th June 1867, granted by Thomas Irvine of Midbrake, in favour of Bruce Alexander Sutherland, of the lands of Turvhouse, which included the holding in question and other rights: Finds that the endurance of the said Lease is for 45 years from Martinmas 1866: Finds that the said Lease was brought to a termination by the said lessee, Bruce Alexander Sutherland, quitting the holding, and, it is believed, leaving the country: Finds that, at the date when the said holding was taken by the applicant, it had been vacant for some length of time: Finds that the respondent has failed to produce any Lease or other document by him as successor, by purchase or otherwise, of the said Thomas Irvine, in favour of any person from whom the applicant might have derived right as a sub-tenant: Finds, therefore, that the respondent has failed to make good his objection; that the Application is competent; and that the applicant is entitled to have a Fair Rent fixed in terms thereof under the Act.

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE."

[P] PAUPERISM—(*a*) CASE OF JAMES WILLIAM HENDERSON, GARTH, UNST.

Gilbert Henderson, a crofter on the Garth estate in Unst, made Application to the Commission to have a Fair Rent fixed. He died in 1887, leaving a widow and eight children, James William Henderson being his eldest son and heir-at-law. The widow began to receive Parochial relief sometime after her husband's death. At the hearing of the Application, the said James William Henderson appeared as applicant, and claimed to be entered as the crofter in the holding in succession to his deceased father. Objection was taken by the landlord, on the ground of pauperism. The following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds that the applicant, Gilbert Henderson, died in the course of 1887, succeeded by his eldest son and heir-at-law, James William Henderson, presently aged 19 years or thereby, in whose name the Application is now made: Finds that the deceased left a widow and eight children, including the said heir: Finds that the said widow began to obtain relief from the Parochial Board of the Parish of Unst, for the maintenance of herself and the said heir and other children in 1889 or 1890, and has since continued to get such relief: Finds that since then the rent of the holding has been paid by the said Board, and the receipts therefor granted in its name: Finds that, although the applicant, James William Henderson, has not been directly in receipt of Parochial relief, he has obtained such relief through his mother, and is the occupant of a holding whereof the rent has been paid by the said Board: Finds that the legal effect of this transaction is to take the said holding outwith the scope of the Act as a croft, and to deprive the said James William Henderson of the right to succeed to his said deceased father in respect thereof: Therefore Sustains the Objection stated for the respondent: Finds the Application incompetent, and dismisses the same: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE."

(*b*) CASE OF WILLIAM MANSON, BEOSETTER, BRESSAY.

William Manson, a crofter at Beosetter, Bressay, the estate of Miss M. A. Cameron Mouat, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent. At the hearing objection was taken to the Application, on the ground that the applicant had been in receipt of Parochial relief. After inquiry, the following Order was issued :—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds that, in or about April 1892, the applicant became chargeable to the Parochial Board of the Parish of Bressay, received relief at the rate of 9d. per week, and that, at or about the said date, he ceased to hold the land forming part of his croft, and also gave up the crop and stock attaching thereto: Finds, therefore, that the objection stated by the respondent, and marked B/599, that the applicant is a pauper is well founded: Sustains the same, and dismisses the Application as incompetent: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

[Q] ALLEGED SUBLETTING—CASE OF DANIEL JOHN MOAR, CULLIVOE.

Daniel John Moar, Cullivoe, North Yell, a crofter on the Garth and Annsbrae Estate, belonging to Major T. M. Cameron, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent. At the hearing the Application was objected to, on the ground that the applicant had sublet part of his holding in contravention of the Act. The following Order was issued :—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds that the Applicant, Daniel John Moar, has, in one or more past years, given over the crop derived from his holding to a man called Sandison, for assisting him in working the same: Finds that, according to a sound construction of Section 4 of the Act, this is not subletting the holding or any part thereof within the meaning of the said Section: Therefore Repels the objection marked A4/128 taken on that ground: Sustains the competency of the Application, and Finds and Declares that the applicant, the said Daniel John Moar, is a crofter within the scope and meaning of the Act.

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE."

"*Note*—While issuing the above Order, the Commissioner desires to explain that a question of importance might arise in respect of a crofter so disposing of his crop, or a considerable part thereof year by year, as to prevent the holding obtaining the manurial benefit therefrom which it ought to have with the view to its due cultivation. But this question has not been raised under the present objection.

(Initialed) "P. B. M."

[R] CASE OF MARGARET AITKEN, NORBISTER, BURRA ISLE.

Widow Elizabeth Aitken, Norbister, Burra Isle, on the estate belonging to Mrs Spence and the Trustees of the late Miss Scott, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent. Sometime thereafter the applicant died, and at the hearing the succession to the croft was claimed by a younger daughter Margaret Aitken. For the Proprietors it was contended that she could not succeed as a crofter. The following Order was issued :—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, Finds that the applicant, Elizabeth Aitken, No. 3 hereof, died three years ago or thereby, survived by her sons, Thomas and William Aitken, and by three daughters, Margaret, Osla, and Agnes, of whom Margaret is the eldest: Finds that the said Thomas Aitken is heir-at-law, and is settled in America: Finds that the said deceased and her family have been in the occupation of the holding for a period of not less than eleven years: Finds that no claim is made by either of the said sons to succeed, but that they and their sisters Osla and Agnes make no objection to Margaret, the eldest daughter, being entered as tenant in succession to the said deceased: Finds that the said Margaret Aitken has, from a period anterior to the passing of the Act, materially assisted in the carrying on of the croft: Finds that it is competent for the Commissioner to enter the said Margaret Aitken as tenant of the holding: Therefore Sustains the Application as made by her, and Amends the same by inserting her name therein as in succession to her said mother: Finds and Declares that the said Margaret Aitken is a crofter in respect of the said holding at Norbister within the meaning of the Act.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

[S] ENTRY SINCE THE PASSING OF THE ACT—(*a*) CASE OF ALEXANDER POTTINGER, BURRA ISLE, AND OTHERS.

Alexander Pottinger, a tenant in the township of Papil; Gilbert Goodlet, Houss; James Jamieson, Meil; Barbara Smith, Meil; Thomas Goodlad, Meil; Robert Laurenson, Brough; and Thomas

Christie, Sandwick, Burra Isle, applied to the Commission to fix Fair Rents for their respective holdings. The Applications were opposed by the Proprietors, Mrs Spence and the Trustees of the late Miss Scott, on the ground that the applicants had entered their present holdings since the passing of the Act. The inquiry elicited that in most of the cases the applicants were crofters at the passing of the Act, but that they had left the holdings then occupied by them, and entered the holdings for which the Applications were now made, since the passing of the Act. Orders were issued, Finding that in respect of the entry since the passing of the Act the applicants were not crofters. The following was the Order in the case of Alexander Pottinger :—

" LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

" The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced in the Application of Alexander Pottinger, No. 18 hereof, Finds that the applicant, prior to his occupancy of the holding at Papil, occupied and possessed a holding at Grunasound : Finds that the croft at Grunasound was not given up till Martinmas 1886, and that up till that date it continued to be the applicant's home and headquarters : Finds, therefore, that the objection marked 18/68 is well founded, and accordingly Sustains the same, and dismisses the Application as incompetent : Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) " DAVID BRAND."

(*b*) CASE OF LAURENCE ISBISTER, HAROLDSWICK, UNST.

Laurence Isbister, a tenant at Haroldswick, Unst, on the property of Mrs Jamieson, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent. Objection was taken to his Application, on the ground that he entered the holding since the passing of the Act. The following Order was issued :—

" LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

" The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds that the holding occupied by the applicant was formerly in the occupation and possession of John Spence, Merchant, Haroldswick, by whom rent was paid to Mrs Elizabeth Jamieson : Finds that by letter of 10th November 1887 the said John Spence gave up and renounced the said holding as from and after Whitsunday 1888 ; and that since then the said holding has been occupied by the applicant, Laurence Isbister, who had been a shopman to the said John Spence : Finds that the said occupation by Isbister, thus commencing after the passing of the Act, did not make him a crofter under and in terms of the same : Therefore Finds the Application incompetent, and dimisses the same : Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) " P. B. MACINTYRE."

(*c*) CASE OF WILLIAM JAMES BROWN, CUNNISTER, NORTH YELL.

William James Brown, Cunnister, on the property of Mr William Nisbet, North Yell, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent. The Application was opposed, on the ground that the applicant had entered since the passing of the Act. The following Order was issued :—

" LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

" The Commissioner having resumed consideration of this Application, Finds on the evidence that the applicant did not begin to reside on his holding till Martinmas 1886, and did not pay rent therefor till Martinmas 1887 : Therefore Sustains the objection stated for the respondent, marked A/136 : Finds the Application incompetent, and dismisses the same : Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) " P. B. MACINTYRE."

(*d*) CASE OF GIFFORD HUNTER, NORTH NESTING.

Mrs Barbara Pottinger or Hunter, as guardian for her son, Gifford Hunter, North Nesting, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent. The Proprietor, Mr W. A. Bruce of Symbister, objected to the Application, in respect the tenancy did not begin till after the passing of the Act. The following Order was issued :—

" LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

" The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds that the Applicant, Andrew Hunter, now deceased, entered upon the holding at Garth, and began to reside there at the term of Martinmas 1886, his rent arising due as from and after that date : Finds that the said Andrew Hunter died in the course of the year 1890, succeeded by his son Gifford Hunter : Finds that the said Gifford Hunter, having succeeded to the applicant who entered at a date subsequent to the passing of the Act, is not a crofter within the scope and meaning of the same : Therefore Sustains the objection to the competency of the Application, and dismisses the same : Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) " P. B. MACINTYRE."

(e) CASE OF JAMES HUNTER, SOUND, WEISDALE.

James Hunter, Sound, Weisdale, on the Hayfield Estate, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent for his holding. The Proprietor, Mr Arthur James Hay, objected to the competency of the Application, on the ground that the applicant entered since the passing of the Act. The following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and conidered the evidence adduced, Finds it proved in point of fact that the applicant, James Hunter, entered his holding at Sound at Martinmas 1886, and reaped his first crop in the autumn of 1887, for which year also he paid his first rent: Therefore Sustains the objection marked 5/398, and dismisses the Application of the said James Hunter as incompetent: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

[T]—ALLEGED ENTRY SINCE THE PASSING OF THE ACT—(*a*) CASE OF PETER JAMIESON, BALIASTA, UNST.

Peter Jamieson, Baliasta, Unst, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent for the holding occupied by him. The Proprietor, Major T. M. Cameron, objected to the Application, on the ground that the applicant had entered into possession since the passing of the Act. The following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, together with the objection to the competency by the respondent, on the ground that the applicant entered the holding as tenant at Martinmas 1886, and is therefore not a crofter, Finds that the respondent has failed to prove the said objection: on the other hand, Finds, as the applicant depones to having made an arrangement with William Hamilton, then Factor on the estate of Garth and Annsbrae, under which he became tenant of the holding in succession to his uncle, in the early part of 1886, there are reasonable grounds for determining that the objection is not well founded; Therefore Repels the same: Sustains the competency of the Application, and Finds and Declares that the applicant is a crofter within the scope and meaning of the Act.*

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE."

(*b*) CASE OF PETER GOUDIE, COLVESTER, GLOUP.

The Proprietrix of Gloup, North Yell, Mrs Mary Simpson, made Application to the Commission to fix Fair Rents for certain tenants on her estate. Among the holdings specified in the Application thus made was that at Colvester, occupied by Peter Goudie. At the hearing the Application was opposed by Mrs Simpson, on the ground that Goudie had entered since the passing of the Act. The following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of this Application, Finds that the objection, in respect of the Application made on behalf of Peter Goudie, No. 10, that the respondent did not reside on the holding at the passing of the Act is not well founded in fact, the respondent having entered thereon in April 1886, and became liable for rent in respect of that year: Finds, further, that the Proprietrix, Mary Simpson, who is the applicant, is barred by her own Application from taking objection to the competency thereof: Therefore Repels the said objection, and Finds and Declares that the crofter, Peter Goudie,† occupies and possesses his holding at Colvester under and in terms of the Act: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE."

(*c*) CASE OF ROBINA HUNTER OR CUMMING, STONEYDALE, SANDSTING.

Robina Hunter or Cumming applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent for the holding occupied by her at Stoneydale, Sandsting. The Proprietor, Mr Creighton Gilbert Williamson, objected to the competency of the Application, on the ground that entry took place after the passing of the Act. The following Order was issued:—

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* See App. A (5), page 38, No. 67.
† See App. A (5), page 42, No. 135.

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, together with the objection to the effect that the applicant, Robina Hunter or Cumming, is not a crofter in respect that her mother, Agnes Hunter, whom she succeeded, entered the holding after the passing of the Act: Finds that the respondent has failed to establish the said objection, and that there is reasonable ground for believing, on the evidence as a whole, that the applicant and her predecessors have been in the occupancy and possession thereof, at all events, from a date anterior to the passing of the Act: Therefore Repels the said Objection: Finds the Application competent, and Finds and Declares that the present applicant is a crofter under and in terms of the Act*: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE."

(*d*) CASE OF WILLIAM POTTINGER, SETTER, BURRA ISLE.

William Pottinger, a tenant at Setter, Burra Isle, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent for the holding occupied by him. The Proprietors, Mrs Spence and the Trustees of the late Miss Scott, objected, on the ground that the applicant had entered the holding since the passing of the Act. The following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds that the applicant, William Pottinger, No. 27 hereof, was recognised as tenant of the holding occupied by him at Setter in 1885, and paid rent in respect of his occupancy for that year: Finds, further, that there was no transference of the holding to the applicant from Laurence Smith of such a nature as to constitute an assignation struck at by the first Section of the Act, but that the relation of landlord and tenant was duly constituted between the present applicant and the landlords or their factor, Mr Garriock, as at a date prior to the passing of the Act: Therefore Repels the objection, and Finds and Declares that the applicant is a crofter in respect of his said holding under the Act†: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

[U] GRAZING AND OTHER SCATTALD RIGHTS—(*a*) GARDIE SCATTALD, MID YELL.

The tenants on the Estate of Gardie, Mid Yell, belonging to Mr James N. Barclay, applied to the Commission to fix Fair Rents. In course of the inquiry, it transpired that parties, other than crofters, had certain rights in the Scattald. The following Order thereanent was issued:—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having considered this Application, together with the Minute for the respondent marked A/751, Finds it stated therein that ten cottars or house-holders have a right of peat cutting over 133 acres of Scattald, at Gardie, in addition to the crofters, who had rights of grazing over the said Scattald: Finds it further stated that two of these cottars have a right from the respondent to put stock on the said Scattald, corresponding to the respondent's own right, in respect of a holding in his own occupancy, with a yearly rent or value of £6: Finds and Declares, in terms of the said Minute, that the said ten cottars or house-holders, including the two cottars with the further right of grazing aforesaid, possess and exercise such rights over the said Scattald along with the Applicants.

(Signed) "W. HOSACK."

(*b*) SEAFIELD SCATTALD.

The following Order sets forth the facts in regard to the Seafield Scattald:—

LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having considered this Application, together with the Joint-Minute for parties B/59, reserves to the Proprietrix, Mrs Sinclair Budge of Seafield, a right of grazing, on the Seafield Scattald, of 48 sheep, for the purpose of being allocated by her among the cottars on the said Estate of Seafield.

(Signed) "W. HOSACK."

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* See App. A (5), page 59, No. 436.

† See App. A (5), page 65, No. 557

(*c*) West Yell Scattald.

The following Order, with reference to the West Yell Scattald, was issued:—

"Lerwick, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of this Application, Finds that the Scattald or Common Grazing, extending to 7900 acres or thereby, and called the West Yell Scattald, is common to the properties of the respondent, the said H. N. Ballantyne, West Yell, who hold 182⅝ merks; J. Johnson, Clothan, 9½ merks; The North of Scotland Bank, Cuppaster, 2⅞ merks; Lind, ½ merk; and W. Sutherland, Cuppaster, 2½ merks: Finds that the share of the said several proprietors in the Scattald is calculated according to the merks of arable land of their respective estates: Finds that the total number of merks of arable land to which the Scattald effeirs is 198: Finds that of these 182⅝ merks form part of the estate of the respondent, and carry with them a proportionate share in the Scattald: Finds that the Scattald or Grazing represented by the said 182⅝ merks is common to 56 holdings, each having an equal share therein: But Reserves to the said respondent grazing on the same, to the value of £2, 10s. 6d. per annum, said sum being reckoned at 6d. per sheep and 4s. pony grass grazed thereon.

(Signed) "W. Hosack."

(*d*) Case of Laurence Henderson, Heglabister.

Laurence Henderson, Heglabister, on the Marquess of Zetland's Estate, lodged an Application with the Commission to fix a Fair Rent for the holding occupied by him. In this Application he claimed a right of grazing on the scattald of Heglabister. This claim was opposed by the Proprietor, and after inquiry the following Order was issued:—

"Lerwick, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of this Application, Finds that, on 14th September 1875, the applicant signed a letter to Messrs Hay of that date, and marked A/1103, wherein it is set forth, *inter alia*, that no scattald pertinents, except firing, are attached to his holding, which consisted of the School Buildings at Heglabister, together with certain lands: Finds that, while the applicant in the course of the hearing claimed to have a right of scattald, and deponed to having used the scattald from a date anterior to 14th September 1875, he has failed to prove, in view of the said letter, that any such right attaches to his holding: Finds, further, on the evidence, that no consent was at any time given by the landlord, or by the other crofters in right of the said grazing, to the provisions of the said letter being departed from, and to his exercise of any right of grazing over the same: Therefore Finds and Declares that the applicant's holding consists of 3 ac. 1 ro. 33 po. arable and 10 ac. 2 ro. 4 po. outrun, or thereby, together with the house and offices thereon, but no right of grazing over the scattald, and determines accordingly.

(Signed) "David Brand."

[V] Small Holdings on Glebe Lands.

John Nelson, a tenant on the Glebe of Bressay, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent for the holding occupied by him. At the first hearing of the case at Lerwick, in August, it transpired that the applicant had not served the Application on either the Presbytery or the Heritors of the Parish. An Order was issued for service on the Clerk of the Presbytery and on the Clerk to the Heritors. At the adjourned diet an agent appeared for the minister of Bressay, the Rev. James Kidd, and also for the Presbytery of Lerwick. There was not, however, any appearance for the Heritors. For the minister of Bressay, and for the Presbytery, objection was taken to the competency, and it was argued at considerable length that the occupiers of small holdings on Glebe lands are not crofters within the scope and meaning of the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886. The following Order was issued:—

"Lerwick, 1*st November* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, Finds, under reference to the annexed note, that tenants of Glebe lands paying a rent not exceeding £30 a year are not crofters within the meaning of the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886: Therefore Sustains the objection stated on that ground, and Finds the Application incompetent: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "David Brand."

"*Note.*—The question raised here is one of some importance, and not without difficulty. It was maintained for the applicant that he must be taken to come under the scope of the Act, in respect that it is an enabling Statute, and that there is no provision excepting small tenants upon Glebe lands from its operation. There is, it is true, no express provision, but the following words in the 33rd Section have a material bearing on the question:—'Nothing in this Act shall apply . . . . . . to any holding or building let to a person during his tenure of any office, such as that of minister of religion,' &c. From this, it is clear that a minister of religion, whose title to occupy and possess Glebe lands depends entirely upon his tenure of office as minister of a parish, cannot be a crofter within the meaning of the Act in respect of such lands, even if, apart from this provision, he might be held within its scope. But, if so, then a tenant occupying and possessing a small farm on such lands, and paying a rent not exceeding £30 per annum, in like manner cannot be a crofter within the meaning of the Act. In other words, if a Parish Minister is expressly excluded from the Act, whose title to Glebe lands exists entirely *virtute officii*, then it follows that a subordinate person in those lands, deriving title from the Parish Minister, cannot possess a higher or at least a different quality of right, and is, therefore, in effect excluded by the words of the Act above quoted. The exclusion of a minister, who occupies the holding, implies the exclusion of a tenant who occupies part of such land. Any other conclusion would result in the serious anomaly and inconvenience that those parts of Glebe lands, presently occupied and possessed by the minister of the parish, would be beyond, while those other parts occupied and possessed by small tenants would be within, the scope of the Act; and a succeeding incumbent would not have it in his power to enter upon the personal possession of the lands in their entirety designed to him as Parish Glebe under the Law of Scotland. Upon the whole matter the Commissioner is satisfied that the applicant is not entitled to succeed in his present Application. It is right to add that, although this question has been raised more or less directly in some previous cases, the Commissioner has not hitherto been called on to arrive at a formal decision, and has accordingly reserved his opinion upon it. (*See* case of Alexander Macdonald, Report for 1890–91, p. 140). In the present case, however, the general question has been raised, and in the opinion of the Commissioner it falls to be determined as above stated.

(Initialed) "D. B."

[W]—Applications from Fair Isle—(*a*) Leases for Terms of Years.

Nineteen tenants on Fair Isle lodged Applications to fix Fair Rents. A division of the Commission visited Fair Isle in September, and heard parties. The first public Sitting was held on the 5th of that month, when the Proprietor, Mr John Bruce of Sumburgh, submitted a general objection to the competency of the Applications, on the ground that each applicant had entered into, and executed since the passing of the Act, a probative Instrument of Lease for life or for joint lives, or for a term of years, as the case might be, and that the whole of such Leases were current and in force. He produced Leases in support of the foresaid objection.

Mr Andrew Thomson, Solicitor, Kirkwall, the Agent for the applicants, contended that the Leases were not valid in law, and binding on the applicants, in respect (1) that their signatures had been obtained thereto, through fraudulent representations on the part of the respondent of force or fear; and (2) that there had been an absence of consent *in idem placitum*. He accordingly moved to be allowed to establish these objections by way of exception.

The Commissioner, after further hearing the respondent, allowed the applicants to lead such evidence as might be deemed regular in support of their averments, and the respondent to lead evidence in reply. Ten applicants were examined on the 5th.

An adjourned Sitting was held on the 6th, at which the respondent moved for leave to withdraw and abandon the Leases submitted to the Commissioner at the preceding diet, and depart from the objection to the competency of the Applications in respect of said Leases, and craved the Court to deal with the Applications in common form. On the other hand, the Agent for the applicants withdrew all allegations in objecting to the said Leases of fraud, or force, or fear, or want of consent, or other improper dealing with the applicants by the respondent. Parties lodged a Joint-Minute in the following terms:—

"Joint-Minute for the Respondent, John Bruce, Esquire, of Sumburgh, and the Applicants, to the Crofters Commission in the Fair Isle, being part of the Estate ot Sumburgh (R.N. 928)

The respondent stated that he had withdrawn and hereby withdraws all the Leases submitted to the Commission in answer to the Application, and has admitted and hereby admits the competency of the same, and craves the Commission to deal therewith in common form: Further, he craved and hereby craves the Commission to approve such of the Rules and Regulations of the Sumburgh Estate, particularly those with reference to the casting of peats, the cutting of turf, and the scouring of open ditches with or without modification, as to them may seem just.

Thomson, for the applicants, stated that he had withdrawn and hereby withdraws all allegations, in objecting to the said Leases of fraud, or force and fear, or want of consent, or other improper dealing with the applicants, by the respondent, in the matter of the foresaid Leases, and has consented and hereby consents to the Commission making Rules as aforesaid, particularly with regard to the casting of peats, the cutting of turf, and the scouring of open ditches.*

Both parties crave the Commission to receive this Minute, and to interpone authority hereto and to proceed in terms thereof. In respect whereof, &c.

(Signed) "John Bruce.
"Andrew Thomson,
Agent for Applicants."

Parties were examined with regard to the facts of each case, and also with regard to certain objections taken by the respondent.

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[*] For Regulation in terms of this Joint-Minute, see App. S, page 234.

(*b*) CASE OF WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, MIRES.

In course of the inquiry at Fair Isle, the respondent, Mr Bruce, objected to the Application of William Williamson, Mires, on the ground that his present holding was not the holding occupied by him at the passing of the Act. The following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 1*st November* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced in the Application of William Williamson, No. 3 hereof, Finds that, at the passing of the Act, the applicant was a crofter under and in terms of the Act, in respect of his holding at Mires: Finds that after that date, and about three years ago, some re-adjustment of land took place between him and the respondent, under which he retained a considerable portion of his said holding at Mires, having his dwelling-house and offices situated thereon, and also received a croft or part of a croft, alleged to have been previously in the occupation and possession of a man named Andrew Wilson: Finds that this transaction, which simply amounted to an expansion of the original holding, did not have the effect of taking the applicant outwith the scope and provisions of the Act: Therefore Repels the objection, and Sustains the competency of the Application.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

(*c*) CASE OF JEROME WILSON, SHIRVA.

An objection to the same effect as that lodged in the case of William Williamson, Mires, was also taken to the Application of Jerome Wilson, Shirva. The following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 1*st November* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties in the Application of Jerome Wilson, No. 5 hereof, Finds it admitted by the applicant that, after the passing of the Act, and at or about Martinmas 1888, he gave up his holding at Taing, and went to reside at another holding some distance therefrom, named Shirva, the former holding being on the east and the latter on the west side of the Island: On these facts, Finds that the applicant is not a crofter in respect of the holding occupied by him at Shirva: Therefore Sustains the objection taken to the competency of the Application, and dismisses the same.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

(*d*) CASE OF GEORGE STOUT, SHIRVA.

Mr Bruce objected to the Application of George Stout, Shirva, (1) on the ground that the holding now occupied by him was not the holding occupied by him at the passing of the Act; and (2) that a part of his holding was occupied and possessed by him and William Williamson as joint-tenants, (Williamson not being an applicant). Mr Thomson contended that the applicant, George Stout, was a crofter under the Act in respect of one-half of the holding at Shirva, the rent of which half was £2, 15s. (Williamson the non-applicant being tenant of the other half), and one-half of the croft formerly occupied by the late William Wilson, the rent of which half was £3, 10s., or a total present rent of £6, 5s. The respondent admitted that the applicant was a crofter in respect of the half croft at Shirva, (William Williamson being a crofter in respect of the other half), but he contended that the one half of William Wilson's croft did not form part of the applicant's holding under the Act, on the ground that, although he cropped the said land by arrangement with the ground-officer at the passing of the Act, he was not entered as tenant in the Estate Books till Martinmas 1886. The following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 1*st November* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties in the Application of George Stout, No. 6 hereof, Finds that, at the passing of the Act, the applicant's holding consisted of one half of the croft called Shirva, and half of another croft, which had been previously occupied by a man named William Wilson: Finds that entry to the said lands formerly occupied by William Wilson was granted by the ground-officer at or before Whitsunday 1886: Therefore Finds and Declares that the applicant is a crofter under the Act, in respect of his entire present holding, consisting as aforesaid: Repels the objection taken by the respondent, and Sustains the competency of the Application.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

(*e*) SUCCESSION—CASE OF STEWART WILSON, TOFT.

John Wilson, Toft, Fair Isle, died since the lodging of the Application. At the hearing, Stewart Wilson, his second son, compeared, and craved that he might be entered as tenant of the holding in succession to his father. The Proprietor, Mr Bruce, objected on the ground that he was not the heir-at-law of the deceased. The said Stewart Wilson undertook to lodge a letter by the heir-at-law renouncing all right to the holding in his favour. After inquiry, the following Order was issued:—

"EDINBURGH, 31*st December* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of the Application by John Wilson, Toft, Fair Isle, No. 1 hereof, Finds that he died at a date subsequent to the same being lodged, succeeded by John Wilson, his heir-at-law: Finds that the said John Wilson has, by letter, dated 2nd December 1892, and marked 1A/928, renounced his whole right of succession to the said holding of Toft to and in favour of his brother, Stewart Wilson, who is now, and for sometime has been, in occupation and possession of the same: Finds and Declares that the said Stewart Wilson is, in the circumstances, entitled to take up, and has taken up, the right of succession to the said deceased, and is a crofter in respect of the holding of Toft under and in terms of the Act. Amends the Application by substituting therein the name Stewart Wilson in room and stead of John Wilson, in terms of the motion referred to in the Order of 5th September 1892.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

(6) COUNTY OF ORKNEY.

[A] SUCCESSION—(*a*) CASE OF WIDOW BARBARA REID, GROATHA', EDAY.

James Reid, Crofter, Groatha', Eday, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent for his holding. He died in April 1890, leaving a widow, but no issue. At the hearing of the Application, the widow compeared, and craved to be entered as tenant under the Act in succession to her husband. The Proprietor, Mr H. C. Hebden, objected on the ground that she was not the heir-at-law of the deceased. After inquiry, the following Order was issued:—

"KIRKWALL, 16*th December* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence, Finds that the applicant, James Reid, died in April 1890, survived by his widow, Barbara Reid or Reid, but without any family: Finds that the said widow has, since the date of her husband's death, continued to occupy and possess the holding at Groatha', Eday, and that rent for the same has been from time to time accepted by the respondent as if the applicant were the tenant in succession to her husband, and in right of the holding: Finds that the heir-at-law of the deceased James Reid is his nephew, Robert Reid, presently settled in York Colony, District of Assinibora, Canada: Finds that the said Robert Reid has not put forward any claim to the holding since the date of the death of his said uncle, James Reid, or made intimation with regard thereto to the respondent: on these facts, Finds that the said Robert Reid has lost any right which otherwise he might have had to succeed to the holding; that the said Barbara Reid or Reid having been acknowledged as tenant, by the respondent allowing her to continue in occupation and possession of the croft after the decease of her said husband, and accepted rent from her therefor, is now in right of the same, and is a crofter in respect thereof within the scope and meaning of the Act: Accordingly Repels the objection stated for the respondent, marked A/210, and Sustains the competency of the Application: Further, having regard to these Findings, Amends the Application by entering the name of Barbara Reid or Reid in room and stead of James Reid as applicant herein.

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE."

(*b*) CASE OF THOMAS BRASS, LASH, SMOOGROW, ORPHIR.

Thomas Brass, a tenant on the Estate of the Trustees of Dr Still, applied to the Commission to be entered as tenant under the Act of the holding of Lash, in succession to George Short, deceased. The Proprietors opposed on the ground that he was not the heir-at-law. The following Order, which sets forth the facts of the case, was issued:—

"KIRKWALL, 16*th December* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties' procurators, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds that the original applicant, George Short, died in or about the year 1888: Finds that his eldest son and heir-at-law is John Short, settled in Australia: Finds that, at the date of his death, his holding at Smoogrow was occupied by Thomas Brass, son of Isabella Brass, occupant of a neighbouring holding, and stepson of the said deceased George Short: Finds that, although the said Thomas Brass may have continued to occupy and possess the said holding at Smoogrow since the death of the said applicant, it does not appear that he has ever paid rent for the same, or been in any way recognised as tenant thereof in succession to his said deceased stepfather: Finds, on these facts, that he has no right of succession to the said deceased, and no right of occupancy under the Act by reason of any recognition from the respondent or otherwise: Finds, therefore, that the Application as now made, in name of the said Thomas Brass, in succession to the said George Short, is incompetent: Therefore dismisses the same. Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "W. HOSACK."

[B] BEQUEST UNDER SECTION 16.

John Sinclair, Ayre, Broughston, Sanday, who died on 6th July 1892, left a bequest or settlement, dated 10th July 1889, whereby he bequeathed the right of succession to his holding to his son William, he being a younger son and not the heir-at-law. For the Proprietor, Mr G. T. Balfour Kinnear, it was objected that the Bequest was not valid in law. The following Order was issued:—

"KIRKWALL 16*th December* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, Finds that the applicant, John Sinclair, died at Ayre, Broughston, on or about 6th July 1892, leaving a Bequest or Settlement, of date 10th July 1889, whereby he conveyed or bequeathed the right of succession to the said holding to and in favour of his son, William Sinclair: Finds that, on 13th July following, intimation of this Settlement or Bequest was made in writing, by the said William Sinclair, to Mr Simon Leitch, Factor on the Estate, and a copy of the said Bequest or Settlement forwarded to him then or subsequently: Finds that the said Bequest or Settlement was executed by the said deceased in presence of two witnesses: Finds that the validity of the same is objected to, on the ground that it is not conform to the provisions of the Conveyancing (Scotland) Act, 1874: Finds that the respondent has failed duly to instruct the said objection in point of law: Therefore Repels the same: Sustains the said Bequest, and Finds and Declares that, in terms thereof, the compearant, William Sinclair, is a crofter in the holding at Ayre, Broughston, in succession to his said deceased father, and occupies the same under and in terms of the Act: Further, Amends the Application in accordance with the motion made to that effect by entering the name of the said William Sinclair therein instead of the said deceased John Sinclair.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

[C] PAUPERISM—(*a*) CASE OF MRS MARGARET SEATTER OR BEWS, RAPNESS, WESTRAY.

Mrs Margaret Seatter or Bews, who occupies the holding known as the Old Schoolhouse, at Rapness, Westray, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent, for said holding. The Proprietor, Mr James Gibson, Trustee on the Sequestrated Estate of Mr Traill of Holland, opposed the Application on the ground that the applicant was in receipt of Parochial Relief. The following Order was issued:—

"KIRKWALL, 16*th December* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the Minute of Objection for the respondent, marked A/731, Finds that the applicant is a pauper, and has been in receipt of Parochial Relief, for behoof of herself or her children, for some years past: Therefore Sustains the said objection taken on that ground: Finds the Application incompetent, and dismisses the same: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

(*b*) CASE OF MAGNUS CROMARTY, SOUTH RONALDSHAY.

Magnus Cromarty, Sandwick, South Ronaldshay, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent. The proprietor, Mr W. S. Rosie, objected to the Application, on the ground that the applicant was a pauper. The following Order was issued:—

"KIRKWALL, 31*st December* 1892.

"The Commissioner having considered the documentary evidence adduced, and Minutes for the respondent and applicant respectively, Finds that the applicant was, at the date of the passing of the Act, and still is, in receipt of Parochial Relief: Finds, therefore, that he is a pauper and not a crofter: Accordingly dismisses the Application as incompetent: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "W. HOSACK."

[D] TRADESMAN—CASE OF WILLIAM PEACE, DAMSIDE, EDAY.

William Peace, a tenant at Damside, Eday, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent. The Proprietor, Mr H. C. Hebden, objected to the competency of the Application, on the ground that Peace was a tradesman placed in the district by the Landlord for the benefit of the neighbourhood. The following Order was issued:—

"KIRKWALL, 16*th December* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds that upwards of ten years ago Thomas Omond occupied and possessed the holding at Damside, Eday, and carried on the trade of a carpenter there: Finds that the respondent bought out the said Thomas

Omond, who had become old and infirm: Finds that thereafter the Applicant, who had previously carried on business as a carpenter at Portessie, Banffshire, but who is a native of the Island of Eday, made Application to the late Mr Horne, then Factor on the Island, for the said holding, which, besides the dwelling-house and other offices, had a carpenter's shop built thereon: Finds that the said Factor, acting on the instructions of the respondent, as deponed to by him, let the said holding to the applicant as a crofter and carpenter, and that the same was taken by him on that footing: Finds, as the fair result of the whole evidence, that the applicant was placed in the district as a tradesman by the respondent, or by his said Factor, with his knowledge and approval, for the benefit of the neighbourhood: therefore Sustains the objection taken on that head under Section 33 of the Act: Finds the Application incompetent, and dismisses the same: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE."

[E] SUB-TENANTS—(*a*) CASE OF WILLIAM DEARNESS, CLETT, SANDAY.

William Dearness, a sub-tenant on the Farm of Clett, Ratter Estate, Sanday, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent, calling the principal tenant of the Farm, Peter Sinclair, as respondent, and by Order, dated 26th September 1888, the Application was found competent, and a Fair Rent fixed accordingly. But since then it has been held by the Court of Session, in the case of *Livingstone* v. *Beattie*, that sub-tenants are not crofters within the meaning of the Act, and following upon that judgment, the Agent for the Proprietors and the principal tenant lodged a Minute with the Commissioners craving them to recall their former Order, and to have it declared that Dearness is not a crofter within the meaning of the Act. The following Order was issued:—

"ARISAIG, 22*nd April* 1892.

"The Commissioners having resumed consideration of this Application, together with the Note for Peter Sinclair and James Sinclair, marked 247/B, refuse the prayer of the same under reference to the annexed note: Find no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND.
"W. HOSACK."

"*Note.*—The Commissioners are craved 'to take such steps as may seem to them necessary and expedient for having it declared that the said William Dearness is not a crofter within the meaning of the Act, and for having the said Decree of 26th September 1888 reduced or withdrawn, and declared to be null and void and of no effect.'

The ground on which this motion is made is that Dearness is a sub-tenant of Peter Sinclair and James Sinclair, and in view of the judgment of the Court of Session in *Livingstone* v. *Beattie*, 18 R., p. 735, is therefore not a crofter within the meaning of the Act.

On the other hand, it is stated in the note that an objection was made to the competency of the Application when first heard, on the ground that Dearness was in the employment of the landlord within the meaning of Section 33 of the Act. That objection was repelled by the Order of 26th September 1888, and is not now urged.

On the objection of sub-tenancy, the Commissioners have no power to reduce or withdraw, and declare null and void, an Order issued nearly four years ago, and accepted and acted on since. Moreover, the Messrs Sinclair do not quote any precedent for such a course, nor attempt to bring it within any precept of recognised judicial procedure. There is no doubt that *Livingstone* v. *Beattie* is an authority binding on the Commissioners, and has been uniformly followed by them since its date, but there is no ground for saying that it is to have any retrospective effect. The Order in question was valid when issued, nor can its validity be taken to have been affected by the objection on which reliance is now placed.

In a letter, dated 16th June 1891, marked 247/D, from the Agents for Messrs Sinclair, to the Secretary of the Commission, they ask, after referring to *Livingstone* v. *Beattie*, 'will you be so good as inform us what your Commissioners hold to be now the position of persons who are sub-tenants, and who had applied to your Commission, and been held by them to be crofters prior to the decision of the case of *Livingstone* v. *Beattie*. Are such persons entitled to the benefits of the Crofters Act? and, in particular on the expiry of the principal tenant's Lease, is the Proprietor entitled to have them removed, should he wish to do so?'

To the main points of this inquiry, which are directed to the effect of *Livingstone* v. *Beattie*, on a case like that of Dearness, and to the power of removal on the expiry of a current contract of Lease, it was replied as follows, by letter of 16th October 1891, of which a copy marked 247/E:—'With regard to the case of *Livingstone* v. *Beattie*, you are correct in the impression that the Commissioners have followed that decision of the Supreme Court.

'As to the cases of persons who are sub-tenants disposed of before the date of the judgment in *Livingstone* v. *Beattie*, the Commissioners think there is little or no doubt that such persons remain, meantime, within the scope of the Act, and are not subject to ordinary process of removal. On the other hand, the landlord is entitled to present an Application to the Commissioners to reconsider the matter, especially at or near the termination of a subsisting Lease.'

In other words, the Commissioners indicated that, at or about the period of entry of a new principal tenant, the Commissioners might be asked in a new Application to reconsider the matter in view of the case of *Livingstone* v. *Beattie*, coupled with the material change of parties, one of whom, namely, the new farm tenant, had not been a party to the Fair Rent Application. But the note under consideration bears to be wholly in the interest and at the instance of the present farm tenants, and does not set forth that their Lease has terminated, or is about to terminate; therefore, the circumstances mentioned in the said letter, under which, on a new Application, if presented, the applicants would be entitled to ask the Commissioners to reconsider the matter, have not emerged.

As for the Messrs Sinclair they are, so far as appears from the allegations made, and apart from the case of *Livingstone* v. *Beattie*, precisely in the position they occupied at the time when the Fair Rent Application by Dearness was disposed of.

In a letter, dated 4th January 1892 (copy marked 247/F), from the Agents for Messrs Sinclair, to the Secretary of the Commission, they state their intention, failing their obtaining from the Commisisoners such a reversal of the Order of 1888 as they desire, to raise an Action of Reduction of that Order in the Court of Session, as they 'are determined to get rid of the sub-tenants.' The Commissioners have above stated their views on the motion now made with regard to the said Order; and as to an Action of Reduction, and the grounds on which, if brought, such action is to be raised, it is not for them to express any opinion.

(Initialed) "D. B.
"W. H."

(*b*) CASE OF HUGH KELDAY, WESTRAY.

Hugh Kelday, a tenant at Braehead, on the Estate of Holland, in the Island of Westray, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent, calling the Proprietor of the Estate as respondent. At the inquiry, objection was taken to the competency of the Application for Mr Gibson, the Trustee on the Holland Estate, on the ground that Kelday did not hold direct from the Proprietor, and that he was a sub-tenant. After inquiry, the following Order was issued:—

"KIRKWALL, 16*th December* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the Minute of Objection for the respondent, marked A/711, Finds that the applicant is a sub-tenant within the meaning of the judgment in *Livingstone* v. *Beattie*, S.L.R. 28, p. 518, and not a crofter: Therefore Sustains the objection taken on that ground: Finds the application incompetent, and dismisses the same: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

(*c*) CASE OF DAVID MILLER, AND OTHERS, MELSETTER ESTATE, STRONSAY.

David Miller, Cliffdale;
William Angus, St Catherines;
Joseph Bews, Mount Pleasant;
Thomas Cooper, Tifmaka;
David Cooper, Millgrip;
James Cooper, Farrowend;
Robert Miller, Newbigging;
Andrew Moodie, Grind;
James Sinclair, Boragate;
Edward Sinclair, Hallbreck;
George Stevenson, Breck;
Thomas Stevenson, Longbigging;
George Stevenson, Osen; and
Isabella Miller, Kelsdar, Stronsay

applied to the Commission to fix Fair Rents for their respective holdings. At the inquiry, it was admitted that they were sub-tenants, holding their land from Mr James Twatt, the principal tenant of the Farm of Rothiesholm. The Proprietor, Mr J. G. Moodie Heddle of Melsetter, and also the said James Twatt, objected to the competency of the various Applications, on the ground that the applicants were not crofters within the meaning of the Act. After hearing parties, an Order was issued, giving effect to this plea, and the Applications were dismissed under reference to the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of *Livingstone* v. *Beattie.*

The same applicants also lodged an Application for enlargement by taking land from the Farm of Rothiesholm. This Application was also dismissed, in respect the applicants were sub-tenants and not crofters.

(*d*) CASE OF JAMES DUNNET, HYVAL.

In this Application, Mr J. G. Moodie Heddle of Melsetter, presented an Application to the Commission to have it declared that James Dunnet, Hyval, Orphir, being a sub-tenant was not a crofter. It appeared that in certain proceedings before the Sheriff Court, Orkney, prior to the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of *Livingstone* v. *Beattie*, it was held that Dunnet, though a sub-tenant, was a crofter. The Application to the Commission was presented after the judgment in *Livingstone* v. *Beattie.* The following Order was issued:—

"EDINBURGH, 28*th December* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of this Application, Sustains the same: Finds it proved, on the evidence, that the respondent, James Dunnet, was, at the passing of the Act, a sub-tenant of Mr R. M. Traill, then tenant of the Farm of Hobbister, and now of John Mackay, the present tenant of the said Farm, and having regard to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Livingstone* v. *Beattie*, 28 S.L.R., p. 518, Finds and Declares that the said James Dunnet is not a crofter within the scope and meaning of the Act: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "W. HOSACK."

"*Note.*—It is right to point out that the above Order in no way conflicts with the interlocutors of the Sheriff and Sheriff-Substitute referred to in the Note to the Order of 21st April 1892,—the said interlocutors having been issued prior to the decision of the Court of Session in the said case of *Livingstone* v. *Beattie.* The Sheriff and Sheriff-Substitute dealt with the case presented to them, on the footing that Dunnet was not the sub-tenant of a man called Sinclair, but a tenant of R. M. Traill. The Commissioner is also clear that Dunnet was a tenant of Traill, and is now of John Mackay; but being such tenant he is a sub-tenant of the present applicant, and therefore, in view of the judgment in the case of *Livingstone* v. *Beattie*, above quoted, not a crofter.

(Initialed) "W. H."

(F) Right of Way—Case of John Reid, Dover, Dearness.

During the hearing of the Application of John Reid, Dearness, on the Marquis of Zetland's Estate, a question arose as to right of way claimed by Reid through the neighbouring croft. The following Order was issued :—

"Kirkwall, 16*th December* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties' procurators, Finds that the applicant, John Reid, Dover, has failed to establish any right-of-way from his holding, No. 114 on the Plan, produced and marked B/591, through the neighbouring holding of John Voy, No. 115 on the said plan, to a piece of ground to the south or south-east thereof, forming a detached part of the applicants croft : but Finds and Declares that the applicant has a right-of-way 15 feet broad, from the extreme south-west corner, lettered A, of his ground, No. 114 on the said Plan, along the east side of the holding occupied and possessed by John Voy, No. 115 on the said Plan, to the point lettered B thereon, and lying between it and the neighbouring ground No. 109 thereon : and Finds and Declares that the applicant has no right of access to the said detached portion of ground other than by the said line of way : Ordains the applicant to adhere thereto, and prohibits him from using any other access to the said portion of ground.

(Signed) "W. Hosack."

[G] Question of Lease—Case of John Inkster, Shapinsay.

John Inkster, a tenant at Northend, Shapinsay, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent, At the hearing objection was taken to the competency of the Application, on the ground that the applicant held his holding under Lease for a term of years current at the passing of the Act. For the applicant it was contended that the respondent had waived her right to plead the Lease. The following Order was issued :—

"Kirkwall, 16*th December* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties' procurators, and considered the evidence adduced. Finds that the competency of this Application is objected to by the respondent, on the ground that the applicant holds under a Minute of Agreement of Lease for a period of 19 years from Martinmas 1881, which agreement, it is said, though informal, has been followed by possession, and is effectual in law to exclude the applicant from the scope of the Act as a Leaseholder : Finds it unnecessary to deal with this question as raised, in respect that on 6th July 1892 the Agents in Kirkwall for the respondent wrote the letter to the applicant of that date, produced and marked D/750, wherein they state, *inter alia*, that their client, the respondent, 'is quite prepared to let your Application be dealt with by the Commissioners,' but adds that 'she thinks it right to give you an opportunity of making an extrajudicial arrangement with her, and of withdrawing your Application :' Finds that by this letter, and in particular by the words above quoted, the respondent, through her agents in Kirkwall, departed from and abandoned the aforesaid informal Minute of Agreement of Lease, and that the respondent is thereby personally barred from pleading the objection taken. Finds, therefore, that the applicant is a crofter in respect of his holding at Videsquoy, Shapinsay, and not a Leaseholder, and accordingly Repels the said objection, and Sustains the competency of the Application : Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "W. Hosack."

"*Note.*—It may be well to add that the aforesaid letter of 6th July 1892, while referring to various matters, makes no reference whatever to a Lease, but deals with the applicant on the footing that his Application is competent, and that it was desirable to effect an extrajudicial arrangement of the matter of rent. This proposal itself proceeds on the footing that there was no Lease. If there was, any arrangement was unnecessary, as the applicant continued a Leaseholder, and it lay with the respondent or her agents to abate the rent according to their own discretion : Further, it is not to be left out of view that, it appeared from the evidence, letters in precisely similar terms were, at or about the same time, received by other small tenants in Shapinsay not alleged to be holding under Lease. Upon the whole matter, the Commissioner is clear that the respondent has not succeeded in establishing in point of law the objection taken.

(Initialed) "W. H."

[H] CASE OF WILLIAM SINCLAIR, SANDSIDE, SHAPINSAY.

At the hearing of the Application to fix a Fair Rent lodged by William Sinclair, Sandside, Shapinsay, on the Estate of Mrs Balfour, a question arose as to whether all the buildings within the boundaries of the croft formed part of the holding under the Act. The following Order was issued :—

"KIRKWALL, 16*th December* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of this Application and heard parties, Finds and Declares that the holding of the applicant consists of 28 acres 2 roods arable and 5 acres outrun, with the dwelling-house and steading thereon, presently occupied and possesed by him: Further, Finds and Declares that the cottage built at the west end of the said dwelling-house specially mentioned in the letter of Agreement, dated 1st October 1880, together with the store referred to in the letter of date 1st December 1892, produced and marked 4/122, and in the letter of 3rd December 1892, produced and marked 3/122, form no part of the applicant's holding, and are not included in the subjects in respect of which a Fair Rent has been fixed by the Order of even date herewith.

(Signed) "W. HOSACK."

[I] QUESTION AS TO GRAZING—CASE OF THOMAS PRATT, NEWHALL.

The following Order was issued with reference to the grazing rights claimed by Thomas Pratt, Newhall, the Estate of the Marquis of Zetland :—

"KIRKWALL, 16*th December* 1892.

"The Commissioner having considered this Application, together with the Minute of Objections lodged for the respondent, marked A/491, heard parties and inspected the ground, Finds that the applicant claims a right of pasturage over a portion of the Hill of Stembister, No. 24 on the Plan produced (marked B/491), and extending to 9·450 acres or thereby, presently occupied and possessed by William Milne: Finds, on the evidence, that the applicant has no right to said pasture beyond the casting and winning of peats for fuel in common with four others, and has no right or title to graze his stock thereon: Therefore Sustains the objection for the respondent, and Repels the claim of the applicant, so far as made for grazing over the said piece of ground: *Quoad ultra*, Sustains the Application.

(Signed) "W. HOSACK."

APPENDIX H—ENLARGEMENT OF HOLDINGS.

[A]—APPLICATIONS GRANTED.

(1) COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

CLEADLE APPLICATION, EIGG.

Certain crofters in the township of Cleadle, Eigg, lodged an Application for enlargement of their holdings by taking certain lands from the Farm of Kildonan, presently in the occupancy of the Proprietors, Emeritus-Professor Macpherson and others. The lands specially asked for in the Application were those known as Howlaine and Beinn-Bhuidhe. This Application, as a reference to the Commission Report for 1891, p. 191, will show, was inquired into in course of that year. At the hearing, the Application was limited to Beinn-Bhuidhe, and, as restricted, it was opposed by the Proprietor on the ground, *inter alia*, that the assigning of Beinn-Bhuidhe to the applicants would materially affect the letting value of the remainder of Kildonan Farm. Shortly after the Commissioners left Eigg they received an Application by James Robertson and other 15 crofters of Cleadle applying for the lands of Howlaine. The original Application for Beinn-Bhuidhe was accordingly continued. In May 1892 a Sitting was held in the Island of Eigg for the purpose of disposing of these two Applications. At the hearing, the Cleadle crofters withdrew their Application for Beinn-Bhuidhe, but pressed the more recent Application for Howlaine. One crofter, Duncan Robertson, withdrew, but the others compeared, and gave evidence in support of their Application. The Proprietor objected to the competency of the Application, on the ground (1) that the applicants were unable properly to stock the land applied for; and (2) that the land could not be assigned without material damage to the letting value of the remainder of the Farm. After hearing the evidence of the applicants, or their representatives, and skilled evidence for the respondents, and having made due inspection of the whole Farm of Kildonan, the following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 21*st October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds that 15 applicants, not including Donald Robertson, No. 2, who has been allowed to withdraw under the Order of 4th May 1892, ask for enlargement of their holdings by taking land from the Farm of Kildonan and Howlaine: Finds that the applicants have established a reasonable claim for enlargement of their holdings by taking the said land as pasture or grazing land: Finds that the said Farm is not at present under Lease: Finds that this land extends to 314 acres or thereby, all as enclosed by a red line on the Ordnance Survey Sheet or Plan, marked A/1236, and lettered thereon A, B, C, D, and E, and lies at the extreme north-west corner of the Farm of Kildonan: Finds that the said land has a natural rock boundary with only three passes from which access is obtained to the remainder of the lands of the said Farm: Finds, on the other hand, that the said land is contiguous to and lies naturally in with the croft lands of the applicants, and that the Application may be granted without raising the annual rent or value of the applicants holdings respectively to an amount higher than £15 sterling each: Finds that Howlaine and Kildonan were in former times let as separate farms: Finds that the Application is objected to on the following grounds:—(1) That the applicants have failed to show that they can properly stock the land applied for; and (2) that this land could not be assigned without material damage to the letting value of the remainder of the Farm: Finds, as to the first of these objections, that it appeared in the course of the inquiry the applicants could sufficiently stock the said land if assigned to them: Therefore Repels the said objection: On the second objection, Finds that at present the hirsel of Howlaine, or of Howlaine and Talin, is herded by a shepherd residing in a house within the area of the land applied for, and that, if the Application be granted, this man's services can be dispensed with, and the balance of herding added to the hirsel of Struidh, the remainder of the Farm being worked from Kildonan: In these circumstances, accordingly Repels the second objection: Assigns to the applicants the land marked on the Ordnance Survey Sheet or Plan, and extending to 314 acres or thereby as aforesaid: Finds and Declares, under Section 15 of the Act, that the same shall form part of their holdings, and shall be subject to the provisions of the Act relative to Crofters Holdings: but Finds it necessary for the applicants property to fence in by means of a six-wire fence, or by means of a stone dyke erected in a suitable and workmanlike manner, the passes before mentioned, and any other gaps existing along the line of rocks separating the land asked for from the remainder of the Farm, and also to repair the stone dykes on the top of Dun Thalasgair, and to make the whole of said fences stock proof: Therefore Ordains the applicants to erect such fences by or before Whitsunday 1893: Finds that the annual value of the land assigned, including interest on the cost of re-erecting a shepherd's house outwith the area of the land assigned, and in lieu of the sheperd's house presently situated within the said area, is £45 sterling; whereof £3 sterling per annum, in name of rent, falls to be paid by each applicant, and to be added to the Fair Rent already fixed for each, all as stated in the Schedule hereto annexed, which sets forth the name of each applicant, the rent of the land assigned due by each, the rent of each holding, and the ren of each holding as enlarged: Ordains the respondent to give entry to the said land assigned at or befor Whitsunday 1893: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

The following is the Schedule referred to:—

APP. H (1)—COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Subject from which Land taken and how occupied.	No. on Plan.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Rent of Land assigned due by each.	Fair Rent of Present Holding.	Rent of each Holding as enlarged.	Observations.
								Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.					
								Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Eigg (Norman Macpherson and others, Proprietors)	1891 Sept. 21	1892 Oct.	James Robertson	Cleadle (Small Isles)	Kildonan Farm, in occupancy of Proprietors	...	...	...	314 acres old arable and 614 pasture, divided into 15 shares.	$\frac{1}{15}$	3 0 0	5 4 0	8 4 0	
2	,,	,,	,,	Widow Isabella Macquarrie or Macdonald		,,	...	...	...		$\frac{1}{15}$	3 0 0	2 15 0	5 15 0	
3	,,	,,	,,	Angus Macdonald (Mason)	,,	,,	...	...	...		$\frac{1}{15}$	3 0 0	2 15 0	5 15 0	
4	,,	,,	,,	Widow Mary Macquarrie or Maclennan	,,	,,	...	...	...		$\frac{1}{15}$	3 0 0	3 10 0	6 10 0	
5	,,	,,	,,	Angus Macdonald (Shepherd)	,,	,,	...	...	...		$\frac{1}{15}$	3 0 0	3 10 0	6 10 0	
6	,,	,,	,,	Neil Mackay	,,	,,	...	...	...		$\frac{1}{15}$	3 0 0	3 7 0	6 7 0	
7	,,	,,	,,	Duncan Maclellan	,,	,,	...	...	...		$\frac{1}{15}$	3 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	
8	,,	,,	,,	Donald Macleod as guardian for his nephew Donald Macleod	,,	,,	...	...	...		$\frac{1}{15}$	3 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	
9	,,	,,	,,	John Campbell	,,	,,	...	...	...		$\frac{1}{15}$	3 0 0	2 15 0	5 15 0	
10	,,	,,	,,	Archibald Maclean	,,	,,	...	...	...		$\frac{1}{15}$	3 0 0	6 3 0	9 3 0	
11	,,	,,	,,	Lachlan Campbell	,,	,,	...	...	...		$\frac{1}{15}$	3 0 0	3 8 0	6 8 0	
12	,,	,,	,,	Donald Macquarrie	,,	,,	...	...	...		$\frac{1}{15}$	3 0 0	5 15 0	8 15 0	
13	,,	,,	,,	Charles Mackinnon	,,	,,	...	...	...		$\frac{1}{15}$	3 0 0	1 19 0	4 19 0	
14	,,	,,	,,	Finlay Maccormick	,,	,,	...	...	...		$\frac{1}{15}$	3 0 0	4 5 0	7 5 0	
15	,,	,,	,,	Hugh Macleod	,,	,,	...	...	...		$\frac{1}{15}$	3 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	

(2) COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY—(*a*) CAMUSLONGART APPLICATION, LOCHLASH.

John Macaulay and seven other tenants of the township of Camuslongart, Lochalsh, applied to the Commission for enlargement of their holdings by taking land from the Farm of Conchra, in the occupancy of Dr George Duncan. The Application was opposed on the ground that the assigning of the land asked for would materially injure the letting value of the remainder of the Farm. The respondent, Sir Kenneth J. Matheson, however, consented to the applicants' holdings being enlarged by the assignment to them of certain other lands from the said Farm. After inquiry, the following Order was issued:—

"EDINBURGH, 8*th March* 1892.

"The Commissioners having heard parties, Find that the applicants ask for enlargement of their holdings by taking from the Farm of Conchra the land extending to 9 acres 1 rood and 15 poles or thereby, and lettered W, X, Y, Z on the Plan or Tracing produced and marked C/1288: Find that the Application as made is objected to on the ground set forth in the Note of Objection for the respondent marked A/1279, viz., that the arable land applied for is in the immediate vicinity of the dwelling-house of Conchra and of the Farm Steading, and could not be assigned without materially injuring the letting value of the remainder of the Farm: Find that this objection is well founded in point of law: Therefore Sustain the same, and refuse the Application as made: but Find that it was admitted at the hearing, on behalf of the respondent, that the applicants had a reasonable claim for enlargement of holdings, and that the respondent was willing that the land marked S, T, U, V on the said Plan or Tracing should be assigned to them from the said Farm under the present Application: Find that this portion may be assigned without material damage to the letting value of the remainder: Accordingly assign to the applicants, eight in number, viz. (1) John Macaulay, (2) John Macrae, (3) Donald Macrae, (4) Widow Margaret Maclennan, (5) Widow Ann Maclennan, (6) Isabella Macrae, (7) John Maclennan, and (8) Farquhar Macrae, the said portion of ground lettered S, T, U, V as aforesaid, and extending to 9 acres and 6 poles or thereby: Find and Declare, under Section 15 of the Act, that the said portion of land forms part of their holdings, and is subject to the whole provisions of the Act: Find that the said land has been duly inspected and valued, and that the annual value thereof is £4 sterling, whereof 10s. in name of rent falls to be paid by each of the said eight applicants, and to be added to the Fair Rent already fixed for each, all as set forth in the Schedule hereto annexed, which states, (1) the names of the applicants, (2) the rent of the land assigned due by each, (3) the rent of each holding, and (4) the rent of each holding as enlarged: Find that the granting of this Application will not have the effect of raising the annual rent or value of the said applicants' holdings respectively to an amount higher than £15 sterling each: Allow entry by the applicants to the said portion of land at Whitsunday 1892: Reserve to parties to apply further, if so advised, as to the carrying out hereof: Find no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND.
"P. B. MACINTYRE."

The following is the Schedule referred to:—

APP. H (2)—COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY.

No	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date or Final Order.	Crofter.	Township on District.	Subject from which land taken and how occupied.	No. on Plan.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Rent of Land assigned due by each.	Fair Rent of Present Holding.	Rent of each Holding as enlarged.	Observations.
								Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.					
								Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Lochalsh (Sir Kenneth J. Matheson, Bart., Proprietor)	1891 Sept. 21	1892 March 8	John Macaulay	Camuslongart (Lochalsh)	Conchra Farm, in occupancy of Dr George Duncan	...	...	...	...	1/8	0 10 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	
2			,,	John Macrae	,,	...	...	...	...	...	1/8	0 10 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	
3			,,	Donald Macrae	,,	...	...	...	...	...	1/8	0 10 0	1 15 0	2 5 0	
4			,,	Widow Margaret Maclennan	,,	...	...	9 – 6	...	...	1/8	0 10 0	1 15 0	2 5 0	
5			,,	Widow Ann Maclennan	,,	...	...	...	...	...	1/8	0 10 0	1 7 0	1 17 0	
6			,,	Isabella Macrae	,,	...	...	...	...	...	1/8	0 10 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	
7			,,	John Maclennan	,,	...	...	...	...	...	1/8	0 10 0	1 2 0	1 12 0	
8			,,	Farquhar Macrae	,,	...	...	...	...	...	1/8	0 10 0	1 2 0	1 12 0	

(*b*) CEANN-NA-MOINE ENLARGEMENT, LOCHALSH.

Finlay Matheson and four other crofters in the township of Ceann-na-moine, Lochalsh, applied for enlargement of their holdings by taking land, extending to 117 acres or thereby, from the Farm of Conchra, in the occupancy of Dr George Duncan. The Application was opposed by the Proprietor, Sir Kenneth J. Matheson, on the ground that the assignation to the applicants of the land applied for would materially injure the letting value of the remainder of the Farm. After inquiry, the following Order was issued :—

"EDINBURGH, 29*th January* 1892.

"The Commissioners having heard parties, Find that the applicants ask for enlargement of holdings by taking land from the Farm of Conchra, extending to 117 acres or thereby, and lettered I, K, L, H on the Plan or Tracing, produced by the respondent in the Application R.N. 1288, and marked C/1288: Find that the said land, extending as aforesaid, could not be assigned to the applicants without material damage to the letting value of the remainder of the Farm within the meaning of Section 13 (3) (*b*) of the Act: Therefore refuse the Application as made: Find that the applicants have established a reasonable claim for enlargement, if land can be got from the said Farm without material damage thereto: Find that the portion of land, marked E, F, G, H on the said Plan or Tracing, might be assigned without causing such material damage; but before further answer, Ordain the respondent to lodge a Minute stating whether, in the event of the said portion of land marked E, F, G, H on the said Plan or Tracing, being assigned to the applicants, under and in terms of the Act, he would be willing to supply materials for the erection of a fence, from the point E to the point F on the said Plan or Tracing: Further, Ordain the applicants to lodge a Minute, stating whether, in the event of the materials for such fence being supplied by the respondent, they would undertake and agree to erect the same under and in terms of an Order to follow hereon.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND.
"P. B. MACINTYRE."

Minutes in terms of the above Order were lodged. Thereafter the land specified was assigned by an Order in the following terms :—

"EDINBURGH, 8*th March* 1892.

"The Commissioners having resumed consideration of this Application, together with the Minutes for the applicants and respondent, marked D/1276 and E/1276 respectively, assign to the applicants, in enlargement of their holding, the grazing land extending to 13 acres 3 roods or thereby, and lettered E, F, G, H on the Plan or Tracing marked C/1288, and produced in the Application R.N. 1288: And Find and Declare that the same forms part of their holdings under and in terms of the Act: Find that the said land has been duly inspected and valued, and that the annual value thereof is £3 sterling, whereof 12s. sterling in name of rent falls to be paid by each of the said five applicants, and to be added to the Fair Rents already fixed for each, all as set forth in the Schedule hereto annexed, which states, (1) the name of the applicant, (2) the rent of the land assigned due by each, (3) the rent of each holding, and (4) the rent of each holding as enlarged: Find that the granting of this Application will not have the effect of raising the annual rent or value of the said applicants' holdings respectively to an amount higher than £15 sterling each: Ordain the respondent, in terms of the undertaking contained in his said Minute, to supply materials at the steamers' landing-place at Dornie, for the erection of a fence, from the point E to the point G on the said Plan or Tracing: Ordain the applicants, in terms of the undertaking contained in their said Minute, and upon the said material being supplied to erect the said fence in a proper and workmanlike manner, and at sight and to the satisfaction of James Watson, Inverness: Further, Ordain them and their successors to uphold and maintain the same in proper repair in future, and to uphold and maintain the whole other dykes and fences surrounding the land assigned: Allow entry to the said 13 acres 3 roods at Whitsunday next provided, but not unless, the said fence has been by that time completed and inspected, and if not, delay such entry pending a further Order herein: Reserve to parties, to apply further, if so advised, as to the carrying out hereof. Find no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND.
"P. B. MACINTYRE."

The following is the Schedule referred to :—

APP. H (2)—COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY—(*continued*)

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Subject from which Land taken and how occupied.	No. on Plan.	‡Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Rent of Land assigned due by each.	Fair Rent of Present Holding.	Rent of each Holding as enlarged.	Observations.
								Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.					
								Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Lochalsh (Sir Kenneth J. Matheson, Bart., Proprietor)	1890 Sept. 19	1892 March 8	Finlay Matheson	Ceann-na-moine (Lochalsh)	Conclira Farm, in occupancy of Dr George Duncan	...	...	...	13 acres 3 roods.	$\frac{1}{5}$	0 12 0	2 6 0	2 18 0	
2	,,	,,	,,	Widow Flora Macbeath	,,	,,	...	...	...		$\frac{1}{5}$	0 12 0	2 18 0	3 10 0	
3	,,	,,	,,	Roderick Gollan	,,	,,	...	...	...		$\frac{1}{5}$	0 12 0	2 6 0	2 18 0	
4	,,	,,	,,	John Macrae	,,	,,	...	...	...		$\frac{1}{5}$	0 12 0	2 4 0	2 16 0	
5	,,	,,	,,	Widow Janet Macrae	,,	,,	...	...	...		$\frac{1}{5}$	0 12 0	2 6 0	2 18 0	

(c) EDDERTON APPLICATION, EASTER-ROSS.

John Macdonald and seven other crofters on the Estate of Edderton, belonging to Mr William Macfie, applied to the Commission for enlargement of their holdings by taking land from the Farm of Edderton Mains, occupied by Messrs Adam Scott and Henry Hall Scott. The Application was opposed, on the ground that the assigning of the land applied for would materially injure the letting value of the remainder of the Farm. After inquiry, the following Order was issued :—

"KIRKWALL, 17*th November* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds that the applicants, eight in number, ask for enlargement of their holdings by taking land from that portion of the Farm of Edderton Mains, commonly known as the Hill of Edderton, presently let to Adam Scott and Henry Hall Scott, lately of Scibberscross, Rogart, on a Lease executed since the commencement of the Act: Finds that the applicants, other than David Mackay, as after mentioned, have established a reasonable claim for enlargement of their holdings: Finds that the whole land applied for extends to 800 acres or thereby of hill ground, all as enclosed by a red line on the Ordnance Survey Sheet or Plan marked D/1173: Finds that the Application is objected to mainly on the ground that the assignment of the whole of this land would operate material damage to the letting value of the remainder of the said Farm: Finds, on the respondent's evidence, that this objection has been proved: Therefore refuses the Application as made for the said 800 acres: But Finds, further, on the respondent's evidence, that the portion thereof, extending to 220 acres or thereby, and bounded by the lines marked A, B, C, D, E, F and G, on the said Ordnance Survey Sheet or Plan, can be assigned to the applicants, Hugh Mackenzie, John Macdonald, Robert Macleod, Hugh Ross 'Macfarquhar,' Alexander Ross 'Macfarquhar,' Hugh Ross, and David Ross 'Lachie', all residing at or near the north-east corner of the Edderton Estate, in enlargement of their holdings without material damage to the letting value of the remainder of the said Farm: Finds that the applicant, David Mackay, has had assigned to him, prior to this Application, a right to graze 12 sheep on the Hill of Edderton, and that, as his holding of Bogrow is situated at a different part of the estate from that occupied by the other applicants, his Application cannot reasonably be granted: Therefore refuses the same: Finds that the said 220 acres lie contiguous or near to the croft lands of the said applicants, other than David Mackay, and that their Applications may be granted without raising the annual rent or value of their holdings respectively to an amount higher than £15 sterling each: Therefore Assigns to the applicants, other than the said David Mackay, the foresaid 220 acres of hill grazing, bounded and marked on the Plan as aforesaid: Finds and Declares, under Section 15 of the Act, that the same forms part of their holdings, and is subject to the provisions of the Act relative to crofters holdings: Finds that the annual value of the land assigned is £5, whereof 14s. 3½d. per annum in name of rent falls to be paid by each applicant, except the said David Mackay, and to be added to the Fair Rent already fixed for each,—all as stated in the Schedule hereto annexed, which sets forth (1) the name of each applicant, (2) the rent of the land assigned due by each, (3) the rent of each holding, and (4) the rent of each holding as enlarged: Ordains the respondent to give entry to the land assigned on or before Whitsunday 1893: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

"*Note.*—The opinion formed by the Commissioner and Assessors on inspection of the ground accorded with the evidence of Mr Reid, Glastullich, concurred in by Mr Middleton, Clay of Allan, that the 800 acres applied for could not be assigned without material damage to the letting value of the remainder of the Farm of Mains of Edderton. On the other hand, they agree with these witnesses that the portion of land above the crofts, that is to say, the said 220 acres, could be assigned without such material damage, and that this land would be of advantage to the applicants. Should the respondent find it necessary or desirable to erect a fence between the land now assigned and other lands in his occupancy, and supply the necessary materials therefor, it will be the duty of the applicants to erect the same in a satisfactory manner, when called upon to do so by the respondent, and after erection it will be the duty of the applicants and respondent to keep in repair and uphold the same at mutual expense.

(Initialed) "D. B."

The following is the Schedule referred to :—

APP. H (2)—COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY—(*continued*).

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Subject from which Land taken and how occupied.	No. on Plan.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Rent of Land assigned due by each.	Fair Rent of Present Holding.	Rent of each Holding as enlarged.	Observations.
								Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.					
								Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Edderton (William Macfie, Proprietor)	1890 Mar. 24	1892 Nov. 17	John Macdonald	Hill of Edderton (Kincardine)	Farm of Edderton Mains, occupied by Adam Scott and Henry Hall Scott		...	...	220	⅐	0 14 3½	9 15 0	10 9 3½	
2	,,	,,	,,	Hugh Mackenzie . .	Redburn	,,		...	...	...	⅐	0 14 3½	11 10 0	12 4 3½	
3	,,	,,	,,	Robert Macleod .	Hill of Edderton	,,		...	...	...	⅐	0 14 3½	3 10 0	4 4 3½	
4	,,	,,	,,	Hugh Ross 'Macfarquhar'	,,	,,		...	...	...	⅐	0 14 3½	5 10 0	6 4 3½	
5	,,	,,	,,	Alexander Ross 'Macfarquhar'	,,	,,		...	...	...	⅐	0 14 3½	5 0 0	5 14 3½	
6	,,	,,	,,	Hugh Ross . .	,,	,,		...	...	...	⅐	0 14 3½	3 5 0	3 19 3½	
7	,,	,,	,,	David Ross 'Lachie'	,,	,,		...	...	...	⅐	0 14 3½	5 0 0	5 14 3½	

(3) COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND—(*a*) MIGDALE APPLICATION, SKIBO.

William Mackenzie and other crofters of the township of Migdale, on the Skibo Estate, Parish of Creich, applied to the Commission for enlargement of their holdings by assigning to them certain lands forming part of the Estate of Skibo, and situated in the district of Migdale. The Trustee on the Skibo Estate, Mr George Auldjo Jamieson, had expressed his willingness to let the land applied for, or certain other lands, to the applicants, on certain conditions, *inter alia*, that they would not be held under the Crofters Act. This offer was declined by the applicants. At the hearing the Application was opposed by the Estate, on the ground of material damage. After inquiry the following Order was issued:—

"EDINBURGH, 31*st December* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced on the conjoined Applications R.Ns. 222 and 358, Finds that the applicants ask for enlargement of their holdings by taking certain grazing land forming part of the Estate of Skibo, being the land within the line coloured red on the Plan or Tracing produced and marked H/222, and extending to 2275 acres or thereby of rough pasture, formerly in the occupancy and possession of Mr Evan Charles Sutherland, and now under the respondent, Mr George Auldjo Jamieson, Chartered Accountant, Edinburgh, as Trustee: Finds that the land applied for is contiguous or near to the holdings of the applicants, is suitable for purposes of enlargement, and that the Application is reasonable: Finds that the applicants are able properly to stock the same: Finds that the Application is objected to, as set forth in the Minute of Objection marked E/222: Finds that opposition is made to the lodging of the said Minute by the answers for the applicant marked F/222, wherein it is stated that the objections in the document marked E/222 are essentially different in their terms from those verbally submitted on behalf of the respondent before the Commissioner in the course of the hearing: Finds that, in the special circumstances which attended the hearing, the Commissioner is not thereby precluded from taking into consideration the various objections for the respondent as now set forth in the said Minute: Finds that these objections are mainly the following:—(1) that the Application is incompetent under Sections 13 (4) of the Act; (2) that the land craved is of too great extent to be allotted under and in terms of the Act; (3) that the assignment asked will injuriously affect the letting value and also the selling value of the Estate, 'if so large an area of land, lying in what is an excellent sporting portion of the Estate, is placed outside the ordinary control of the Proprietor, and handed over in perpetuity to the crofters; (4) that, as only a proportion of the whole crofters have applied, the assignment of this land would cause a serious injury to those who have not applied; and, lastly, that the lands applied for, including those in this Application, and those in another relative Application, extending in all to nearly 5000 acres, bear too large a proportion to the whole area of the Estate is without precedent, and entirely beyond the scope and contemplation of the Act: Finds, as to the first of these objections, that Section 13 (4) has no Application to the point here raised; and with regard to Section 13 (3) (*c*), it is enough to say that the rent or annual letting value of the holding in question, namely, the Estate of Skibo, is very far beyond £100 sterling: On the second objection, Finds, in the opinion of the Commissioner, and having regard to the nature of the ground, that 2275 acres of pasture is not an extent either in itself excessive or disproportionately large in relation to the total area of the said Estate: Finds, in regard to the third objection, that it is not based on any provision of the Act: Finds that the Commissioner is only called on to consider the question of material damage in applying Section 13 (3) (*b*) of the Act, wherein it is provided that if the land applied for forms part of any farm, it must appear that such land can be assigned without material damage to the letting value of the remainder: But Finds that this provision does not refer to the circumstances here dealt with: Finds, further, that under Section 1 (7) of the Act, there is reserved to the landlord the right to enter upon the holding, that is, in this case, upon the land in question, for sporting purposes, and that this assignment will not interfere with the due exercise of such right: Finds, also that, prior to the hearing of this Application, the respondent made offer of the land asked to the present applicants, but not under the Act of Parliament, and that if this offer had been accepted, the exercise of sporting rights would not have been in a materially different position from that which they occupy in a question of assignment under this Application: Finds, as to the fourth objection, that it has been obviated by the Application being made by almost the whole of those crofters locally interested: And Finds, with regard to the last objection, that it does not appear to the Commissioner to posses substance in view of the provisions of the Act of Parliament: Therefore, upon the whole matter, Repels the above objections: Assigns to the applicants the foresaid pasture land, extending to 2275 acres or thereby, all as contained within the red line delineated on the Plan or Tracing before mentioned: Finds that the annual value of the said land is £28 sterling, the proportion thereof falling to be paid by each applicant being set forth in the Schedule hereto annexed, which states, (1) the names of the applicants, (2) the number of shares to which each is entitled, (3) the rent of the land assigned due by each, (4) the rent of each holding, and (5) the rent of each holding as enlarged: Finds that this assignment will not have the effect of raising the applicants rents to an amount higher than £15 sterling each *per annum;* And Finds and Declares that the said assigned land forms part of their holdings under Section 15 of the Act: Allows entry to the said land by the applicants not later than Whitsunday 1893: Reserves to parties to apply further as to the carrying out hereof, if so advised: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE.

"*Note.*—The Commissioner thinks it right to add that, while the offer made by the respondent of the lands in question, and certain additional woodlands to the applicants, was a fair and in some respects even a generous offer, it had the defect of being only for the limited period of five years, and accordingly not under the Act of Parliament. In the circumstances, it is not matter for surprise that the applicants should have preferred to make Application to the Commission, and abide the result.

It is suggested in the foresaid Minute E/222 that, in the event of the Application being granted, in whole or in part, Rules and Regulations should be drawn up by the Commissioners for the proper management and working of the common grazing under and in terms of the Grazings Act of 1891. It is hardly necessary for the Commissioner to say that such a course would be of great benefit to all concerned, and that in the event of an Application being presented under that Act, either by the applicants or the respondent, it will receive full consideration.

(Initialed) "P. B. M."

The following is the Schedule referred to:—

APP. H (3)—COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Subject from which Land taken and how occupied.	No. on Plan.	Extent of Land assigned.			Shares in Land Assigned.	Rent of Land assigned due by each.	Fair Rent of Present Holding.	Rent of each Holding as enlarged.	Observations.
								Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.					
								Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Skibo (George Auldjo Jamieson, Trustee for E. C. Sutherland, Proprietor)	1886 Nov. 16	1892 Dec. 31	William Mackenzie	Migdale (Creich)	Part of Skibo Estate, occupied by Proprietor		...	...	2275 acres, divided into 28 shares.	3½	3 10 0	10 15 0	14 5 0	
2	,,	,,	,,	Robert Campbell	,,	,,	...	...	...		2½	2 10 0	7 10 0	10 0 0	
3	,,	,,	,,	Alexander Murray	,,	,,	...	...	...		1½	1 10 0	4 7 0	5 17 0	
4	,,	,,	,,	Robert Calder	,,	,,	...	...	...		1	1 0 0	3 5 0	4 5 0	
5	,,	,,	,,	Andrew Gordon	,,	,,	...	...	...		2½	2 10 0	6 17 0	9 7 0	
6	,,	,,	,,	George Campbell	,,	,,	...	...	...		½	0 10 0	2 0 0	2 10 0	
7	,,	,,	,,	Thomas Murray	,,	,,	...	...	...		¾	0 15 0	2 10 0	3 5 0	
8	,,	,,	,,	Donald Munro	,,	,,	...	...	...		2¼	2 5 0	6 10 0	8 15 0	
9	,,	,,	,,	Alexander Matheson	,,	,,	...	...	...		2	2 0 0	13 0 0	15 0 0	
10	,,	,,	,,	Donald Campbell	,,	,,	...	...	...		1½	1 10 0	4 5 0	5 15 0	
11	,,	,,	,,	George Munro	,,	,,	...	...	...		½	0 10 0	1 12 0	2 2 0	
12	,,	,,	,,	Peter Matheson	,,	,,	...	...	...		3½	3 10 0	11 0 0	14 10 0	
13	,,	,,	,,	John Mackenzie	,,	,,	...	...	...		2½	2 10 0	12 2 0	14 12 0	
14	,,	,,	,,	Jessie Ross	,,	,,	...	...	...		½	0 10 0	2 0 0	2 10 0	
15	,,	,,	,,	William Ross	,,	,,	...	...	...		2½	2 10 0	7 5 0	9 15 0	
16	,,	,,	,,	Marion Campbell	,,	,,	...	...	...		½	0 10 0	1 15 0	2 5 0	

(*b*) TULLOCH APPLICATION, SKIBO.

Robert Barclay and other tenants in the township of Tulloch, Creich, on the Skibo Estate, applied for enlargement of their holdings by assigning to them the Tulloch Hill and Druim Liath, extending to 237 acres or thereby. The Trustee, Mr George Auldjo Jamieson, did not oppose this Application. After inquiry, the following Order was issued :—

"EDINBURGH, 31*st December* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of this Application, Finds that the applicants ask for enlargement of their holdings by taking the pasture land known as Tulloch Hill or Druim Liath, extending to 237 acres or thereby, and coloured green on the Plan or Tracing produced and marked G/223: Finds that the Application is reasonable: Finds that no objection is stated thereto: Finds that the land applied for lies contiguous or near to the present holdings of the applicants: Finds that the applicants are able properly to stock the same in terms of the Statute: Therefore Assigns the said land, coloured green as aforesaid on the Plan or sketch produced, as pasture land in enlargement of the holdings of the applicants: and Finds and Declares that the same forms part of the said holdings under Section 15 of the Act: Finds that the said land has been duly inspected and valued, and that the annual value of the same is £3, 5s. sterling, whereof 5s. sterling, in name of rent, falls to be paid by each of the 13 applicants, and to be added to the Fair Rents already fixed for each, all as set forth in the Schedule hereto annexed, which states (1) the names of the applicants, (2) the rent of the land assigned due by each, (3) the rent of each holding, and (4) the rent of each holding as enlarged: Finds that the granting of the Application will not have the effect of raising the annual rent or value of the said applicants to an amount higher than £15 sterling each: Allows entry by the applicants to the said land by or before Whitsunday 1893: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE."

The following is the Schedule referred to :—

App. H (3)—County of Sutherland—(*continued*).

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Subject from which Land taken and how occupied.	No. on Plan.	Extent of Land assigned.			Share in Common Pasture.	Rent of Land assigned due by each.	Fair Rent of Present Holding	Rent of each Holding as enlarged.	Observations
								Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.					
								Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Skibo (George Auldjo Jamieson, Trustee for E. C. Sutherland, Proprietor)	1886 Nov. 16	1892 Dec. 31	Robert Barclay	Tulloch (Creich)	Part of Skibo Estate, occupied by Proprietor	...	...	...		1/13	0 5 0	4 14 0	4 19 0	
2	,,	,,	,,	Angus Munro	,,	,,	...	...	...	287 acres, divided into 13 equal shares.	1/13	0 5 0	4 2 0	4 7 0	
3	,,	,,	,,	John Gunn	,,	,,	...	...	...		1/13	0 5 0	3 5 0	3 10 0	
4	,,	,,	,,	James Mackay	,,	,,	...	...	...		1/13	0 5 0	4 0 0	4 5 0	
5	,,	,,	,,	William Mackenzie	,,	,,	...	...	...		1/13	0 5 0	6 8 0	6 13 0	
6	,,	,,	,,	William Barclay	,,	,,	...	...	...		1/13	0 5 0	10 0 0	10 5 0	
7	,,	,,	,,	Kenneth Murray	,,	,,	...	...	...		1/13	0 5 0	2 5 0	2 10 0	
8	,,	,,	,,	Margaret Calder	,,	,,	...	...	...		1/13	0 5 0	6 10 0	6 15 0	
9	,,	,,	,,	Alexander Sutherland	,,	,,	...	...	...		1/13	0 5 0	1 10 0	1 15 0	
10	,,	,,	,,	Helen Logan	,,	,,	...	...	...		1/13	0 5 0	0 15 0	1 0 0	
11	,,	,,	,,	James Matheson	,,	,,	...	...	...		1/13	0 5 0	3 0 0	3 5 0	
12	,,	,,	,,	Alexander Chisholm	,,	,,	...	...	...		1/13	0 5 0	7 0 0	7 5 0	
13	,,	,,	,,	William Campbell	,,	,,	...	...	...		1/13	0 5 0	4 5 0	4 10 0	

(4) COUNTY OF ORKNEY—(*a*) PAPA-WESTRAY APPLICATION.

John Rendall and four other tenants of Papa-Westray applied to the Commission for enlargement of their holdings by taking land from the Farm of Holland, presently tenanted by Thomas Cumming. At the hearing one of the applicants, James Hume, craved leave to withdraw his Application. For the landlord, James Gibson, Trustee on the Sequestrated Estate of Thomas Traill of Holland, it was pleaded that the land applied for could not be assigned without material damage to the letting value of the remainder of the Farm. It was also pointed out that an Application for enlargement, by taking land off the same Farm, was heard in 1888, and as a result 57 acres 3 roods 20 poles were assigned to 12 applicants on 16th March 1889. It was accordingly pleaded that, as so much land was taken off the Farm in 1889, no more should in equity be taken off it on the present occasion. In reply the applicants contended that they did not benefit by the land assigned in 1889, and that their Application was competent. After inquiry, the following Order was issued:—

"Edinburgh, 31*st December* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds that the applicants (other than James Hume, whose Application has been withdrawn under the Order of 22nd November 1892), ask for enlargement of their holdings by taking a field from the Farm of Holland, called 'Russigar,' and also two adjoining fields: Finds that the Application is objected to in regard to the whole of said land, (1) on the ground that the applicants are precluded by the proceedings in a previous Application for enlargment by taking land from the said Farm, and by the terms of the Order made therein; and (2) on the ground that the assignment of the land applied for would cause material demage to the letting value of the remainder of the said Farm: Finds that the first of these objections is not well founded, whether having regard to the proceedings themselves or to the terms of the Order issued: but Sustains the second objection, in so far as urged with regard to the two last-mentioned fields: Finds that the Application is reasonable, in so far as submitted for the said field called 'Russigar': Finds that the said field extends to 24 acres or thereby, is all arable, and is at present under second years' grass: Finds that it lies contiguous or near to the applicants present holdings, is enclosed by a substantial stone dyke in good order and repair, and that access thereto for all the applicants is easily obtainable from the public road bounding one side thereof: Finds, as to the objection of material damage, after careful consideration of the circumstances, and inspection of the whole Farm and Steading, that, while the taking of the said field will involve certain partial changes in the rotation of cropping upon the Farm, there will not arise or be caused to the respondent material damage within the scope of Section 13 (3) (*b*) of the Act: Finds that the said field is readily divisible into four shares or thereby, the said divisions being made to run parallel with the north boundary dyke along which runs the said public road: Finds that the rent or annual letting value of the said Farm of Holland is £250, and that the aggregate annual value of the land now to be dealt with is less than one-third of the said annual letting value of the said Farm: Finds that the Application may be granted without raising the annual rent or value of the said applicants' holdings respectively to an amount higher than £15 sterling each: Accordingly Assigns to the said four applicants, John Rendall, William Irvine, Donald Mackay, and William Foulis, the said field called 'Russigar Park,' presently forming part of the said Farm of Holland, extending as aforesaid, and as the same is tinted brown and lettered A, B, C, D on the Ordnance Survey Sheet or Plan, produced and marked B/739: Finds and Declares, under Section 15 of the Act, that the said field forms part of the applicants holdings, and is subject to the provisions of the Act relative to crofters holdings: Finds that the annual value of the said land is £12, 10s. sterling, whereof assigns to William Foulis the Lot marked No. 1 on the said Ordnance Survey Sheet or Plan, extending to 6 ac. 0 ro. 16 po. or thereby, at a yearly rent of £3, 18s.; to John Rendall the Lot marked No. 2, extending also to 6 ac. 0 ro. 16 po. or thereby, at a yearly rent of £3, 12s.; to William Irvine the Lot marked No. 3, extending likewise to 6 ac. 0 ro. 16 po. or thereby, at a yearly rent of £2, 16s.; and to Donald Mackay the Lot marked No. 4, extending to 5 ac. 2 ro. 32 po. or thereby, at a yearly rent of £2, 4s., or £12, 10s. in all; the said respective sums to be added to the Fair Rent of the applicant getting the particular lot to which effeirs one or other of the said before-mentioned rents, all as set forth on the said Ordnance Survey Sheet or Plan, and in the Schedule hereto annexed, which states (1) the names of the applicants, (2) the Lot or Plan number of the land assigned to each, (3) the rent of the land assigned due by each, (4) the rent of each holding, and (5) the rent of each holding as enlarged: Ordains the applicants and the respondent to uphold and maintain at mutual cost the dykes surrounding the east, west, and south sides of the said land assigned, and the applicants to uphold and maintain at their sole cost the dyke along the whole north side thereof, and likewise the iron gate and gateway leading therefrom to the public road aforesaid: Ordains the respondent, James Gibson, S.S.C., Edinburgh, Trustee on the Sequestrated Estate of Mr Thomas Traill, of Holland, Landlord, and Mr Thomas Cumming, Tenant of the said Farm, to give entry to the said land hereby assigned not later than 10th February 1893: Further, Ordains the applicants, in the event of the said field being put under crop, to cultivate the same as a whole, and to follow a due rotation of cropping and cultivation thereon: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

The following is the Schedule referred to:—

APP. H (4).—COUNTY OF ORKNEY.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Subject from which Land taken and how occupied.	No. on Plan.	Extent of Land assigned.			Share in Common Pasture.	Rent of Land assigned due by each.	Fair Rent of Present Holding.	Rent of each Holding as enlarged.	Observations.
								Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.					
								Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Papa-Westray . (James Gibson, Trustee for Thomas Traill, Proprietor)	1890 Nov. 10	1892 Dec. 31	William Foulis .	Roadside (Papa-Westray)	Farm of Holland let to a Tenant	1	6 – 16	...			3 18 0	3 10 0	7 8 0	
2	„	„	„	John Rendall .	Clestran „	„	2	6 – 16	...			3 12 0	6 14 0	10 6 0	
3	„	„	„	William Irvine .	Hinsobrae „	„	3	6 – 16	...			2 16 0	8 6 0	11 2 0	
4	„	„	„	Donald Mackay .	Maeback „	„	4	5 2 32	...			2 4 0	12 16 0	15 0 0	

(*b*) Eday Application.

William Harcus and ten other crofters in the neighbourhood of Calf Sound, Eday, applied for enlargement by taking land from the Farm of Carrick Mains, in the occupancy of Mr William Scott, tenant. The respondent, Mr H. C. Hebden, offered certain land in enlargement of the crofters holdings. The offer, however, was not accepted. The Application as made was opposed on the ground of material damage to the letting value of the remainder of the Farm. After inquiry, the following Order was issued :—

"Kirkwall, 16*th December* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties' procurators, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds that the applicants ask for enlargement of their holdings by taking certain arable and grazing portions from the Farm of Carrick, all as particularly set forth in their Application : Finds that the same is competent and reasonable : Finds that the rent or annual letting value of the said Farm of Carrick is £160 : Finds that the Application is objected to, on the merits, in so far as made for the field called Rendall's field, extending to 15·938 acres or thereby, and numbered 196 on the Ordnance Survey Sheet or Plan, produced and marked 2/679, and also in so far as made for the field called Cormack's field, extending to 21·275 acres or thereby, and numbered 370 on the said Ordnance Survey Sheet or Plan : Finds that the main ground of objection is that the assignment of these fields would operate material damage to the letting value of the remainder of the said Farm within the meaning of Section 13 (3) (*b*) of the Act : Finds that this objection, in so far as taken with regard to the field, called 'Rendall's field,' is well founded, and therefore refuses to assign the same : but Finds that the field called 'Cormack's field' may be assigned without material damage to the letting value of the remainder of the said Farm : Finds that the land marked A, B, C, D on the said Ordnance Survey Sheet or Plan, or whatever the true line of march of the same may be on each side, and extending to 41 acres or thereby, falls to be excluded from the present Application, in respect it already forms part of the holdings of the applicants, Robert Reid, Robert Cooper, Charles Cooper, and George Miller : Finds that the assignment of the remainder of the land applied for is not objected to, and that, in addition thereto, the respondent tenders the field or land marked 379 on the said Ordnance Survey Sheet or Plan, and extending to 13·138 acres or thereby arable, and 31·330 acres or thereby pasture : Finds that the field marked 371 on the said Ordnance Survey Sheet or Plan, extending to 25·463 acres or thereby, as also the field marked 379, and extending to 13·138 acres or thereby, are to be held as pasture : Finds that the total area, arable and pasture, of the land falling to be dealt with, including the said 13·138 acres or thereby arable and 31·330 acres or thereby pasture is 216·708 acres or thereby : Finds that the aggregate annual value of this land is less than one-third of the annual letting value of the said Farm : Finds that the whole of the said arable and pasture may be assigned to the applicants without material damage to the letting value of the remainder of the said Farm, and that they are able properly to cultivate and stock the same : Finds that the Application may be granted without raising the annual rent or value of the applicants' holdings respectively to an amount higher than £15 each : Accordingly Assigns the said arable and pasture as follows, all as delineated and shaded blue on the Plan or Tracing marked 2/679, and signed as relative hereto, viz. :—To William Harcus, 2/11ths of 'Cormack's field' aforesaid, and 1/11th share of the said pasture ; to Thomas Walls, 2/11ths of said field, and 1/11th of the said pasture ; to William Reid, 2/11ths of the said field, and 1/11th of the said pasture ; to Charles Peace, 2/11ths of the said field, and 1/11th of the said pasture ; and to Thomas Reid, 2/11ths of the said field, and 1/11th of the said pasture : Further, to Robert Groat 1/11th of the said field, and 1/11th of the said pasture : To Robert Cooper and Robert Reid, that part of the land applied for called Mugoe Croft, and lettered B, E, F, G, H, C, as these applicants may arrange to divide the same between themselves, and also to each of them 1/11th of the said pasture : To John Wards, Charles Cooper, and George Miller each 1/11th of the said pasture, but no arable land : Further, Finds and Declares that the land now assigned, including the arable field, extending to 25·463 acres, to be dealt with as pasture, and marked 371 on the said Ordnance Survey Sheet or Plan, and the land marked 379 on the said Ordnance Survey Sheet or Plan, extending to 13·138 acres or thereby, but exclusive of 'Cormack's field,' and the Mugoe Croft aforesaid, is to be held as grazing ground and not otherwise : Finds and Declares, under Section 15 of the Act, that the land now assigned forms parts of the applicants' holdings, and is subject to the provisions of the Crofters Holdings Act : Finds that the annual value of the land hereby assigned is £22, 2s. sterling, whereof the particular proportion falling to be paid by each applicant, and to be added to the Fair Rent fixed for each, is set forth in the Schedule hereto annexed, which states (1) the names of the applicants, (2) the rent of the land assigned due by each, (3) the rent of each holding, and (4) the rent of each holding as enlarged : Ordains the applicants, Robert Reid and Robert Cooper, to erect a substantial fence along the line marked C, B, E, F on the said Plan or Tracing by or before 1st February 1894 : And Ordains them to uphold and maintain the same at their joint expense : Further, Ordains the whole applicants herein to erect a substantial wire fence along the line of road marked K, L and from K to D on the said Plan or Tracing by or before 1st February 1894, and to maintain and uphold the same at their joint expense : Ordains the respondent to give entry to the whole land hereby assigned, except Cormack's field, at Martinmas next : And as to Cormack's field, as soon thereafter as the crop then on the ground is removed, but not later than 1st February 1894 : Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "P. B. Macintyre."

The following is the Schedule referred to :—

App. H (4)—County of Orkney—(*continued*).

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Subject from which Land taken and how occupied.	Extent of Land assigned. Arable.	Extent of Land assigned. Pasture.	Shares in Arable.	Shares in Pasture.	Rent of Land assigned due by each.	Fair Rent of present Holding.	Rent of each Holding as enlarged.	Observations.
							Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Eday (H. C. Hebden, Proprietor)	1889 Apr. 5	1892 Dec. 16	William Harcus	Cott, Eday	Carrick Farm, let to a Tenant	21 1 –	182 1 7	$\frac{2}{11}$	$\frac{1}{11}$	2 9 0	3 5 0	5 14 0	
2	,,	,,	,,	Thomas Walls	Springfield, ,,	,,			$\frac{2}{11}$	$\frac{1}{11}$	2 9 0	2 12 0	5 1 0	
3	,,	,,	,,	William Reid	Upper Cott, ,,	,,			$\frac{2}{11}$	$\frac{1}{11}$	2 9 0	2 14 0	5 3 0	
4	,,	,,	,,	Charles Peace	Mounthooley, ,,	,,			$\frac{2}{11}$	$\frac{1}{11}$	2 9 0	2 16 0	5 5 0	
5	,,	,,	,,	Thomas Reid	Gravesend, ,,	,,			$\frac{2}{11}$	$\frac{1}{11}$	2 9 0	2 16 0	5 5 0	
6	,,	,,	,,	Robert Groat	Furrowend, ,,	,,			$\frac{1}{11}$	$\frac{1}{11}$	1 12 0	5 10 0	7 2 0	
7	,,	,,	,,	John Wards	Castles, ,,	,,			None	$\frac{1}{11}$	0 15 0	8 16 0	9 11 0	
8	,,	,,	,,	Charles Cooper	Wantonbrae, ,,	,,			,,	$\frac{1}{11}$	0 15 0	4 10 0	5 5 0	
9	,,	,,	,,	George Miller	Fernybrae, ,,	,,			,,	$\frac{1}{11}$	0 15 0	4 10 0	5 5 0	
10	,,	,,	,,	Robert Cooper	Harcusquoy, ,,	,,	13 0 22	182 1 7	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{11}$	3 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	
11	,,	,,	,,	Robert Reid	Biggshouse, ,,	,,			$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{11}$	3 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	

(*c*) STOVE AND WARSETTER APPLICATION, SANDAY.

Thomas Dearness and other crofters of Braeswick and district applied for enlargement of their holdings by taking land from the Farm of Stove on the one hand, and from the Farm of Warsetter on the other. The Proprietor, Mr G. T. Balfour-Kinnear opposed the Application, on the ground that the assigning of the land applied for would materially injure the letting value of the remainder of both Farms. After inquiry, the objection as regards the Farm of Stove was sustained, but that as regards the Farm of Warsetter repelled. An Order dealing with the case is printed at page 141 of the Appendix to the Commission Report for 1888. Following that Order certain negotiations took place, the land was surveyed and valued, and in the end the following Order was issued :—

"EDINBURGH, *3rd March* 1892.

"The Commissioners having resumed consideration of this Application, together with the whole documents produced, including Minute for the respondent, marked 498/24, and answers for the applicant, marked 498/25, Find and Declare that Ann Tulloch or Muir, widow of John Muir, Braeswick, is, in right of his holding by bequest, duly intimated to the landlord on or about 22nd January 1890, and is entitled to compear in the present Application, as in room and place of her said deceased husband: Assign to the applicants, including the said Ann Tulloch or Muir, the whole lands marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H on the Ordnance Survey Sheet or Plan, marked 498/26, and that as divided into lots among the following applicants respectively, being all who have signed the Minute, marked 498/19A, lodged under and in terms of the Order of 31st October 1888, viz. :—Lot marked No. 1 on the said Plan to Thomas Dearness, Braeswick ; No. 2 to James Muir, Braeswick ; No. 3 to the said Ann Tulloch or Muir, Braeswick ; No. 4 to David Brown, Braeswick ; No. 5 to Samuel Walls, Southend ; No. 6 to Andrew Moodie, Midmyre ; No. 7 to John Swanney, Lammaness ; No. 8 to John Swanney, North Howar ; No. 9 to Donald Mainland, Southend ; two lots, each marked No. 10, to Robert Shearer, Braeswick ; two lots, each marked No. 11, to James Skea, Pool ; two lots, each marked No. 12, to John Work, Lammaness ; No. 13 to Jerome Tulloch, South Howar ; No. 14 to William King, Southend ; No. 15 to Charles Goar, Lammaness ; and No. 16 to James Sinclair, Lammaness, all as set forth in the Schedule hereto annexed, containing the names of the applicants and of their holdings ; the extent of arable land assigned to each, the rent of such land, the rent of each holding, and the rent of each holding as enlarged : Find and Declare that the applicants are entitled to use the access roads as shown on the said Plan and laid off on the ground to suit the division : Dismiss the Applications of Peter Tulloch and Robert Ward, Braeswick, and of Henry Muir, Valdybrae, and James Muir, Scarigair, who have not signed the said Minute : but Reserve to the said Henry Muir, Valdybrae, and James Muir, Scarigair, to dry and burn ware for kelp on the outrun along the shore opposite Lots 1 and 2 : Find and Declare that no new fencing is required between the said Farm of Warsetter and the land hereby assigned to the applicants : Find and Declare that the usual term for entry to, and removal from Farm Lands in Orkney, is at Martinmas : Therefore allow the applicants entry to the lands assigned as at Martinmas next, unless where turnips are on the ground, in which case entry to be given after the land is cleared, but not later than 1st March 1893 : Find and Declare that the applicants are to have right to sow grass and clover seeds in any of their allotments where crop is to be sown this season, the farm-tenant or the proprietor to harrow in such seeds if sown at the proper time : Find and Declare, under reference to the annexed Note, that the Commissioners are not bound, in point of law, to give twelve months notice to the farm-tenant before entry is allowed to the applicants : Find no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND.
"W. HOSACK."

"*Note.*—It is contended by the respondent in his said Minute, marked 498/24, that 'the Commissioners are bound to give twelve months definite notice to the tenant before the term of entry of the applicants,' &c. This contention is based on the provisions of Section 28 of the Agricultural Holdings Act and Section 31 of the Crofters Holdings Act, the former Section providing that the tenancy shall not come to an end unless written notice has been given by either party to the other of his intention to bring the tenancy to an end, in the case of Leases for three years and upwards, not less than one year before the termination of the Lease. The 31st Section of the Crofters Holdings Act saves the provisions of the Agricultural Holdings Act.

It is enough to say, in reply to this contention, that the granting of the Application will not have the effect of bringing the tenancy of the unassigned portion of the Farm to an end, unless the Lessor or Lessee so desire ; and as to the portion assigned, the powers of enlargement conferred by the Act enable the Commissioners to disregard such a Lease as is pleaded, and does not impose upon them the duty of giving any notice other than the notice implied in the Application itself.

The Lease of Warsetter Farm produced is dated 6th October 1887, and is for nineteen years from Martinmas of that year, at a rent of £200. As it is not a Lease entered into prior to the commencement of the Act, it is not struck at by Section 13 (2), and the statutory powers of the Commissioners are not affected thereby.

But, further, it is of importance to observe that the Lease was entered into after a claim for more land had been made by the applicants in December 1886, 'from the adjoining lands of Stove and Warsetter.' The Factor, Mr Simon Leitch, replied to this claim by letter of 17th January 1887, wherein he acknowledges receipt, and adds that he is instructed to say, 'that in making the new arrangements for Stove the request of the petitioners will be kept in view,' and also 'I am not in the meantime in a position to say anything in regard to the lands of Warsetter.'

Doubtless, the respondent was within his legal right in entering into the said Lease of 6th October 1887, and ignoring the Petition of the present applicants; but he did so subject to such a claim for enlargement under the Act as was made under the present Application lodged on 17th August 1888, and in the knowledge that the prestations and obligations set forth in the Lease might be affected if part of the Farm were assigned.

That being so, he cannot now complain that he has been taken by surprise, or that he or the farm-tenant have been improperly led into a course of cultivation likely to result in loss, if the land asked is assigned.

On the other hand, if the farm-tenant has made improvements under the Lease, inasmuch as these occurred after the claim for enlargement of December 1886, followed by the Statutory Application of 1888, such improvement must be taken as having been made subject to the risk of the land asked being assigned in whole or in part.

It may be added that, as entry to the lands is not given to the applicants till Martinmas next, in accordance with local usage, the respondent and the farm-tenant have abundant time to make all necessary arrangements.

(Initialed) "D. B.
"W. H."

The following is the Schedule referred to:—

App. H (4)—County of Orkney—(*continued*).

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Subject from which Land taken and how occupied.	No. on Plan.	Extent of Arable Land assigned to each. Ac.	Ro.	Po.	Rent of Land assigned due by each. £	s.	d.	Fair Rent of Present Holding. £	s.	d.	Rent of each Holding as enlarged. £	s.	d.	Observations.
1	Balfour (Sanday) . . (G. T. Balfour-Kinnear, Proprietor)	1888 Aug. 17	1892 Mar. 3	Thomas Dearness . .	Braeswick (Cross and Burness, Sanday)	Warsetter Farm let to a Tenant	1	10	3	2	7	13	10	4	12	0	12	5	10	
2	,,	,,	,,	Ann Tulloch or Muir .	,,	,,	3	9	3	18	5	8	6	7	15	0	13	3	6	
3	,,	,,	,,	James Muir . .	,,	,,	2	11	3	16	7	18	11	4	0	0	11	18	11	
4	,,	,,	,,	Robert Shearer . .	,,	,,	10	13	3	35	5	12	1	7	18	0	13	10	1	
5	,,	,,	,,	David Brown . .	,,	,,	4	9	3	18	5	8	6	4	15	0	10	3	6	
6	,,	,,	,,	John Swanney . .	Lammaness . .	,,	7	9	3	29	4	9	4	4	18	0	9	7	4	
7	,,	,,	,,	Charles Goar . . .	,,	,,	15	7	1	39	3	8	8	4	16	0	8	4	8	
8	,,	,,	,,	John Work . . .	,,	,,	12	14	–	9	5	17	0	4	8	0	10	5	0	
9	,,	,,	,,	Donald Mainland . .	South End . .	,,	9	9	2	20	4	6	7	1	15	0	6	1	7	
10	,,	,,	,,	James Skea . . .	Pool . .	,,	11	14	–	16	6	11	10	4	10	0	11	1	10	
11	,,	,,	,,	Andrew Moodie .	Midmyre . .	,,	6	8	1	10	4	19	9	5	12	0	10	11	9	
12	,,	,,	,,	John Swanney . .	North Howar .	,,	8	9	3	29	7	19	3	2	10	0	10	9	8	
13	,,	,,	,,	Samuel Walls . .	South End . .	,,	5	8	1	10	7	18	0	2	10	0	10	8	0	
14	,,	,,	,,	Jerome Tulloch . .	South Howar .	,,	13	5	1	–	1	17	10	10	5	0	12	2	10	
15	,,	,,	,,	William King . .	South End . .	,,	14	5	1	5	2	9	5	6	0	0	8	9	5	
16	,,	,,	,,	James Sinclair . .	Lammaness . .	,,	16	6	3	37	2	19	4	1	10	0	4	9	4	

(*d*) WEST BROUGH ENLARGEMENT, SANDAY.

James Muir, Stiglister, and other tenants in the neighbourhood of West Brough, Parish of Cross and Burness, Sanday, applied to the Commission for enlargement of their holdings by taking land from the Farm of West Brough, in the occupancy of Mr Walter Traill Dennison. The Application was opposed by the Proprietor, Mr G. T. Balfour-Kinnear, and also by Mr Dennison, on the ground that the assigning of the land applied for would materially affect the letting value of the remainder of the Farm. After inquiry, the following Order was issued :—

"EDINBURGH, 31*st December* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties' procurators, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds that the applicants ask for enlargement of their holdings by taking from the Farm of Brough certain fields, and in particular the following :—(1) No. 53 on the Ordnance Survey Sheet or Plan produced and marked 747/5, called 'London'; (2) No. 54 on the said Plan, called 'Rangie'; (3) No. 44 on the said Plan, extending to 9 acres or thereby; and (4) the 'Ness of Brough' on the Ordnance Survey Sheets or Plans, marked 747/2 and 747/4, which lands are applied for by Magnus Tulloch, Coo; Edward Sinclair, Corsiquoy; James Dearness, Newbigging; James Sinclair, Balaclava; Thomas Sinclair, Bleachfield; David Linay, Blossom; and Robert Garrioch, Crosstown: Finds also that the applicants, James Muir, Stiglister; James Muir, junior, Lealand, and Alexander Muir, Hobister; William Guthrie, Quoylealand; James Cursiter, Purgatory; and William Sinclair, Ayre, crave enlargement by taking that Park on the said Farm called 'Hobister Park,' coloured brown on the Ordnance Survey Sheet or Plan, produced and marked 747/4, and which extends to 20 ac. 2 ro. and 3 po. or thereby, and is at present under permanent pasture: Finds, with regard to the whole land applied for, that the Application is objected to on the ground that the taking of the said land would cause material damage to the letting value of the remainder of the Farm: Finds, with regard to the said fields called 'London,' 'Rangie,' the field of 9 acres or thereby, and the 'Ness of Brough,' that the objection is well founded, in respect the whole of these fields lie close to the Farm-house and Offices, and if the whole or any material part of the same were assigned it would become necessary to shift the buildings on the Farm to a more central position: Accordingly Sustains the said Objection, and refuses the Application in so far as made for these last-mentioned fields: Finds, as to 'Hobister Park,' that it is detached from the rest of the Farm, and lies contiguous or near to the holdings of those crofters who have applied therefor: Finds, after inspection of the whole lands of the Farm, and of the Farm-house and Steading, that the granting of this field, in enlargement of the holdings of the said last-mentioned applicants, would not materially damage the letting value of the remainder of the Farm: Finds that the said Park, called 'Hobister Park,' is enclosed by a good stone dyke; that access can be had thereto by the public road which passes through or near the applicants' holdings, and that as the quality of the soil is much alike, the field can readily be divided by the applicants themselves, into six equal shares of 2 ac. 3 ro. 31 po. arable or thereby, and 2 roods pasture or thereby, the total area being 17 ac. 2 ro. 26 po. arable or thereby, and 3 ac. 0 ro. 3 po. or thereby pasture: Finds that this Application may be granted with respect thereto without raising the annual rent or value of the said applicants' holdings respectively to an amount higher than £15 sterling each: Finds that the said applicants are able properly to cultivate or stock the same: Accordingly Assigns the said Park called 'Hobister Park' in enlargment of the holdings of the said applicants James Muir, James Muir junior, Alexander Muir, William Guthrie, James Cursiter, and William Sinclair, to be divided by them into six equal shares of arable and pasture as aforesaid: Finds that, from the date of this Order, the said Park forms part of their holdings under and in terms of Section 15 of the Act: Finds that the rent or annual letting value of the said Farm of Brough is £200, and that the annual value of the land hereby assigned is £17, and accordingly less than one-third of the annual letting value of the said Farm: Finds that of the said annual value of the said Park, the sum of £2, 16s. 8d. sterling per annum, in name of rent, falls to be paid by each of the said six applicants, and to be added to the Fair Rent already fixed for each, all as set forth in the Schedule hereto annexed, which states (1) the names of the applicants, (2) the rent of the land assigned due by each, (3) the rent of each holding, and (4) the rent of each holding as enlarged: Ordains the said applicants and the respondent to uphold and maintain in good order and repair, and at mutual cost, the dykes which presently surround the said field, other than the dyke running alongside the public road, and with regard to this latter dyke: Ordains the applicants to uphold and maintain the same at their sole cost: Further, Ordains the respondent George Thomas Balfour-Kinnear, Landlord, and Walter Traill Dennison, Farm-tenant and Occupant, to give entry to the said land assigned by or before the 10th day of February next: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

The following is the Schedule referred to :—

App. H (4)—County of Orkney—(*continued.*)

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Land Assigned.		Rent of Land assigned due by each.	Fair Rent of Present Holding.	Rent of each Holding as enlarged.	Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.				
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Balfour . . . . (G. T. Balfour-Kinnear, Proprietor)	1891 Feb. 26	1892 Dec. 31	James Muir . . .	Higlister (Sanday)	2 3 31	– 2 –	2 16 8	7 0 0	9 16 8	
2	,,	,,	,,	James Muir, junior . .	Lealand ,,	2 3 31	– 2 –	2 16 8	...	...	
3	,,	,,	,,	Alexander Muir . .	Hobbister ,,	2 3 31	– 2 –	2 16 8	2 0 0	4 16 8	
	,,	,,	,,	William Guthrie . .	Quoylealand ,,	2 3 31	– 2 –	2 16 8	4 15 0	7 11 8	
5	,,	,,	,,	James Cursiter . . .	Purgatory ,,	2 3 31	– 2 –	2 16 8	...	...	
6	,,	,,	,,	William Sinclair . .	Ayre ,,	2 3 31	– 2 –	2 16 8	8 0 0	10 16 8	

(*e*) HOLLAND APPLICATION, STRONSAY.

William Moodie and six other tenants on the Balfour Estate, in the Island of Stronsay, applied for enlargement of their holdings by taking land from the Farm of Holland, in the occupancy of William Stevenson. The Proprietor, Colonel James William Balfour, and also the Tenant, Mr Stevenson, objected to the competency of the Application, principally on the ground that the assigning of the land applied for would materially affect the letting value of the remainder of the Farm. Special objections were also lodged to two of the applicants, on the ground that one of them being a sub-tenant, and that the other having entered into possession since the passing of the Act, were not crofters. The objections to these two applicants were sustained. After inquiry, the following Order was issued :—

"EDINBURGH, 31*st December* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties' procurators, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds that the applicants ask for enlargement of their holdings by taking certain fields from the Farm of Holland, part of the Estate of Colonel Balfour, and presently held under a Lease by Mr William Stevenson, entered into since the passing of the Act: Finds the Application incompetent, in so far as made by William Peace, Sound, and Peter Sinclair, Gesty, in respect they are not crofters, the former being a sub-tenant within the meaning of the judgment of the Supreme Court in *Livingstone* v. *Beattie*, 28 S.L.R., p. 518, and the latter having entered his holding since the passing of the Act: *Quoad ultra*, Finds the Application competent, but Finds that the same is objected to on the merits, in respect the granting thereof would cause material damage to the letting value of the remainder of the Farm: Finds that four fields in all are applied for, called respectively 'Mero,' 'Sillerha,' 'Newbigging,' and 'Torness,' the three first of these lying to the north of the Farm and the field called 'Torness' to the south: Finds, as to the said field called 'Torness,' that the said objection is well founded: Finds that the present buildings would, in that event, be out of proportion to the remainder of the subjects, and would be rendered comparatively useless: Therefore refuses the Application, in so far as made for the said field, called 'Torness,' which extends to 109 acres arable and pasture or thereby: On the other hand, Finds that the field called 'Mero,' extending to 18·840 acres or thereby, and having young grass, the field called 'Sillerha,' extending to 21·420 acres fallow or thereby, and the field called 'Newbigging,' extending to 21·300 acres in turnips or thereby, or 61·560 acres in all, may be assigned in enlargement of the holdings of the applicants, without material damage to the letting value of the remainder of the Farm, within the meaning of Section 13 (3) (*b*) of the Act: Finds that the rent or annual letting value of the said Farm of Holland is £250, and that the aggregate annual value of the land to be assigned is £36, and accordingly less than one-third of the annual letting value of the said Farm: Finds that the Application may be granted without raising the annual rent or value of the applicants' holdings respectively to an amount higher than £15 sterling each: Accordingly assigns to the applicants, William Moodie, Leaquoy; John Chalmers, Sillerha'; Peter Cooper, Flowera; Thomas Miller, Mounthigh; and Peter Shearer, Breck, the said fields 'Mero,' 'Sillerha,' and 'Newbigging,' in enlargement of their respective holdings, to be held by them as arable land: Finds and Declares, under Section 15 of the Act, that the same forms part of their holdings, and is subject to the provisions of the Act relative to Crofters Holdings: Finds that, of the said annual value of £36, the sum of £7, 4s. sterling per annum, in name of rent, falls to be paid by each of the said five applicants, and to be added to the rents already fixed for each, by agreement of parties, all as set forth in the Schedule hereto annexed, which states, (1) the names of the applicants, (2) the rent of the land assigned due by each, (3) the rent of each holding, and (4) the rent of each holding as enlarged: Finds and Declares that each of the said applicants is to have a share in each of the said three parks, and that the present mode of cropping is to be continued, although held by different crofters: Ordains the Landlord and the Farm-tenant to give entry to the said land assigned by or before the 10th day of February next: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

"*Note*.—The Lease in favour of Mr Stevenson, produced and marked D/697, is dated 20th and 23rd May 1889, and is for a period of 19 years from Martinmas of that year, with a mutual break, at the expiry of 7 years, or at the expiry of 14 years after the tenants entry, by 12 months previous notice on either side. The present Application was received by the Commission on 1st July 1889, or within 6 weeks of the execution of the said Lease, which, *inter alia*, contains the following special clause:—'But it is hereby specially agreed and provided that, in the event of land being taken from the Farm by the Crofters Commission, for the enlargement of crofters holdings, the rent fixed by the Commission, as the rent to be paid by the crofters for the land so taken, shall be deducted from the rent payable by the tenant and his foresaids under this Tack'. This clause, accordingly, can now receive effect, and the farm-tenant will be able to deal with the contingency distinctly in view of parties at the time of the granting of the said Lease. The Lease contains a provision that the tenant shall reside upon the Farm, and buildings suitable to such a Farm have been erected by him; but the Commissioner takes it that this was done in view of the possibility that land forming part of the Farm, arable or otherwise, might be applied for by certain contiguous crofters, and that such land might be assigned in whole or in part under such Application. Upon the whole matter there is no reason to doubt that the taking of the fields assigned by the above Order will not materially damage the letting value of the remainder of the Farm.

(Initialed) "D. B."

The following is the Schedule referred to :—

App. H (4)—County of Orkney—(*continued*).

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Land assigned.		Share in Land Assigned.	Rent of Land assigned due by each.	Fair Rent of present Holding	Rent of each Holding as enlarged	Observations
						Arable.	Outrun.					
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Holland . . . . . (Colonel James William Balfour, Proprietor)	1889 July 1	1892 Dec. 31	William Moodie . .	Leaquoy (Stronsay)	61 2 9	...	$\frac{1}{5}$	7 4 0	5 10 0	12 14 0	
2	,,	,,	,,	John Chalmers . .	Sillerha' ,,			$\frac{1}{5}$	7 4 0	4 0 0	11 4 0	
3	,,	,,	,,	Peter Cooper . .	Flowera ,,			$\frac{1}{5}$	7 4 0	4 10 0	11 14 0	
4	,,	,,	,,	Thomas Miller . .	Mounthigh ,,			$\frac{1}{5}$	7 4 0	1 0 0	8 4 0	
5	,,	,,	,,	Peter Shearer . .	Breck ,,			$\frac{1}{5}$	7 4 0	4 0 0	11 4 0	

(*f*) Housebay Application.

James Smith and other crofters on the Housebay Estate, in the Island of Stronsay, applied to the Commission for enlargement of their holdings by taking land from the Farm of Housebay, belonging to the Trustees of Mr J. C. Traill of Ratter. At the date of Application the Farm was let to Mr D. H. Learmonth. His tenancy came to an end at Martinmas 1892, and the Farm was let, as from that date, to Mr William Stevenson, the Tenant of Holland. The proprietors, in the course of the year, conferred with the applicants, both with regard to the rent of their present holdings, and also with regard to the Application for enlargement. The negotiations resulted in arrangements being made whereby rents for the present holdings were fixed under Section 5 of the Act, and the Applications lodged with the Commission withdrawn. It was also agreed that the applicants were to receive a certain extent of arable land and also some pasture from the Farm of Housebay, the only question left to the Commission being to determine the value of the land to be assigned to each. At a Sitting in Stronsay the whole facts and circumstances were submitted to the Commissioner, and, after inspection of the ground, the following Order was issued :—

"Edinburgh, 21*st December* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the whole proceedings, including the Plan and Documents produced, Interpones authority to the Joint-Minute marked A/696, and, in terms thereof, confirms the agreement marked B/696, dated 5th and 13th April, and registered in the Books of Council and Session 5th July 1892, in its whole tenor and contents: Likewise Confirms the agreements between the respondents and the applicants, each dated 5th April 1892, and marked respectively 2/696, 3/696, 4/696, 9/696, 7/696, 8/696, 10/696, 11/696, 6/696, 1/696, and 5/696, the numbers for the said applicants being taken in the order in which their signatures appear on the Plan or Tracing after-mentioned, and which agreements are set forth in the Inventory annexed to the said Joint-Minute: Also Interpones authority to the foresaid Plan or Tracing produced and marked C/696, which, besides having thereon the signatures of the applicants as aforesaid, contains a reference Table setting forth the name of each applicant, the name of each present holding, the area thereof, the area of the land to be added, including the common pasture, the area of land to be given up in two special cases, including the case of a tenant not before the Commissioner, and the area after assignment of the land to be added, including the common pasture: Finds and Declares, in terms of a docquet on the said Plan, dated Housebay, 5th December 1892, that the applicants have thereby agreed to the assignment or apportionment of the land to be added to their holdings, and to the re-arrangement of these as shown on the said Plan and reference Table: Assigns to each applicant the additional land made over to him under and in terms of the whole foresaid agreements, Plan, and reference Table: Fixes the term of entry thereto, in the case of each applicant, as at Martinmas 1892: And having also made inspection of the whole ground and Farm of Housebay with a view to determining the Fair Rent of each portion of the land now assigned, Finds and Declares that the Fair Rent of the said several portions of land payable by each applicant, in respect of the enlargement he hereby receives to his holding, is as set forth in the Schedule hereto annexed, which contains (1) the names of the applicants, (2) the number on the foresaid Plan or Tracing, (3) the extent of the land assigned, (4) the share of pasture in common, (5) the rent of the land assigned due by each, (6) the rent of each present holding, and (7) the rent of each holding as enlarged: Finds and Declares that the granting of this Application has not the effect of raising the annual value of the applicants' holdings respectively to a higher amount than £15 sterling each: Finds that the land assigned is part of the holdings of the applicants as crofters, and is subject to the provisions of the Act, in terms of Section 15 thereof: Reserves to the respondents (first) the piece of ground immediately adjoining the croft of Blinkbonnie, extending as per the said Plan or Tracing to 6·796 acres; and (second) an equal $\frac{1}{12}$th share of the pasture hereby assigned as common grazing, which said pasture extends as aforesaid to 65·566 acres or thereby, as likewise shown on the said Plan or Tracing, the said reservation being made for the purposes set forth in the foresaid Joint-Minute and Relative Agreement produced and marked D/696: Finds, in terms of the Minute marked A/696, that the rents payable by the applicants for their holdings as existing prior to enlargements have been fixed by agreement between them and the respondents mentioned in the Minute marked E/696: Further, Finds and Declares that the rent of each holding as enlarged, appearing in the said Schedule, is a fixed rent within the meaning of Section 6 (2) of the Act, and that each such rent is not to be altered for a period of seven years as from Martinmas 1892: Reserves to parties to apply further with reference to any proposed alteration or amendment of the terms hereof: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "David Brand."

The following is the Schedule referred to :—

App. H (4)—County of Orkney—(*continued*).

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Subject from which land taken and how occupied.	No. on Plan or Tracing.	Extent of Land Assigned.			Share in Common Pasture.	Rent of Land assigned due by each.	Rent of Present Holding.	Rent of each Holding as enlarged.	Observations.
								Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.					
								Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Ratter (Trustees of J. C. Traill, Proprietors)	1889 May 13	1892 Dec. 31	James Smith	Midhouse (Stronsay)	Farm of Housebay, let to a Tenant	1	– – –	– – –	65·212	1/12	0 15 0	6 10 0	7 5 0	
2	,,	,,	,,	William Cooper	Scoulters ,,	,,	2	8 3 37	– – –	...	1/12	6 11 0	4 10 0	11 1 0	
3	,,	,,	,,	Andrew Brodie	Cott ,,	,,	4	6 3 5	– – –	...	1/12	3 15 0	3 10 0	7 5 0	
4	,,	,,	,,	Thomas Towers	Milkquoy ,,	,,	5	6 2 32	– – –	...	1/12	4 6 0	3 0 0	7 6 0	
5	,,	,,	,,	William Sinclair	Falsequoy ,,	,,	6	6 2 20	– – –	...	1/12	5 6 0	3 10 0	8 16 0	
6	,,	,,	,,	David Smith	Crowana ,,	,,	7	9 – 16	– – –	...	1/12	7 1 0	5 0 0	12 1 0	
7	,,	,,	,,	Peter Tulloch	Arrafea ,,	,,	8	– – –	– – –	...	1/12	0 15 0	11 10 0	12 5 0	
8	,,	,,	,,	Thomas Stevenson	Park ,,	,,	9	– – –	– – –	...	1/12	0 15 0	6 10 0	7 5 0	
9	,,	,,	,,	William Maxwell	Roofless ,,	,,	10	5 3 22	– – –	...	1/12	4 17 0	3 5 0	8 2 0	
10	,,	,,	,,	James Chalmers	Cauldhame ,,	,,	11	6 1 24	– – –	...	1/12	3 5 0	3 5 0	6 10 0	
11	,,	,,	,,	James Shearer	Freehall ,,	,,	...	8 2 18	– – –	...	1/12	4 3 0	3 0 0	7 3 0	
12	,,	,,	,,	Reserved to the Proprietor in respect of the non-applicant, Peter Cooper	...	,,	3	6 3 7	– – –	...	1/12	3 9 0	4 0 0	7 9 0	

[B] APPLICATIONS REFUSED.

(1) COUNTY OF ARGYLL.

LISMORE APPLICATION.

Duncan Macdonald and ten other crofters in Lismore applied to the Commission for enlargement of their holdings by taking land from the Farm of Achuaran. The Proprietor, the Rev. J. A. Fell, objected to the Application, (1) on the ground that the land applied for could not be assigned without materially affecting the letting value of the remainder of the Farm; and (2) that, with one or two exceptions, the applicants were unable to stock and properly to work the land if assigned. After inquiry, the following Order was issued:—

"KIRKWALL, 2nd *December* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of this Application, Finds that the applicants ask for enlargment of their holdings by taking land from the Farm of Achuaran, presently let to Dugald Carmichael, from year to year at a rent of £149 sterling; the portion of the said Farm claimed being locally known as 'Alisra,' and extending to 90 acres or thereby: Finds that the Application is objected to on certain grounds set forth in the note of objections for the respondent, marked 318/B; and, in particular, on the ground that the arable land, presently in occupation of the applicants, does not produce sufficient provender for their present stock; and accordingly that an assignment of additional grazing land would increase instead of diminish the difficulty which arises from this cause: Finds that, without prejudice to the said objections, the respondent otherwise met the Application by offering to the applicants somewhat over 25 acres of the adjoining lands of Fionnachrochan, presently occupied and possessed by Colin Livingston, the said land, if accepted under this Application, to be assigned by the Commissioner on such terms and conditions as to him might seem just: Finds that, by Order of 8th August 1892, the applicants were ordained to lodge a Minute stating specifically whether they were prepared to accept under their Application, but in lieu and stead of the land applied for, the said 25 acres and over: Finds that the applicants, by Minute marked 318/C, declined this offer, and adhered to the terms of their Application: Finds that several of the applicants in the course of the hearing complained that the produce of their crofts was not sufficient properly to winter their present stock, and that their desire for extended grazing was to enable them to summer graze their stock: Finds that the land offered by the respondent would have met in a great degree, if not entirely, this admitted difficulty: but Finds that the land insisted upon, which consists almost exclusively of grazing ground, there being less than 2 acres thereof properly describable as arable, would have the effect of intensifying and aggravating the very difficulty of winter feeding of which they complained at the hearing, inasmuch as the land applied for, if properly utilised during summer, and autumn, would carry a stock quite out of proportion to the wintering capacity of the applicants crofts: Therefore Sustains the objection before mentioned; and, under reference to the annexed Note, Refuses the Application: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "W. HOSACK."

"*Note.*—It appeared to the Commissioner that the respondent very fairly met the applicants' demands, and judged rightly of the difficulties which attend the due management of their holdings, by offering the said 25 acres and over of land at Fionnachrochan, and he is of opinion that they would have done well to accept the said offer. He deemed it right, accordingly, to place the matter before them in the substantive form set forth in the Order of 8th August last. As, however, they have refused that offer, it only remained for him to dispose of the Application in view of the objection taken, and of the evidence led by the applicants in its support: The Application accordingly stands refused.

(Initialed) "W. H."

(2) COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY—(*a*) SANDWICK APPLICATION, LEWIS.

Alexander Maclean and five other crofters of the township of Sandwick, near Stornoway, applied for enlargement of their holdings by taking land from the Farm of Holm, occupied by the representatives of Mr Dundas Helm. The Proprietrix, Lady Matheson, objected to the Application on the ground that the land applied for did not form a part of the Farm of Holm, and that it was let separately at a rent of £12, and therefore struck at by Section 13 (3) (*c*) of the Act. After inquiry, the following Order was issued:—

"TAIN, 11*th June* 1892.

"The Commissioner having considered this Application, together with the Minute of Objections lodged for the respondents, and documents produced, and heard parties, Finds that the land applied for, locally known as 'Sandwick Park,' and lying to the east of the Manse and Glebe of Sandwick, was, for the year prior to 1st April 1876, let by the late Sir James Matheson, Bart., to Kenneth Smith Fishcurer, Stornoway, at a rent of £16: That at Whitsunday 1876 the said Park was let to the late Dundas Helm, Farmer, Holm, at a rent of £12, and was specially excluded from the offer for a Lease, for 19 years from Whitsunday 1876, of the Farm of Holm, made by the said Dundas Helm, to the said Sir James Matheson (produced and marked 5/1244), but was to be held from year to year: Finds that the said Park has been sub-let during the tenancy of the said Dundas Helm, and since his death during that of his Trustees or Representatives, to Fleshers in Stornoway, and has always been treated as a separate subject, and in no way as part of the Farm of Holm: Finds, accordingly, that the land applied for is not available for the purposes of enlargement, in respect the rent or annual letting value of the same does not exceed £100, being only £12, and is struck at by Section 13 (3) (*c*) of the Act: Sustains the Objection for the respondent on this head, and dismisses the Application. Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "W. HOSACK."

(*b*) ARDELVE APPLICATION, LOCHALSH.

Alexander Macrae and other crofters of Ardelve applied to the Commission for enlargement of their holdings by taking land from the Farm of Conchra, in the occupancy of Dr George Duncan. The Application was opposed, *inter alia*, on the ground that the land applied for, if assigned, would materially affect the letting value of the remainder of the Farm. After inquiry, the following Order was issued:—

"EDINBURGH, 8*th March* 1892.

"The Commissioners having heard parties made due inspection of the ground, and considered the whole subject matter of the Application, Find that the applicants ask for enlargement of their holdings by taking that part of the Farm of Conchra, surrounded with a pink edging on the Plan or Tracing produced and marked c/1288, and lettered I, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, and R on the same: Find that the Application is opposed under Section 13 (3) (*b*) of the Act, on the ground that the land asked could not be assigned without material damage to the letting value of the remainder of the said Farm: Find that the said land extends to upwards of 1000 acres of old arable and grazing land: Find that to assign the same, in whole or in part, would have the effect not only of depriving the Farm of necessary wintering ground, but would close the only available pass or access to the ground adapted for grazing purposes in the spring season: Find that such a result constitutes material damage within the scope of the Act: Therefore Sustain the objection taken, and dismiss the Application: Find no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND.
"P. B. MACINTYRE."

(*c*) FERNAIG APPLICATION, LOCHALSH.

Murdo Mackenzie and six other crofters of Portachullin applied for enlargement of holdings by taking land from the Farm of Fernaig, presently occupied by Mr John Farquhar Macrae. The Application was opposed on the ground that the Farm was held under a Lease for a term of years entered into prior to the passing of the Act, and still current. The following Order was issued:—

"EDINBURGH, 8*th March* 1892.

"The Commissioners having heard parties, and considered the Documents produced, Find that the applicants ask for enlargement of their holdings by taking part of the Farm of Fernaig: Find that the Application is objected to as incompetent under Section 13 (2) of the Act: Find that the said Farm is presently in the occupancy and possession of John Farquhar Macrae, as Farm-tenant, under a Contract of Lease for 14 years from Whitsunday 1883, at a rent of £275 *per annum*, constituted by an offer from the said John Farquhar Macrae, dated 3rd, and an acceptance by Roderick Maclean, the then Factor on the Estate of Lochalsh, dated 13th March 1883: Find and Declare, in respect of the said Lease, that the objection stated is well founded: Therefore Sustain the same, and dismiss the Application as incompetent: Find no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND.
"P. B. MACINTYRE."

(*d*) TULLICH APPLICATION, LOCHCARRON.

Murdo Maclean and 19 other crofters from Jeantown, Lochcarron, applied for enlargement of their holdings by taking land from the Farm of Tullich, presently in the occupancy of Mr David Ferguson. The proprietor, Mr C. J. Murray, opposed the Application on the ground that the land applied for was held on a Lease for a term of years entered into prior to the passing of the Act, and still current. The following Order was issued:—

"Tain, 22*nd June* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the Minute for the respondent marked E/1283, wherein objection is taken to the competency of the Application, Finds that the applicants ask for enlargement of their holdings by taking that portion of the Farm of Tullich, commonly known as 'Corraig', on the lands of the respondent: Finds that, by contract of Lease between the respondent and Captain David Ferguson, the Farms of Tullich, Rassal, Corrage, &c., were let to the said David Ferguson at a rent of £475 for 14 years from Whitsunday 1883: Finds that the said Lease, which is produced and marked A/1283, is still current: Finds, therefore, that the land applied for is subject to an existing Lease for a term of years entered into prior to the commencement of the Act, and that the Application is incompetent: Accordingly dismisses the same: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "P. B. Macintyre."

"*Note.*—The respondent, though unable to accede to the Application as made, made offer to the applicants, provided he obtained the consent of the tenant of the Farm of Tullich to add to their common grazings that portion of the said Farm lying to the south-east or south of a line drawn on the Ordnance Sheet produced and marked B/1283, provided the applicants fenced the said land and undertook to keep the fence in repair, and provided also that the Commissioner was satisfied that the applicants were able and willing properly to stock the ground and pay a Fair Rent therefor. As the applicants refused the said offer, and the respondent has in consequence pressed his objection, which is good in point of law, it has been sustained, and the Application dismissed.

(Initialed) "P. B. M."

(*e*) Daoraonair Application, Lochcarron.

Finlay Macbeath and other crofters of Daoraonair, Lochcarron, applied for enlargement of their holdings by taking land from the Deer Forest of Sheildaig, the part applied for being commonly known as "Derriner Hill." The Application as made was refused, but certain lands were conditionally offered to the applicants. After inquiry, the following Order was issued:—

"Kirkwall, 19*th November* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds that the applicants ask for enlargement of their holdings by taking a portion of the Deer Forest of Sheildaig, and particularly that part thereof locally known as 'Derriner' or 'Derinner Hill,' the said hill being outlined in blue, and lettered A, B, C and D on the Ordnance Survey Sheet or Plan produced and marked A/1282: Finds that, in the course of the inquiry, the applicants, in terms of the letter lodged on their behalf, and marked B/1282, modified their Application, and restricted the same to the land embraced within the red lines L, C, K, E on the said Ordnance Survey Sheet or Plan: Finds that the respondent, by Minute marked C/1282, and under reservation of his objections, offered to let to the applicants, at such a rent as might be fixed by the Commissioner, certain lands which partially included the land applied for, but under reservation to himself of certain souming rights of cattle and sheep: Finds, further, that the said offer is made on the footing that the Commissioner is satisfied that the applicants are able and willing properly to stock the ground offered, and to pay a Fair Rent therefor: Finds, as the result of the inquiry, that the applicants failed to satisfy the Commissioner that they are able properly to stock the said ground offered under and in terms of Section 12 (2) of the Act: Therefore Refuses the Application, reserving to the applicants to apply further if they and the respondent can come to an arrangement for extension of their holdings to which the Commissioner may interpone authority.

(Signed) "P. B. Macintyre."

(*f*) Ardgay Application.

Alexander Ross and six other persons at Ardgay, Kincardine, applied to the Commission for enlargement of their holdings by adding thereto a part of Kincardine Hill. The Proprietor of the land applied for, Sir Charles Ross, Bart., of Balnagown, opposed the Application on the ground that it was not made by five crofters in terms of the Act. After inquiry, the following Order was issued:—

"Tain, 20*th June* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, Finds that the present Application bears to be made by six persons describing themselves as crofters: Finds that of these, Walter Ross (who has a Fair Rent Application R.N. 96), is a feuar and not a crofter within the meaning of the Act: Finds, further, that the applicant, Annie Munro, gave up her holding at Ardgay Hill in 1890, and thereupon ceased to be a crofter in respect of the said holding: And Finds that the applicant, Alexander Stewart, is a feuar on the Ardross Estate, and not a crofter on the Balnagown Estate: Finds, accordingly, that the present Application has not been made by five applicants under and in terms of the Act: Therefore Finds the Application incompetent, and dismisses the same: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE."

(3) COUNTY OF ORKNEY—(*a*) GREENTOFT APPLICATION, EDAY.

Peter Rousay and eight other crofters resident in the south end of Eday applied to the Commission for enlargement of their holdings by taking from the Farm of Greentoft the land locally known as Gateside and Heatherbrae. The Farm is at present let to Mr William Alexander. The Proprietor, Mr H. C. Hebden, opposed the Application on the ground that the assigning of the land applied for would materially affect the letting value of the remainder of the Farm. He also took special objections to certain of the applicants. After inquiry, the following Order was issued:—

"EDINBURGH, 31*st December* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds that the applicants, originally nine in number, ask for enlargement of their holdings by taking that portion of the Farm of Greentoft, in the Island of Eday, locally known as Gateside and Heatherbrae: Finds that, of the said nine applicants, three, viz., Robert Rousay, Rowa, No. 1; John Reid, Sillerha', No. 3; and Thomas Gullion, Gateside, No. 9, were allowed to withdraw their respective Applications at the hearing: Finds that, of the remaining six applicants, two, namely, Richard Rousay, Cooperha', and Richard Rousay, Costyhead, have failed to satisfy the Commissioner that they are able properly to stock the land craved in terms of Section 12 (2) of the Act, and therefore refuses the Application in so far as made by them: Finds, with regard to the Applications by Helen Shearer, Mansboat (now James Shearer), and John Reid, Blackpow, that the land craved is not contiguous or near to their present holdings under and in terms of Section 13 (1) of the Act: Therefore, also refuses the Application by them: Finds, with regard to the remaining applicants, viz., Jane Rousay or Shearer, Dykeside, and James Tulloch, Whitehall, that the assignment to them of the land asked, or any considerable part thereof, would operate material damage to the letting value of the remainder of the Farm: Accordingly Sustains the objection taken on that ground, and Refuses their Application: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "P. B. MACINTYRE."

"*Note.*—It may be proper to add that, as the injury to the Farm by the assignment of the whole or any considerable portion of the land craved to Jane Rousay or Shearer and James Tulloch would, in view of certain recent arrangements and outlays made for the economical working of the Farm, be much more injurious to the Farm than really advantageous to them, the Commissioner has refused the Application.

(Initialed) "P. B. M."

(*b*) WEST STOVE APPLICATIONS, SANDAY.

Applications by two sets of crofters were lodged for enlargement of their respective holdings by taking land from the Farm of West Stove, Sanday, presently in the occupancy of the Proprietor, Major Horwood. One of these, James King and others, applied for certain lands, but at the hearing the applicants all withdrew their Applications except John Muir. When his case was called, he failed to appear, and the Application as made by him was dismissed.

In the other case, John Traill and others applied for the portions of the Farm known as Holland Field and Runnaclett. For the Proprietor it was objected that the Application was incompetent, on the ground that the Farm was not of the annual value of £100 per annum. Objection was also taken on the merits that the land asked for could not be assigned without material damage to the letting value of the remainder of the Farm. The following Order was issued:—

"EDINBURGH, 31*st December* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties' procurators, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds that the applicants ask for enlargement of their holdings by taking that portion of the Farm of Scar, presently in the occupation of the respondent, commonly known as 'Holland Field and Runnaclett': Finds that the Application is objected to, *inter alia*, on the ground that the rent being less than £100 the Application is struck at by Section 3 of the Act: Finds that the answer made to the said objection is that, while the Farm, Mansion-house, and Mill appear separately in the Valuation Roll at the respective rents of £80, £30, and £30 per annum each, the whole ought to be taken in a question with the applicants as one subject; and the total rental accordingly being over £100, that the foresaid objection is not well founded: Finds, under reference to the annexed Note, that the Farm, Mansion-house, and Mill are to be deemed and taken as separate subjects: Therefore Sustains the objection: Finds the Application incompetent, and dismisses the same: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

"*Note.*—The Commissioner and Assessors made a careful inspection, after full inquiry at the hearing, of the whole lands and buildings of the Farm of Scar, and came to be of opinion that, taken as a separate subject, it should not be dealt with as yielding a rent exceeding £90 per annum. The question therefore remaining was whether the Mansion-house and Meal Mill ought to be regarded as forming one and the same subject with the Farm, and therefore yielding a total rent of £140; or whether each of these subjects should be taken separately, thereby leaving the Application open to the objection taken. Having regard to the extent and value of the Estate of West Stove, of which the said Farm forms a part, the Commissioner is of opinion that the Mansion, which is a large and commodious building, must be considered as separate from the Farm. The Commissioner is confirmed in taking this view from what he knows to be the mode of valuation adopted in similar estates in Scotland. On the other hand, it is clear that the Meal Mill is not necessary for the working of the Farm, although no doubt the same tenant may carry on both, and in doing so may find it necessary to keep a separate staff of servants for the work of the Mill from the staff required for the due conduct of the Farm. In other districts, it is not uncommon to find a Meal Mill let along with a Farm, both subjects being sometimes returned in the Valuation Roll as separate, and sometimes as one; but the Commissioner is of opinion, in the present case, that the three subjects, Farm, Mansion-house, and Meal Mill, presently under consideration, should be held and deemed separate subjects. In these circumstances, there can be no room for question that the Application lies open to the objection taken under the foresaid Section of the Act, and accordingly it is refused.

(Initialed) "D. B."

(*c*) START POINT APPLICATION, SANDAY.

William Muir and 17 other crofters of North Wall, Lady, Island of Sanday, on the Estate of the Marquis of Zetland, applied for enlargement of their holdings by assigning to them Start Point. In course of the inquiry it appeared that Start Point, which at one time had been let to the Northern Lights Commissioners, had, since the passing of the Act, been let to Mr Robert King at a rent of £12. The Application was opposed under Section 13 (3) (*c*) on the ground that the rent or annual letting value does not exceed £100. The first inquiry under the Application was held in 1888, but as the full facts of the case did not appear to have then been elicited, consideration was continued till Orkney was revisited. Parties were again heard in November 1892, and the land applied for afterwards inspected. Thereafter the following Order was issued:—

"EDINBURGH, 31*st December* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of this Application, and heard parties, refuses the Application under reference to the annexed Note: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

"*Note.*—The Commissioner has come to be satisfied, on further consideration of the case, and after a careful inspection of the ground applied for, which there was no opportunity of making after the first hearing, that the land asked cannot be granted in enlargement of the holdings of the applicants. The number of the applicants is 18, and the area of the land applied for does not exceed 15 acres or thereby arable and 25 acres rough grazing. The addition of this land to the applicants' present holdings would be of immaterial consequence where the number is so large. On the other hand, it appears that the said land is, and for five years past has been, in the occupation and possession of a tenant named Robert King, holding under a Lease (produced and marked 15/496), from the Commissioner for the Earl of Zetland, the respondent, but terminable at any time on six months' notice, under which the said Robert King pays a rent of £12. The said tenant, though possibly not a crofter within the scope and meaning of the Act, is very much in the position of one; and, accordingly, to assign the land asked, would be in effect to take a moderate sized holding from one small tenant in order to divide it among 18 others; the Commissioner doubts whether this kind of assignment is of the nature contemplated by the Act of Parliament. Moreover, a serious difficulty presents itself in the matter of the buildings and improvements made by the said Robert King. On inspection it was found that he had erected since 1887, and entirely at his own cost, a dwelling-house containing two rooms and closet, and had also erected a byre for six head of cattle, a two-stalled stable, a turnip shed, a barn, and other small outhouses, at an estimated total cost of not less than £180. The said tenant has also improved the land by constructing, at considerable expense, an outlet or outfall for drainage into the sea. The assignment, accordingly, of this occupant's holding, in enlargement of the crofts of the applicants, would necessarily mean the termination of the whole undertaking now in the possession and occupancy of the said Robert King. Upon the whole matter the Commissioner is of opinion that the Application must stand refused.

(Initialed) "D B."

(*d*) LOPNESS APPLICATION, SANDAY.

The same crofters also made Application for the Farm of Lopness, presently let to Mr William Harvey. The Application was opposed on the same ground as the Start Point case, that the rent or annual letting value does not exceed £100. The following Order was issued:—

"EDINBURGH, 31*st December* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties' procurators, and considered the whole parole and documentary evidence adduced, including the Lease marked C/748, Finds that the applicants ask for enlargement of their holdings by taking a certain portion of the Farm of Lopness, presently occupied and possessed by William Harvey: Finds that the said Application is objected to, *inter alia*, on the ground that the said William Harvey holds the said Farm on a Lease for nineteen years from Martinmas 1890, at a rent of £100 sterling, and that therefore the said Application is not competent, under Section 13 (3) (*c*) of the Act: Finds that the said objection is well founded in point of fact: Therefore Sustains the same, and dismisses the Application as incompetent: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

"*Note.*—There is no reason to doubt, taking the inquiry as a whole, that the rent of £100, set forth in the said Lease, is the true rent. Accordingly the Application is struck at by Section 13 (3) (*c*) of the Act, which provides that, 'if the land forms part of an existing farm or other holding, unless the rent or annual letting value of such farm or holding shall exceed £100,' it is not competent for the Commissioner to assign in terms of the Application. The Application therefore is refused.

(Initialed) "D. B."

(*e*) HOLLAND APPLICATION, STRONSAY.

Peter Chalmers and two other crofters applied for enlargement of holdings by taking land from the Farm of Holland, in the Island of Stronsay, occupied by William Stevenson. The Application was opposed by the Proprietor, Colonel David Balfour, as incompetent, in respect it was made by three persons only instead of five as required by the Act. The following Order was issued:—

"EDINBURGH, 31*st December* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties' procurators, Finds that the competency of this Application is objected to on the ground that the same is made by three applicants for that portion of the Farm of Holland, commonly known as Aribae and Brakes: Finds, having regard to the provisions of Section 11 of the Act, that the said objection is well founded in point of law: Therefore Sustains the same, and dismisses the Application as incompetent: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

"*Note.*—It is right to explain that, when the Commissioner suggested at the hearing that this Application might be described and treated as supplementary to the Application R.N. 697,* he was in the belief that the same land from the Farm of Holland was applied for in both cases, and that this Application merely meant the addition of certain names. It appears, however, that the land asked for, from the Farm of Holland, in the Application R.N. 697, is totally different from the land commonly known as Aribae and Brakes craved in the present Application. He has accordingly no hesitation in refusing this Application as incompetent.

(Initialed) "D. B."

(*f*) GRAEMSHALL APPLICATION.

James Gorn and four other crofters, on the Græmshall Estate, in Holm, applied to the Commission for enlargement of their holdings by taking land from the Farm of Græmshall, presently let to a tenant. The Application was opposed on the ground that the assigning of the land applied for would materially affect the letting value of the remainder of the Farm. The following Order was issued:—

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*See page 181.

"KIRKWALL, 16*th December* 1892.

"The Commissioner having considered this Application, together with the evidence adduced, heard parties' procurators, and inspected the subjects, Finds that the land applied for, if assigned to the applicants, would materially damage the letting value of the remainder of the Farm: Therefore Sustains the objections for the respondent on this head, and dismisses the Application: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "W. HOSACK."

"*Note.*—A large proportion of the land applied for, which extends to 45 acres or thereby, is old arable, and has been mainly used for many years to feed cattle intended to be disposed of as fat cattle. The total arable on the Farm is 200 acres. The Commissioner is of opinion that the taking of these 45 acres would cause material damage within the meaning of Section 13 (3) (*b*) of the Act, and accordingly the Application is refused.

(Initialed) "W. H."

(4) COUNTY OF SHETLAND—(*a*) BRESSAY APPLICATION.

Laurence Laurenson and four other crofters in the south end of Bressay applied for enlargement of holdings by taking the land locally known as the "Bard of Bressay." The Proprietrix, Miss M. A. Cameron Mouat, objected to the competency of the Application, on the ground (1) that the land applied for was held on a Lease for a term of years current at the passing of the Act and still current; and (2) that it was less than £100 annual value. The following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of this Application, Finds that the same is objected to on two grounds, first, that the land applied for forms part of farm lands presently under Lease from a date prior to the passing of the Act, and on the further ground that the rent of the same is under £100 sterling: Finds that, at or about Martinmas 1881, the respondent and James Sutherland entered into a Lease (produced and marked B/212), for a period of 21 years from the said term of Martinmas 1881, of the lands of Hoversta and the Vaing at a rent of £45; and, secondly, of the Farm and lands of Greemister at a rent of £11, or £56 in all, the said Lease including the whole area of the land applied for, locally known as the 'Bard of Bressay': Finds, therefore, that the said lands, being subject to a Lease entered into prior to the commencement of the Act and still in force, are not available lands within the meaning thereof (Section 13 (2) of the Act): Finds, further, that the rent or annual letting value of the said lands being less than £100 sterling, it is not competent for the Commission to assign any part thereof, having regard to the provisions of Section 13 (3) (*c*) of the Act: In these circumstances, Sustains both objections stated to the Application, and dismisses the same as incompetent: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

(*b*) CASE OF THOMAS TAIT, BRAESWICK.

Thomas Tait, Braeswick, a tenant on the Hayfield Estate, lodged an Application with the Commission for enlargement of his holding by adding thereto a neighbouring croft which had become vacant. The Application was made under Section 16 of the Act. It was opposed by the Proprietor, Mr Arthur James Hay, as incompetent. The following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 12*th November* 1892.

"The Commissioners having heard parties, and considered the Application, dismiss the same as incompetent under reference to the annexed Note: Find no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND.
"W. HOSACK.
"P. B. MACINTYRE."

"*Note.*—The present Application has been presented with the view of the applicant having assigned to him a neighbouring croft alleged to consist of three acres or thereby arable, and three acres or thereby of cow grass or pasture, formerly occupied by a person named Andrew Tait, who died on or about 21st November 1891. The Application is made under Section 16 of the Crofters Holdings Act, but it is clear, on a sound construction of the proviso attached to that Section, that the Application is incompetent. According to that proviso, the landlord is authorised acting 'on his own part, or on the part of the neighbouring crofters, to represent that, for the purpose of enlarging their holding or holdings, the holding ought to be added to them; and in all cases in which the Sheriff shall determine in favour of such representation, the heir or the legatee, as the case may be, who, but for such determination would have succeeded to the holding, shall have right to any claim of compensation for improvements thereon which would have been competent to the deceased crofter if he had been removed at the date of his death; provided, further, that if in any such case the landlord shall fail, within six months after the determination of the Sheriff, to add the holding to one or more of the adjoining holdings, it shall be competent to the neighbouring crofters to apply to the Crofters Commission, who shall make an Order assigning the holding to one or more of the neighbouring crofters for the enlargement of his or their holding or holdings.' It is impossible from these words to infer any right to a crofter to present such an Application as the present. Accordingly it stands dismissed.

(Initialed) "D. B.
"W. H.
"P. B. M."

(*c*) Case of William Henderson, Grista.

William Henderson, Grista, a crofter on the Hayfield Estate, applied for enlargement of holding by having assigned to him certain grazing lands in the neighbourhood of his croft. The Application was opposed by the Proprietor, Mr Arthur James Hay, as incompetent, on the ground that Henderson was the only applicant. The following Order was issued:—

"Lerwick, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of this Application, Finds that it is incompetent, having regard to the provision of Section 11 of the Act, which makes it lawful for any five or more crofters, &c., but not any less number, to apply for enlargement of their holdings: Therefore Sustains the objection taken on that ground by the respondent, and dismisses the same: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "David Brand."

[C] MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) County of Ross and Cromarty—(*a*) Altnasow Application, Lochalsh.

Donald Mackenzie and ten other crofters of the township of Altnasow, Lochalsh, made Application to the Commission for enlargement of their holdings by taking land from the Farm of Conchra, tenanted by Dr George Duncan. The Proprietor, Sir Kenneth J. Matheson, Bart., acquiesced conditionally in the Application. On 27th January 1892 an Order was issued calling upon the Applicants to state whether, in the event of the respondent, with a view to the enlargement of the applicants' hill grazing, supplying material for erecting a fence along a certain line on the plan produced with the Application, the applicants would undertake to erect the same. In obedience to this Order the applicants lodged a Minute undertaking to erect such a fence. Thereafter the following Order was issued:—

"Edinburgh, 8*th March* 1892.

"The Commissioners having resumed consideration of this Application, together with the Minute for the applicants marked D/1288, before further answer Ordain the respondent, in terms of the undertaking given by him at the hearing, to supply and deliver at the steamers' landing place, Dornie, the whole materials necessary for the erection of a sufficient wire fence along that side of the land proposed to be assigned, which is lettered A, B, C, D on the Plan or Tracing produced and marked C/1288; and Ordain the applicants, when the said materials have been duly supplied and delivered as aforesaid, to erect the said fence along the said line A, B, C, D within two calendar months from this date, and at sight and to the satisfaction of a man of skill to be hereafter nominated by the Commissioners: Ordain the Sheriff-Clerk to report immediately on the expiration of the said period, on information obtained from the Respondent's Factor, whether this Order has been duly implemented. Reserve to pronounce further on the Application when the said fence has been duly erected.

(Signed) "David Brand.
"P. B. Macintyre."

(*b*) Galson Enlargement, Lewis.

Colin Mackenzie and seven other crofters of the township of Mid Borve, in the Parish of Barvas, Lews, applied for enlargement of their holdings by taking land from the Farm of Galson, occupied by James Paul Helm. On 31st December 1890 an Order was issued assigning to the applicants certain lands, and at the same time reserving to the Proprietrix a ninth share in respect of a holding for which Application for enlargement had not been made. It was remitted to Alexander Macdonald, C.E., Stornoway, and Robert Gerrie, Farmer, Stoneyfield there, to divide the land assigned into Lots, to apportion the said lands by ballot among the applicants and landlord respectively, and to lay the same down on the Plan. The applicants and the landlord, in the proportions of $\frac{8}{9}$ths and $\frac{1}{9}$th respectively, were also ordained to erect a double turf fence at certain points, and a double stone dyke at other points, the whole to be of sufficient height and stability to serve as a sheep fence on both sides, and erected to the satisfaction of the said Robert Gerrie—the fence and dyke to be proceeded with as soon as possible, and to be completed by Martinmas 1891. [For the full text of this Order, see Report for 1890, pp. 141–142.] Messrs Macdonald and Gerrie having submitted a Report in terms of the foregoing Order, the following Order was issued :—

"EDINBURGH, 8*th March* 1892.

"The Commissioner having considered this Application, together with the Report by Alexander Macdonald and Robert Gerrie, marked 7/950 of Inventory, Finds that the applicants and the landlord, in the proportions of $\frac{8}{9}$ths and $\frac{1}{9}$th respectively, have failed to erect the fence ordained to be erected in the Order of 31st December 1890, in a proper and workmanlike manner, in respect that the part or portions pointed out by the said Robert Gerrie as defective, and ordered by him to be pulled down and rebuilt, have not been touched: That the portion of the dyke erected of turf, although of sufficient dimensions as regards guage and height as it stands at present, will be liable to sink considerably owing to the thickness of the turf, the sods being from 8 to 15 inches thick, and consequently about half peat and not fibrous enough to grow into each other properly, or to withstand the effects of the weather: That the junctions of the different sections are not properly banded, and some of them are already showing signs of opening: That the stone dyke, owing to the scarcity of through bands, the thinness of the section, and the placing of large stones on their edge, so as to make a face, instead of on their flattest beds, and the filling up of the heart of the wall with improper material, makes it unsatisfactory: That the cope in several places has given way: That in one or two places the whole erection is about a foot too low: That the portion of the dyke, at the shore is of old turf instead of stone: Ordains the applicants and the landlord, in the proportions of $\frac{8}{9}$ths and $\frac{1}{9}$th respectively, to pull down the said fence where necessary, and to reconstruct the same in a proper and workmanlike manner, at the sight and to the satisfaction of the said Robert Gerrie, and having special regard to the terms of the said Order of 31st December 1890, and of the Report by Alexander Macdonald and Robert Gerrie aforesaid; and that by the first day of May next, under certification in case of failure, of the land being refused absolutely and the Application dismissed: Ordains the Sheriff-Clerk to intimate this Order to parties; and on the expiry of the time allowed for the erection of the said fence, appoints the said Robert Gerrie to lodge with him a further report, stating whether this Order has been duly implemented: Reserves meantime all questions of expenses.

(Signed) "W. HOSACK."

Messrs Macdonald and Gerrie having again reported, the following final Order was issued :—

"TAIN, 15*th June* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of this Application, together with the Report by Robert Gerrie and Alexander Macdonald, marked 7/950 of Inventory, Finds that the applicants and the landlord have now erected the fence in terms of the Order of 31st December 1890, and that the same is of sufficient height and stability to meet the requirements of the said Order: Finds that the applicants have entered into possession of the ground, and occupy the same as follows, viz. :—

	No. on Plan.
Colin Mackenzie,	8
Christina Mackenzie,	6
John Mackenzie,	1
John Matheson,	4
William Morrison,	2
Donald Matheson,	5
Catherine Maclean or Smith,	7
Ann Maclean,	3
Estate Lot,	9

Finds it therefore unnecessary to allocate the said lots by ballot: Finds and Declares that the said land forms part of the respective holdings of the said applicants, and is subject to the provisions of the Act relative to Crofters Holdings: Confirms the Order of 31st December 1890 and Decerns.

(Signed) "W. HOSACK."

(2) COUNTY OF SHETLAND.

SILWICK AND WESTERWICK APPLICATION.

In 1889 the Commissioners, in terms of a Joint-Minute for parties, assigned the lands of Skeldaness and Lambigarth, extending to 237 acres, to certain applicants for enlargement, all as set forth at page 221 of the Report for that year. It afterwards transpired that the part of the land known as Lambigarth, and extending to 47 acres or thereby, had been let by the Proprietor to another tenant on a Lease for a term of years; whereupon all the parties interested again approached the Commission by Joint-Minute, and thereafter the following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 1*st November* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of this Application, together with the Joint-Minute lodged 13th October 1892, and marked L/166, and having heard parties, Interpones authority to the said Minute, and in accordance therewith recalls the Order of 30th December 1889, in so far as it assigns the portion of land, extending to 47 acres, coloured red or pink on the Ordnance Survey Sheet or Plan produced and lettered G, H, I, J, K and L: Finds and Declares that the same forms no part of the applicants' holdings as enlarged under the Act, but is held, occupied, and possessed otherwise: Ordains the applicants to withdraw entirely therefrom: Finds and Declares that the annual value of the said 47 acres is £1, 4s., or 2s. for each party interested: Supersedes the foregoing Schedule issued relative to the said Order of 30th December 1889: Finds that the said sum of 2s. falls to be deducted in each case from the sum of 11s. 1d., payable by each in terms of the said Schedule, leaving a sum due by each of 9s. 1d. in respect of the land assigned, called Skeldaness, under the foresaid Order, all as set forth in the Schedule hereto subjoined, which, as in the case of the Schedule superseded, states (1) the names of the applicants, and those whose Applications have been dismissed, (2) the rent of the land assigned due by each, (3) the present rent of the holdings, and (4) the rent of the holdings as enlarged: Reserves to the respondent all claims for share of rent, amounting to 9s. 1d. in each case, he has in respect of the use of the said grazing ground of Skeldaness, by the said three applicants whose Applications have been dismissed: Also Reserves to parties to apply further, relative to the carrying out of this Order: *Quoad ultra*, adheres to and confirms the Order of 30th December 1889: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

The following is the Schedule referred to:—

App. H (4)—County of Shetland—(*continued*).

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Subject from which land taken and how occupied.	No. on Plan.	Extent of Land assigned.			Share in Common Pasture.	Rent of each Land assigned due by each.	Fair Rent of Present Holding.	Rent of each Holding as enlarged.	Observations.
								Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.					
								Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Silwick and Westerwick (George Johnston, Proprietor)	1887 Oct. 31	1892 Nov. 1	James Arthurson	Westerwick (Sandsting)	Farm of Skeldaness, occupied by Tenant		– – –	– – –	190	$\frac{1}{12}$	0 9 1	3 3 0	3 12 1	
2	,,	,,	,,	David Arthurson	Silwick ,,	,,		– – –	– – –	...	$\frac{1}{12}$	0 9 1	...	...	
3	,,	,,	,,	Fraser Henry	,, ,,	,,		– – –	– – –	...	$\frac{1}{12}$	0 9 1	...	...	
4	,,	,,	,,	William Ridland	Grind of Silwick ,,	,,		– – –	– – –	...	$\frac{1}{12}$	0 9 1	2 15 0	3 4 1	
5	,,	,,	,,	Mitchell Ridland	Silwick ,,	,,		– – –	– – –	...	$\frac{1}{12}$	0 9 1	3 0 0	3 9 1	
6	,,	,,	,,	Catherine Ridland	Scarvister ,,	,,		– – –	– – –	...	$\frac{1}{12}$	0 9 1	2 9 0	2 18 1	
7	,,	,,	,,	Peter Moncrieff	Savan ,,	,,		– – –	– – –	...	$\frac{1}{12}$	0 9 1	2 14 0	3 3 1	
8	,,	,,	,,	Joan Johnston	Hillhead (Silwick) ,,	,,		– – –	– – –	...	$\frac{1}{12}$	0 9 1	1 12 0	2 1 1	
9	,,	,,	,,	James Abernethy	Gravens ,,	,,		– – –	– – –	...	$\frac{1}{12}$	0 9 1	2 12 0	3 1 1	
10	,,	,,	,,	Margaret Henry	Westerwick ,,	,,		– – –	– – –	...	$\frac{1}{12}$	0 9 1	...	...	
11	,,	,,	,,	Hercules Moncrieff	Silwick ,,	,,		– – –	– – –	...	$\frac{1}{12}$	0 9 1	2 17 0	3 6 1	
12	,,	,,	,,	James Christie	Westerwick ,,	,,		– – –	– – –	...	$\frac{1}{12}$	0 9 1	3 12 0	4 1 1	

APP. I—RETURN SHOWING THE PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CROFTERS HOLDINGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1887, 50 & 51 VICT. CAP. 24, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1892.

(1)—COUNTY OF ARGYLL.—[A] DISTRICT OF INVERARAY.

No.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Estate.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Crofting Parish.	Present Rent.	Amount sued for.	Amounts ordered to be paid.				Total amount ordered to be paid.	Balance remaining to be dealt with.	Date and purport of last Order of Commission.	Observations.
								First Instalment.		Second Instalment.					
								Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.				
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1	1889 July 5	Colonsay (Sir John C. Macneill, Proprietor)	Peter Campbell	Upper Kilchattan	Colonsay	10 10 0	16 9 0	1892 July 1	2 17 0	...	...	2 17 0	...	7th June 1892. Dismissing Application in respect of Final Order in Fair Rent Application.	
2	,,	,,	Neil Campbell	Kilchattan	,,	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	
3	,,	,,	James Campbell	,,	,,	15 0 0	17 7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	
4	,,	,,	Duncan Macneill "Ban"	Drumclach	,,	23 0 0	19 3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	
5	May 4	,,	John Maclugash	Uragaig	,,	6 10 0	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	31st May 1892. Dismissing Application as incompetent.	
6	1892 Apr. 17	Inveraray (Duke of Argyll, Proprietor)	Angus Maclean	Kilbride	Inveraray	8 0 0	15 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		No Order issued.
[B] DISTRICT OF CAMPBELTOWN.															
															There was no Application from this district, under the Act of 1887, during the year 1892.

App. I (1)—County of Argyll—(*continued*)—[c] District of Oban.

No.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Estate.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Crofting Parish.	Present Rent.	Amount sued for.	Amounts ordered to be paid.				Total amount ordered to be paid.	Balance remaining to be dealt with.	Date and purport of last Order of Commission.	Observations.
								First Instalment.		Second Instalment.					
								Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.				
	1889					£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
7	Feb. 7	Cornaig (Cornaig Trustees, Proprietors)	Donald Mackinnon	Cornaig	Coll	18 0 0	36 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7th June 1892. Dismissing Application in respect of Final Order in Fair Rent Application.	
8	,,	,,	James Mackinnon	,,	,,	18 0 0	51 0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7th June 1892. Do.	
9	1892 June 9	Lochnell (Trustee for A. A. L. Campbell, Proprietor)	Archibald Mackillop	Airds	Ardchattan and Muckairn	12 12 0	41 17 0	1892 Nov. 1	10 0 0	...	...	10 0 0	31 17 0	8th November 1892. Continuing the prohibition *in hoc statu* granted on 11th June 1892.	
10	July 26	Aros and Tobermory (Alexander Allan, Proprietor)	Mrs Janet Sinclair and Colin Sinclair, Beithedown, Tobermory	Beithedown	Kilninian and Kilmore	17 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23rd November 1892. Ordaining Respondent's Agent to lodge a Minute within 21 days, setting forth the proceedings had under a Bill of Suspension brought by Applicants in the Bill Chamber.	
11	Oct. 20	Appin (Robert Macfie, Proprietor)	Hugh Henderson	Taychreggan	Lismore and Appin	22 16 0	88 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20th October 1892. Prohibiting *in hoc statu* all proceedings for Sale of Applicant's effects, &c.	
12	,,	Oban and Glenshellach (Robert Macfie, Proprietor)	Caroline Keith	Port Kerrera	Kilmore and Kilbride	27 0 0	111 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20th October 1892. Do.	
13	Dec. 29	Lochnell (Trustee for A. A. L. Campbell, Proprietor)	Duncan Macilwraith or Macdonald	Ardentinny	Ardchattan and Muckairn	24 0 0	75 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		No Order issued

APP. I (1)—COUNTY OF ARGYLL—(*continued*)—[D] DISTRICT OF FORT-WILLIAM.

No.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Estate	Crofter.	Township or District.	Crofting Parish.	Present Rent.	Amount sued for.	Amounts ordered to be paid.				Total amount ordered to be paid.	Balance remaining to be dealt with.	Date and purport of last Order of Commission.	Observations.
								First Instalment.		Second Instalment.					
								Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	„			
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	..	£ s. d.	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
14	1888 Dec. 15	Strontian (Charles Macarthur, Principal Tenant)	John Macmaster, Longrigg	Ranachan	Ardnamurchan	6 0 0	15 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22nd September 1892. Dismissing Application in respect Applicant is a Sub-tenant.	
15	1889 Jan. 25	Conaglen (Earl of Morton, Proprietor)	Allan Rankin	South Garvan	Kilmallie	13 6 10	47 16 0	1892 Mar. 19	10 0 0	1892 May 20	10 0 0	40 0 0	7 16 0	26th September 1892. Dismissing Application in respect Applicant failed to obtemper Orders.	

APP. I (2)—COUNTY OF INVERNESS—[A] DISTRICT OF INVERNESS.

															There was no Application from this district, under the Act of 1887, during the year 1892.

[B]—DISTRICT OF FORT-WILLIAM.

1	1888 Sept. 6	Inverlochy (Lord Abinger, Proprietor)	Angus Macvicar	Dalvenive	Kilmonivaig	12 8 10	27 8 0	...	...	...	...	33 0 0	...	20th January 1892. Prohibiting sale *in hoc statu.*	
2	Sept. 12	„	Dugald Macmillan	Kilmonivaig	„	6 6 8	12 0 0	1892 Jan. 20	6 0 0	...	...	18 0 0	...	17th February 1892. Dismissing Application in respect Applicant failed to obtemper Order of 20th January 1892.	
3	1892 Jan. 28	Lochiel (D. Cameron, Proprietor)	John Cameron	Cuilchenna	Kilmallie	5 0 0	26 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3rd December 1892. Ordering payment of Instalment of £5 on or before 26th January 1893.	

APP. I (2)—COUNTY OF INVERNESS—(*continued*)—[C] DISTRICT OF SKYE.

No.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Estate.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Crofting Parish.	Present Rent.	Amount sued for.	Amounts ordered to be paid. First Instalment. Date.	Amounts ordered to be paid. First Instalment. Amount.	Amounts ordered to be paid. Second Instalment. Date.	Amounts ordered to be paid. Second Instalment. Amount.	Total amount ordered to be paid.	Balance remaining to be dealt with.	Date and purport of last Order of Commission.	Observations.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
4	1892 Oct. 6	Macleod (Macleod of Macleod, Proprietor)	William Macleod	Kinloch	Duirinish	5 6 5	25 19 7½	...	...	...	...	...	25 19 7½	3rd December 1892. Prohibition continued. Respondent to lodge Minute within twenty-one days as to whether Document 1301/B was made on oath.	
5	„ 7	„	John Macdonald	Roshkill	„	2 18 6	2 18 6	1892 Dec. 5	2 0 0	...	...	2 0 0	0 18 6	16th December 1892. In respect of Certificate that payment made, Prohibition granted on 8th October continued.	
6	„ 10	„	William Campbell	„	„	2 10 0	3 15 0	„	2 10 0	...	...	2 10 0	1 5 0	16th December 1892. In respect of Certificate that payment made, Prohibition granted on 10th October continued.	
7	„	„	Malcolm Mackay	„	„	2 1 6	3 2 3	„	2 0 0	...	...	2 0 0	1 2 3	Do. do.	
8	Dec. 10	„	John Maclean	Ebost	Bracadale	2 10 0	5 11 9	...	...	...	...	...	5 11 9	14th December 1892. Prohibiting sale *in hoc statu*, and ordering Affidavits to be lodged by parties.	

[D] DISTRICT OF LONG ISLAND.

															There was no Application from this district, under the Act of 1887, during the year 1892.

APP. I (8)—COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY—[A] DISTRICT OF DINGWALL.

No.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Estate.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Crofting Parish.	Present Rent.	Amount sued for.	Amounts ordered to be Paid.				Total Amount ordered to paid.	Balance remaining to be dealt with.	Date and Purport of last Order of Commission.	Observations.
								First Instalment.		Second Instalment.					
								Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.				
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1	1888 Apr. 21	Applecross (Lord Middleton, Proprietor)	Roderick Gillanders	Toscaig	Applecross	6 12 0	14 8 0	...	6 0 0	...	...	6 0 0	8 8 0	20th June 1892. Dismissing Application in respect of Final Order in Fair Rent Application.	
2	,,	,,	Duncan Kennedy	,,	,,	6 12 0	18 8 0	...	...	...	...	9 0 0	9 8 0	Do. do.	
3	,,	,,	John Macdonald	,,	,,	3 6 0	10 18 0	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	4 18 0	Do. do.	
4	,,	,,	Roderick Macdonald	,,	,,	3 6 0	13 4 0	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	7 4 0	Do. do.	
5	,,	,,	Murdo Mackenzie	,,	,,	3 6 0	5 6 2	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	3 6 2	Do. do.	
6	,,	,,	Mrs Annabella Macdonald or Mackenzie and Norman Mackenzie	,,	,,	6 12 0	15 16 0	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	8 16 0	Do. do.	
7	,,	,,	Mrs Isabella Macbeath and Donald Gillanders	,,	,,	3 6 0	6 0 6	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	3 10 6	Do. do.	
8	,,	,,	Donald Gollan, sen.	Lonbain	,,	6 6 0	12 12 0	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	7 12 0	Do. do.	
9	,,	,,	Donald Gillanders	Toscaig	,,	6 12 0	23 8 0	...	...	...	...	12 0 0	11 8 0	Do. do.	
10	,,	,,	William Macdonald	Kalnakiell	,,	6 5 0	15 15 0	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	8 15 0	Do. do.	
11	,,	,,	Mary Macdonald or Gillies	,,	,,	16 0 9	26 1 6	...	...	...	...	10 0 0	16 1 6	Do. do.	
12	,,	,,	Murdo Matheson	Lonbain	,,	4 4 0	7 3 0	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	4 3 0	Do. do.	
13	,,	,,	Murdo Finlayson	,,	,,	4 4 0	16 16 0	...	...	...	...	8 8 0	8 8 0	Do. do.	
14	,,	,,	John Macrae	Cuaig	,,	5 5 0	15 15 0	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	7 15 0	Do. do.	
15	,,	,,	Malcolm Finlayson	Lonbain	,,	6 6 0	6 6 0	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	0 6 0	Do. do.	
16	,,	,,	Mrs Margaret Mackenzie or Maclennan and Angus Maclennan	Toscaig	,,	3 6 0	9 10 0	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	5 10 0	Do. do.	
17	,,	,,	William Macbeath	Kalnakiell	,,	5 8 3	12 13 0	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 13 0	Do. do.	

APP. I (3)—COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY—(*continued*)—[B] DISTRICT OF THE LEWS.

No.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Estate.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Crofting Parish.	Present Rent.	Amount sued for.	Amounts Ordered to be Paid.				Total Amount ordered to be paid.	Balance remaining to be dealt with.	Date and purport of last Order of Commission.	Observations.
								First Instalment.		Second Instalment.					
								Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.				
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
															There was no Application from this district, under the Act of 1887, during the year 1892.
								[C] DISTRICT OF TAIN.							
18	1891 Oct. 12	Newmore (George Inglis, Proprietor)	James Maclean	Polhor	Ross-skeen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15th June 1892. Dismissing Application in respect of Final Order in Fair Rent Application.	
19	Feb. 27	Bogbain (Trustees of William Davidson, Proprietors)	Hector Mackenzie	Bogbain	Tain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	
20	Jan. 12	Balnagown (Trustees of George Cruickshank, Principal Tenants, Proprietors)	James Sutherland	Ardvannie	Edderton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	
21	1890 June 21	Kingscauseway (Alexander Mackay, Proprietor)	Janet Munro	Kingscauseway	Tain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	
22	1889 Dec. 17	Balnagown (Trustees of George Cruickshank, Principal Tenants, Proprietors)	James Sutherland	Ardvannie	Edderton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	
23	June 11	Aldie (John Gunn, Proprietor)	Murdo Mackenzie	Lamington	Logie Easter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	

App. I (3).—County of Ross and Cromarty—(*continued*)—[c] District of Tain.

No.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Estate.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Crofting Parish.	Present Rent.	Amount sued for.	Amounts Ordered to be Paid.				Total Amount ordered to be paid.	Balance remaining to be dealt with.	Date and purport of last Order of Commission.	Observations.
								First Instalment.		Second Instalment.					
								Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.				
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
24	1889 Mar. 11	Newmore (George Inglis, Proprietor)	James Maclean	Polhor	Ross-skeen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15th June 1892. Dismissing Application in respect of Final Order in Fair Rent Application.	
25	Feb. 21	Edderton (Trustees of W. E. Cattley, Proprietors)	John Macdonald	Redburn	Edderton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	
26	,,	,,	David Ross "Lachie"	Hill of Edderton	,,	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	
27	,,	,,	David Mackay	Bogrow	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	
28	,,	,,	Alexander Ross	Hill of Edderton	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	
29	,, 20	,,	George Gordon	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	
30	,,	,,	Hugh Ross "Callum"	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Do. do.	
31	,,	,,	Hugh Mackenzie	Redburn	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	
32	,,	,,	Robert Macleod	Hill of Edderton	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	
33	,,	,,	Hugh Ross	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	
34	1888 Sept. 28	Geanies (W. H. E. Murray, Proprietor)	Andrew Ross	Arboll	Tarbat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12th May 1892. Do.	
35	,,	,,	John Mackay	Lower Seafield	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15th June 1892. Do.	
36	,,	,,	Hugh Skinner	Skinnerton	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12th May 1892. Do.	
37	,,	,,	John Skinner	Inver Arboll	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15th June 1892. Do.	
38	July 27	Balblair (Mrs Hadwen, Proprietrix)	Donald Mackay	Culrain	Kincardine	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	30th September 1892. Do.	
39	Sept. 28	Geanies (W. H. E. Murray, Proprietor)	William Cumming	Lower Seafield	Tarbat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15th June 1892. Do.	

APP. I (3)—COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY—(*continued*)—[D] DISTRICT OF CROMARTY.

No.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Estate.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Crofting Parish.	Present Rent.	Amount sued for.	Amounts Ordered to be Paid. First Instalment. Date.	Amounts Ordered to be Paid. First Instalment. Amount.	Amounts Ordered to be Paid. Second Instalment. Date.	Amounts Ordered to be Paid. Second Instalment. Amount.	Total Amount ordered to be paid.	Balance remaining to be dealt with.	Date and purport of last Order of Commission.	Observations.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
															There was no Application from this district, under the Act of 1887, during the year 1892.

APP. I (4)—COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND.

No.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Estate.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Crofting Parish.	Present Rent.	Amount sued for.	First Instalment. Date.	First Instalment. Amount.	Second Instalment. Date.	Second Instalment. Amount.	Total Amount ordered to be paid.	Balance remaining to be dealt with.	Date and purport of last Order of Commission.	Observations.
															There was no Application from this County, under the Act of 1887, during the year 1892.

APP. I (5)—COUNTY OF CAITHNESS.

No.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Estate.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Crofting Parish.	Present Rent.	Amount sued for.	First Instalment. Date.	First Instalment. Amount.	Second Instalment. Date.	Second Instalment. Amount.	Total Amount ordered to be paid.	Balance remaining to be dealt with.	Date and purport of last Order of Commission.	Observations.
1	1891 Nov. 14	Clyth (Adam Sharp, Proprietor)	Isabella Sutherland .	East Clyth.	Latheron	20 0 0	50 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21st July 1892. Allowing Respondent to lodge Answers to Minute for Applicant.	
2	1892 May 9	,,	Isabella Sutherland .	,,	,,	20 0 0	20 0 0	1892 July 26	10 0 0	1892 Dec. 14	10 0 0	20 0 0	...	14th December 1892. Ordaining Applicant to pay £10 within one month.	

APP. I (6)—COUNTY OF ORKNEY.

No.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Estate	Crofter.	Township or District.	Crofting Parish.	Present Rent.	Amount sued for.	Amounts Ordered to be Paid.				Total Amount ordered to be paid.	Balance remaining to be dealt with.	Date and purport of last Order of Commission.	Observations.
								First Instalment.		Second Instalment.					
								Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.				
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1	1891 Mar. 16	Tirlot (T. S. Omond, Proprietor)	Thomas Tulloch	Pow (Westray)	Westray and Papa Westray	15 0 0	26 10 0	1891 May 13	11 10 0	...	...	11 10 0	15 0 0	16th December 1892, Dismissing Application in respect of Final Order in Fair Rent Application.	
2	June 15	Eday (H. C. Hebden, Proprietor)	James Flaws	Maltbarn (Eday)	Stronsay and Eday	15 0 0	21 1 10	Oct. 10	8 0 0	...	...	8 0 0	13 1 10	Do. do.	
3	1892 Apr. 25	Shapinsay (Mrs Balfour, Proprietrix)	Henry Willitts	Roadside	Shapinsay	11 0 0	66 12 10	1892 July 1	8 0 0	1892 Aug. 1	8 0 0	16 0 0	50 12 10	Do. do.	
4	Apr. 29	,,	William Sinclair	Sandsend	,,	12 0 0	96 0 0	,,	12 0 0	,,	12 0 0	24 0 0	72 0 0	Do. do.	

APP. I (7)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND.

1	1887 Dec. 1	Sand (J. B. Leask's Trustee, Proprietor)	Joseph Nicolson	Cuppaster	Yell	7 0 0	13 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	20th October 1892. Dismissing Application in respect of Final Order in Fair Rent Application.	
2	,,	,,	John Nicolson	Ulsta	,,	3 0 0	6 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	
3	,,	,,	James Nicolson	Cuppaster	,,	6 10 0	14 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	
4	Dec. 13	Hayfield (Arthur James Hay, Proprietor)	John Sinclair	Califf	Tingwall	14 16 0	21 18 8	...	...	...	...	19 0 0	...	Do. do.	
5	1888 Apr. 26	Basta (W. S. Smith, Proprietor)	Thomas Nisbet	Basta	Yell	5 4 6	5 16 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	
6	1889 Jan. 14	Garth and Annsbrae (Major Cameron, Proprietor)	Laurence Laurenson	Crown	Nesting	7 16 0	16 1 6	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	...	Do. do.	

App. I (7)—County of Shetland—(*continued*).

No.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Estate.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Crofting Parish.	Present Rent.	Amount sued for.	Amounts Ordered to be Paid.				Total Amount ordered to to be paid.	Balance remaining to be dealt with.	Date and purport of last Order of Commission.	Observations.
								First Instalment.		Second Instalment.					
								Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.				
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
7	1889 Jan. 16	Garth and Annstrae (Major Cameron, Proprietor)	Andrew Williamson	Colvadale	Unst	14 5 0	23 19 6	...	...	...	...	12 0 0	...	20th October 1892. Dismissing Application in respect of Final Order in Fair Rent Application.	
8	,,	,,	William Henderson	Quoy	,,	3 15 0	7 8 9	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	...	Do. do.	
9	,,	,,	Gilbert Smith	Newgord	,,	6 0 0	15 8 4	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	...	Do. do.	
10	,,	,,	Andrew Spence	Fealzie	Yell	5 10 0	11 16 9	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	...	Do. do.	
11	Feb. 4	Bousetter (North of Scotland Bank, Proprietors)	Laurence Johnston	Bousetter	,,	14 0 0	41 12 2	...	...	...	...	14 0 0	...	Do. do.	
12	Feb. 14	Brough (Lady Nicolson, Proprietrix)	Thomas Sandison	Sound	Lerwick	5 5 0	11 1 9½	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	...	Do. do.	
13	,,	,,	William Sandison		,,	4 15 0	11 14 11	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	...	Do. do.	
14	Feb. 18	Clivocast (North of Scotland Bank, Proprietors)	Thomas Sutherland	Uyasound	Unst	4 0 0	1[illegible] 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	
15	Mar. 11	Sand (J. B. Leask's Trustee, Proprietor)	John Smith	Ustaness	Tingwall	14 18 0	9 0 2	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	...	Do. do	
16	,,	Symbister (William Arthur Bruce, Proprietor)	William Hunter	Vassa	Nesting	15 8 3	5 8 3	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	...	10th November 1892. Do.	
17	Mar. 16	,,	William Laurenson	Benston		4 10 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	20th October 1892. Do.	
18	Mar. 22	Gudon (T. M. Urquhart, Proprietor)	James Jamieson	Gudon	Yell	5 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	
19	May 18	(Estate of Mr and Mrs Muir and Dr and Mrs Skae)	Arthur Moffat	Setter	Lerwick	7 15 2	13 13 6	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	...	Do. do.	
20	1890 Jan. 15	Zetland (Marquis of Zetland, Proprietor)	James William Ritch	Snarravoe	Unst	5 16 0	11 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	

APP. I (7)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND—(*continued*).

No.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Estate.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Crofting Parish.	Present Rent.	Amount sued for.	Amounts Ordered to be Paid.				Total Amount ordered to be paid.	Balance remaining to be dealt with.	Date and purport of last Order of Commission.	Observations.
								First Instalment.		Second Instalment.					
								Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.				
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
21	1890 Jan. 29	Sand (Arthur James Hay, Proprietor)	James Morrison	Saundersfield	Tingwall	8 0 0	21 19 7	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	...	20th October 1892. Dismissing Application in respect of Final Order in Fair Rent application.	
22	Feb. 3	Symbister (Wm. A. Bruce, Proprietor)	Dempster Laurenson	Catfirth	Nesting	7 0 0	15 4 6	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	...	Do. do.	
23	,,	,,	James Goudie	Skellister	,,	4 10 0	6 5 3	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	...	Do. do.	
24	,,	,,	William Irvine	Freester	,,	10 0 0	24 17 6	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	...	Do. do.	
25	,,	,,	John Irvine	Brough	,,	6 8 0	10 13 2	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	...	Do. do.	
26	,,	,,	Margaret Leask or Johnston	,,	,,	7 2 0	11 2 4	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	...	Do. do.	
27	Feb. 6	,,	Andrew Hunter	Garth	,,	6 5 0	13 16 0	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	...	Do. do.	
28	,,	,,	George Mackay	Brough	,,	11 1 0	25 10 9	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	...	Do. do.	
29	,,	,,	Magnus Gear	,,	,,	6 9 0	19 4 7	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	...	Do. do.	
30	,,	,,	Andrew Pearson	,,	,,	5 17 0	14 1 3	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	...	Do. do.	
31	,,	,,	Grace Irvine or Sinclair	Benston	,,	6 0 0	29 15 6	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	...	Do. do.	
32	,,	,,	Grace Williamson	,,	,,	6 0 0	19 13 0	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	...	Do. do.	
33	,,	,,	James Linklater	Garth	,,	8 4 0	33 1 3	...	...	...	...	10 0 0	...	Do. do.	
34	,,	,,	Magnus Leisk	Aswick	,,	7 5 0	14 18 6	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	...	Do. do.	
35	,,	Bressay (Miss Cameron-Mouat, Proprietrix)	William Tulloch	Lerraness	Bressay	5 0 0	25 2 0½	...	...	...	...	15 0 0	...	Do. do.	
36	Feb. 12	Garth and Annsbrae (Major Cameron, Proprietor)	Andrew T. Spence	Littlegarth	Unst	4 8 0	14 13 2	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	...	Do. do.	
37	,,	,,	William Bruce	Ramnagoe	,,	3 10 0	10 13 6	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	...	Do. do.	

App. I (7)—County of Shetland—(*continued*).

No.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Estate.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Crofting Parish.	Present Rent.	Amount sued for.	Amounts Ordered to be Paid.				Total Amount ordered to be paid.	Balance remaining to be dealt with.	Date and purport of last Order of Commission.	Observations.
								First Instalment.		Second Instalment.					
								Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.				
	1890					£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
38	Feb. 12	Bressay (Miss Cameron-Mouat, Proprietrix)	William Steven	Ham	Bressay	10 0 0	18 5 4½	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	...	20th October 1892. Dismissing Application in respect of Final Order in Fair Rent Application.	
39	,,	,,	Andrew Strachan	,,	,,	10 0 0	20 9 4½	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	...	Do. do.	
40	Mar. 12	Brough (George Henderson, Proprietor)	Susan and Magnus Smith	Burravoe	Yell	4 0 0	4 18 0	...	...	...	..	...	..	Do. do.	
41	Apr. 8	Sand (J. B. Leask's Trustee, Proprietor)	Thomas Smith	Slate	Tingwall	8 6 0	12 3 7	...	..	...	...	5 0 0	...	Do. do.	
42	,,	,,	Henry Nicolson	Fitch	,,	8 5 0	8 11 8	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	...	Do. do.	
43	,,	,,	John Smith	Ustaness	,,	8 8 0	10 4 0	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	...	Do. do.	
44	June 16	Symbister (Wm. A. Bruce, Proprietor)	Jeremiah Hughson	Laxfirth	Nesting	9 0 0	15 15 9	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	...	Do. do.	
45	,,	,,	Robert Thomson	Kirkabister	,,	6 12 6	17 16 4	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	...	Do. do.	
46	,,	,,	Edward Arthur	Laxfirth	,,	5 5 0	10 14 5	...	...	...	...	4 10 0	...	Do. do.	
47	June 18	,,	Gilbert Sandison	Brough	,,	6 7 0	19 12 3	...	...	...	...	9 0 0	...	Do. do.	
48	,,	,,	Elizabeth Morrison	Brettabister	,,	5 10 6	16 19 7½	...	...	...	...	7 10 0	...	Do. do.	
49	,,	,,	Robert Gear	Gletness	,,	5 16 0	10 8 1½	...	...	...	...	4 10 0	...	Do. do.	
50	July 26	Sand (J. B. Leask's Trustee, Proprietor)	John Tulloch	Ulsta	Yell	4 10 0	28 3 6	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	...	Do. do.	
51	,,	,,	Andrew and James Nicolson	Cuppaster	,,	6 10 0	14 5 2	...	...	...	...	10 0 0	...	Do. do.	
52	Sept. 22	Zetland (Marquis of Zetland, Proprietor)	John Slater	Trondra	Tingwall	6 0 0	15 14 0	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	...	Do. do.	
53	Oct. 16	Hayfield (Arthur James Hay, Proprietor)	Arthur Moar	Sound	,,	4 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	...	Do. do.	

App. I (7)—County of Shetland—(continued).

No.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Estate.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Crofting Parish.	Present Rent.	Amount sued for.	Amounts Ordered to be Paid.				Total amount ordered to be paid.	Balance remaining to be dealt with.	Date and purport of last Order of Commission.	Observations.
								First Instalment.		Second Instalment.					
								Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.				
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
54	1890 Nov. 24	Zetland (Marquis of Zetland, Proprietor)	John G. Slater	Trondra	Tingwall	6 0 0	12 3 0	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	...	20th October 1892. Dismissing Application in respect of Final Order in Fair Rent Application.	
55	,,	Symbister (Wm. A. Bruce, Proprietor)	Janet Moncrieff	Easwick	Nesting	7 0 0	7 18 2	...	...	...	...	3 10 0	...	Do. do.	
56	,,	,,	John Gear	,,	,,	6 10 0	8 2 8	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	...	Do. do.	
57	,,	,,	James Morrison	Laxfirth	,,	5 17 6	8 0 11	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	Do. do.	
58	1891 Feb. 4	Bressay (Miss Cameron-Mouat, Proprietrix)	Laurence Anderson	Kirkabister	Bressay	5 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	...	Do. do.	
59	Feb. 28	,,	Francis Smith	,,	,,	5 0 0	10 2 1	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	...	Do. do.	
60	Apr. 9	Brough (Lady Nicolson, Proprietrix)	Mrs Robert Malcolmson	Sound	Lerwick	6 5 0	16 12 10½	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	
61	June 20	,,	Thomas Sandison	,,	,,	5 7 7½	5 7 7½	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	
62	,,	,,	William Sandison	,,	,,	5 12 4½	5 12 4½	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	
63	Oct. 21	Zetland (Marquis of Zetland, Proprietor)	John Johnson, junior	West Houlland	Sandsting	5 14 0	8 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	
64	July 28	Bressay (Miss Cameron-Mouat, Proprietrix)	James Kirkpatrick	Gunnister	Bressay	15 0 0	45 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	
65	Oct. 28	Hayfield Arthur J. Hay, Proprietor)	John Sinclair	South Calliff	Tingwall	14 10 0	14 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	
66	Nov. 21	Burra Isle (Mrs Spence and Miss Scott, Proprietrices)	John Inkster	Minn (Burra)	Lerwick	5 19 8	10 0 11	1892 Apr. 6	5 0 0	...	...	5 0 0	...	Do. do.	

APP. I (7)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND—(*continued*).

No.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Estate.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Crofting Parish.	Present Rent.	Amount sued for.	Amounts Ordered to be Paid.				Total amount ordered to be paid.	Balance remaining to be dealt with.	Date and purport of last Order of Commission.	Observations.
								First Instalment.		Second Instalment.					
								Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.				
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
67	1891 Nov. 21	Burra Isle (Mrs Spence and Miss Scott, Proprietrices)	John Smith	Newtown (Burra)	Lerwick	6 6 0	13 5 5½	1892 Apr. 6	6 0 0	...	...	6 0 0	...	20th October 1892. Dismissing Application in respect of Final Order in Fair Rent Application.	
68	,,	,,	John Laurenson	Houss ,,	,,	4 16 8	10 13 5	,,	5 0 0	...	...	5 0 0	...	Do. do.	
69	,,	,,	Thomas Sinclair	,, ,,	,,	4 16 8	12 0 5	,,	5 0 0	...	...	5 0 0	...	Do. do.	
70	,,	,,	Sinclair Christie	Dunsclett ,,	,,	6 6 0	14 1 4	Forthwith	3 10 0	1892 Sept. 1	3 10 0	7 0 0	...	Do. do.	
71	,,	,,	Sinclair Eunson	,, ,,	,,	6 9 0	11 7 5½	Apr. 6	5 0 0	...	...	5 0 0	...	Do. do.	
72	,,	,,	Laurence Smith	,, ,,	,,	6 6 0	10 9 0	,,	5 0 0	...	...	5 0 0	...	Do. do.	
73	,,	,,	Robert Christie	Symbister ,,	,,	4 10 0	12 15 1½	Forthwith	3 0 0	Sept. 1	3 0 0	6 0 0	...	Do. do.	
74	1892 Feb. 20	Brough (Sir Arthur Nicolson, Proprietor)	John Malcolmson	Upper Sound	,,	3 5 0	3 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	
75	,,	,,	John Johnston	,,	,,	6 10 0	8 15 0½	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	
76	Feb. 22	,,	Arthur Goudie	,,	,,	3 5 0	0 19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24th February 1892. do.	
77	Feb. 27	,,	Robert Nicolson	,,	,,	5 5 0	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20th October 1892. do.	
78	,,	,,	Robert Nicolson	,,	,,		1 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	
79	,,	,,	William Johnston	,,	,,	3 5 0	4 7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	
80	,,	,,	Grace Johnston	,,	,,	3 5 0	1 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	
81	Mar. 12	Gudon (T. M. Urquhart, Proprietor)	George Jamieson	Gossaburgh	Yell	5 0 0	7 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	
82	Mar. 23	Burrastow (Mrs J. E. Irvine or Allan, Proprietrix)	Peter Reid, senior	South Culswick	Sandsting	5 5 0	16 9 10	July 15	5 5 0	...	...	5 5 0	...	Do. do.	
83	May 9	Symbister (William A. Bruce, Proprietor)	Margaret Herculeson	Skillester	Nesting	5 7 0	10 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	

APP. I (7)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND—(*continued*).

No.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Estate.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Crofting Parish.	Present Rent.	Amount sued for.	Amounts Ordered to be Paid.				Total Amount ordered to be paid.	Balance remaining to be dealt with.	Date and purport of last Order of Commission.	Observations.
								First Instalment.		Second Instalment.					
								Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.				
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.				
84	1892 June 9	Estate of Mr and Mrs Muir and Dr and Mrs Skae	Arthur Moffat	Setter	Lerwick	8 3 1	8 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20th October 1892. Dismissing Application in respect of Final Order in Fair Rent Application.	
85	June 30	Gutcher (William S. Smith, Proprietor)	George Hoseason	Gutcher	Yell	5 17 0	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	
86	,,	,,	Mary Keppie	,,	,,	5 0 0	11 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	
87	,,		Mrs Mary Hoseason	,,	,,	3 10 0	7 0 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	
88	July 19	,,	Hugh Gunn	Basta	,,	3 10 0	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	31st December 1892. Do.	

APP. K—RETURN RELATIVE TO APPLICATIONS BY CROFTERS TO SIST PROCEEDINGS FOR REMOVAL, UNDER SECTION 6 (4) OF THE CROFTERS HOLDINGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1886, 49 & 50 VICT. CAP. 29, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1892.

(1)—COUNTY OF ARGYLL—[A] District of Inveraray.

No.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Estate.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Crofting Parish.	Present Rent.	Amount sued for.	Amounts Ordered to be Paid. First Instalment. Date.	Amounts Ordered to be Paid. First Instalment. Amount.	Amounts Ordered to be Paid. Second Instalment. Date.	Amounts Ordered to be Paid. Second Instalment. Amount.	Total amount ordered to be paid.	Balance remaining to be dealt with.	Date and purport of last Order of Commission.	Observations.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1	1892 April 27	Inveraray . (Duke of Argyll) Proprietor)	Angus Maclean .	Kilbride	Inveraray .	8 0 0	15 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16th May 1892. Ordaining parties to lodge statements.	
[B] District of Campbeltown.															
															There was no Application under this sub-section from this district during the year 1892.
[C] District of Oban.															
2	1892 Jan. 21	Ardnamurchan . (John James Dalgleish, Proprietor)	John Macphee .	Sanna .	Ardnamurchan	4 5 0	11 6 8	1892 June 2	4 0 0	1892 Aug. 2	4 0 0	8 0 0	...	21st September 1892. Dismissing Application in respect of Applicant's failure to pay Instalments ordered.	
3	Apr. 8	Lismore . (Duke of Argyll, Proprietor)	Archibald Campbell	Killean .	Lismore and Appin	12 0 0	26 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8th August 1892. Dismissing Application in respect of Final Order in Fair Rent Application.	
4	,,	,,	Malcolm Macdonald	Achnacroish	,,	19 10 0	34 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	
5	,,	,,	Dugald Carmichael .	Killean .	,,	13 10 0	24 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	
6	,,	,,	Colin Campbell .	Tirlaggan .	,,	11 0 0	22 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	

App. K (1)—County of Argyll—(*continued*)—[d] District of Fortwilliam.

No.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Estate.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Crofting Parish.	Present Rent.	Amount sued for.	Amounts Ordered to be Paid.				Total amount ordered to be paid.	Balance remaining to be dealt with.	Date and purport of last Order of Commission.	Observations.
								First Instalment.		Second Instalment.					
								Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.				
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		There was no Application under this sub-section from this district during the year 1892.

APP. K (2)—COUNTY OF INVERNESS—[a] District of Inverness.

1	1892 Aug. 3	Flichity (Trustees of J. A. Guthrie, (Proprietors)	John Fraser	Croachy	Daviot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12th October 1892. Dismissing Application as incompetent.	

[b] District of Fortwilliam.

															There was no Application under this sub-section from this district during the year 1892.

[c] District of Skye.

															There was no Application under this sub-section from this district during the year 1892.

APP. K (2)—COUNTY OF INVERNESS—(*continued*)—[D] DISTRICT OF LONG ISLAND.

No.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Estate.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Crofting Parish.	Present Rent.	Amount sued for.	Amounts Ordered to be Paid. First Instalments.		Amounts Ordered to be Paid. Second Instalment.		Total amount ordered to be paid.	Balance remaining to be dealt with.	Date and purport of last Order of Commission.	Observations.
								Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.				
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		There was no Application under this sub-section from this district during the year 1892.

APP. K (3)—COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY—[A] DISTRICT OF DINGWALL.

No.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Estate.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Crofting Parish.	Present Rent.	Amount sued for.	First Instalments. Date.	First Instalments. Amount.	Second Instalment. Date.	Second Instalment. Amount.	Total amount ordered to be paid.	Balance remaining to be dealt with.	Date and purport of last Order of Commission.	Observations.
															There was no Application under this sub-section from this district during the year 1892.

[B] DISTRICT OF THE LEWS.

No.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Estate.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Crofting Parish.	Present Rent.	Amount sued for.	First Instalments. Date.	First Instalments. Amount.	Second Instalment. Date.	Second Instalment. Amount.	Total amount ordered to be paid.	Balance remaining to be dealt with.	Date and purport of last Order of Commission.	Observations.
															There was no Application under this sub-section from this district during the year 1892.

[C] DISTRICT OF TAIN.

No.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Estate.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Crofting Parish.	Present Rent.	Amount sued for.	First Instalments. Date.	First Instalments. Amount.	Second Instalment. Date.	Second Instalment. Amount.	Total amount ordered to be paid.	Balance remaining to be dealt with.	Date and purport of last Order of Commission.	Observations.
1	1886 Nov. 18	Balnagown (Lady Ross, Proprietrix)	Bell Barclay	Strathcarron	Kincardine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30th September 1892. Dismissing Application in respect of Final Order in Fair Rent Application.	
2	1888 Apr. 21	Tarlogie (William Matheson, Principal Tenant)	George Mackay	Morangie	Tain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15th June 1892. Do.	

APP. K (3)—COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY—(*continued*)—[D] DISTRICT OF CROMARTY.

No.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Estate.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Crofting Parish.	Present Rent.	Amount sued for.	Amounts Ordered to be Paid.				Total Amount ordered to be paid.	Balance remaining to be dealt with.	Date and purport of last Order of Commission.	Observations.
								First Instalment.		Second Instalment.					
								Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.				
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		There was no Application under this sub-section from this district during the year 1892.

APP. K (4)—COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND.

															There was no Application under this sub-section from this County during the year 1892.

APP. K (5)—COUNTY OF CAITHNESS.

															There was no Application under this sub-section from this County during the year 1892.

APP. K (6)—COUNTY OF ORKNEY.

															There was no Application under this sub-section from this County during the year 1892.

APP. K (7)—COUNTY OF SHETLAND.

No.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Estate.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Crofting Parish.	Present Rent.	Amount sued for.	Amounts Ordered to be Paid.				Total amount ordered to be paid.	Balance remaining to be dealt with.	Date and purport of last Order of Commission.	Observations.
								First Instalment.		Second Instalment.					
								Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.				
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1	1890 Mar. 5	Quendale (A. J. Grierson, Proprietor)	Thomas Robertson	Clousta	Aithsting	6 17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20th October 1892. Dismissing Application in respect of Final Order in Fair Rent Application.	
2	1892 Jan. 27	Sand (J. B. Leask's Trustee, Proprietor).	Helen Sharp	Ulsta	Yell	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.	

APPENDIX L—RESUMPTION OF HOLDINGS.

[A] APPLICATIONS GRANTED.

(1) COUNTY OF INVERNESS—(a) TOWNSHIP OF IDRIGIL, UIG, SKYE.

Mr George Alexander Baird, the Proprietor of the Kilmuir Estate, Skye, having resolved to erect a Pier at Uig, memorialised the Board of Trade for a Provisional Order empowering him to erect the same. The Board of Trade made the Order prayed for, and it was confirmed on June 11th 1891 by an Act of Parliament. This Order authorised Mr Baird to construct a Pier on the western shore of Uig Bay. There is no public or other road leading to the point where the Pier is authorised to be erected. The engineers engaged in connection with the Pier advised that a road should be formed from the present public road to the proposed Pier. This road would pass through the holdings of the crofters of Idrigil, Uig. Accordingly it became necessary for the Proprietor to apply for resumption of certain lands in terms of Section 2 of the Act, to enable him to make the said road, and also for other purposes in connection with the erection of the Pier. In the case of Robert Campbell, Lot 15 Idrigil, and William Campbell, Lot 16 Idrigil, it was proposed to resume the entire holding for the purposes of the Pier. In the case of all the other crofters, a portion of their respective holdings was considered sufficient. At the hearing of the Applications, Robert and William Campbell agreed to quit their present crofts, and entered into Joint-Minutes setting forth the Agreements come to. The Joint-Minute, in the case of Robert Campbell, is in the following terms:—

MINUTE OF AGREEMENT between John Mackenzie, Factor for, and as acting on behalf of, George Alexander Baird of Kilmuir, *on the first part;* and Robert Campbell, Crofter, No. 15 Idrigil, Uig, Skye, *on the second part.*

The parties hereto have agreed, and hereby agree as follows:—

Primo. The second party has renounced, and hereby renounces, his holding at 15 Idrigil aforesaid, and surrenders the same to the first party, and binds and obliges himself to flit and remove himself, his family, servants, cattle, goods, and gear, furth and from the said holding forthwith, and to leave the same void, redd and patent, in order that the first party may enter thereto, and proceed with the building of the Pier, and other operations specified and described in the Application to the Crofters Commission for resumption, *inter alia,* of the croft and holding now renounced, R. No. 1259, and which holding is coloured pink on the Plan 2/1259 therein produced.

Secundo. The first party, in consideration of the above renunciation, has let and hereby lets to the second party the land in the said Township of Idrigil, lying to the east of Lot 37, as the same is delineated and coloured blue on the Plan marked 1259/4, and numbered 38 thereon, which Plan is docqueted and subscribed by the parties of even date herewith as relative hereto, and that at a rent of £2, 5s. sterling per annum, with entry to the lands, at latest, by Martinmas 1892.

Tertio. The first party has agreed, and hereby binds and obliges himself to erect, on the land No. 38, a substantial dwelling-house built of stone and lime, and roofed with wood and felt, and equal in accommodation to the dwelling-house presently occupied by the second party.

Quarto. The second party shall be entitled to remain in the dwelling-house on Lot 15 aforesaid until the first party shall have erected the dwelling-house on Lot 38, and until the latter is completed and ready for occupancy; and the second party shall also be entitled to crop, in season 1892, such part or portions of Lot 15 as may not be required for the building and other operations above referred to.

Quinto. The second party, in consideration of the excambion above mentioned, has renounced and hereby renounces all claims that he may have for permanent and other improvements executed on Lot 15, either under the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886, or the Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1883.

Sexto. The parties have agreed, and hereby agree, that the second party shall hold his Tenancy of the Lands No. 38 aforesaid under the provisions and conditions contained in the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886; and the first party has accepted and hereby accepts the second party as a crofter within the meaning thereof.

Septimo. The second party shall continue to have the same rights in the common pasture as were possessed by him in virtue of his holding at No. 15 Idrigil aforesaid, and shall hold the same as if these presents had never been entered into.

Octavo. The parties mutually agree to lodge this Minute in the said Application for resumption, and hereby request the Crofters Commission to interpone authority hereto, or to embody the terms hereof, *in essentialibus*, in any Final Order which they may issue disposing of the said Application for resumption. In witness whereof these presents, written by John Maccaskill, Clerk in the Kilmuir Estate Office, Uig, Skye, are subscribed by the parties hereto at Uig aforesaid the 10th day of February 1892, before these witnesses, the said John Maccaskill and James Urquhart, Hotel-keeper, Uig.

(Signed) "JOHN MACKENZIE,
Factor for George Alexander Baird.
(") "R. CAMPBELL."
(Signed) "John Maccaskill, *witness.*
(") "James Urquhart, *witness.*"

The area of Lot 38, according to the Plan referred to in the Minute, is 5·160 acres.

The Minute in the case of William Campbell was in similar terms. It sets forth that he is to get Lot 39 Idrigil at a rent of £2, 5s. The area of this Lot, according to the Plan referred to, is 4·400 acres.

An Order in the following terms was issued in the case of Robert Campbell, and in similar terms in the case of William Campbell:—

"EDINBURGH, *5th March* 1892.

"The Commissioners having heard parties, and considered the Application, Find that the respondent, Robert Campbell, 15 Idrigil, consents to the same being granted, but under and in terms always of the Minute of Agreement between John Mackenzie, Factor at Uig, for the applicant, and the said respondent, dated 10th February 1892, and marked 1259/3: Interpone authority to the said Minute as therein craved: Find, in point of law, that the applicant is entitled to resume the respondent's said entire holding, 15 Idrigil, together with the whole buildings thereon, under Section 2 of the Act, all as coloured pink on the Plan produced, and marked 1259/2, with a view to the erection of a Pier and accessories in Uig Bay: Require the said respondent, who presently occupies and possesses the said holding and buildings, to surrender the same to the applicant when called on by him: Find that the applicant has, under the foresaid Minute, let and thereby lets to the respondent, in lieu and stead of the said holding, the land in the said Township of Idrigil, lying to the east of Lot 37 Idrigil, as delineated and coloured blue on the Plan marked 1259/4, and numbered 38 thereon, extending to 5·160 acres or thereby, which Plan is docqueted and subscribed by the said Factor and the respondent as relative to the said Minute, and that at a rent of £2, 5s. sterling per annum, with entry thereto not later than Martinmas 1892: Find and Declare that the applicant has agreed under the said Minute, and is bound to erect, on the land No. 38 aforesaid, a substantial dwelling-house of stone and lime, and roofed with wood and felt, and equal in accommodation to the dwelling-house presently occupied by the respondent: Further, Find and Declare likewise, under and in terms of the said Minute, that the respondent's rights of common pasture continue as before under the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886, that the applicant grants, and the respondent accepts, the land No. 38 under and in terms of the said Act, and that he is a crofter in respect thereof within the scope and meaning of the same.

(Signed) "W. HOSACK.
"P. B. MACINTYRE."

In the case of the other crofters of Idrigil, the Application embraced not only ground sufficient for the construction of a road, but also ground of considerable extent, which might be used for other purposes. The parties entered into an agreement in the following terms, and which agreement was founded on by Mr Baird in his Application:—

"TOWNSHIP OF IDRIGIL,
UIG, SKYE, *13th October* 1891.

"George Alexander Baird, Esquire,
of Kilmuir.

"SIR,—We, the undersigned Crofters of the Township of Idrigil, Parish of Snizort, Isle of Skye, hereby consent to allow you to resume the portions of our holdings marked 'yellow' on a Plan of Uig Bay, and of the proposed Pier, dated 29th July 1891, drawn out by Messrs D. & T. Stevenson, Engineers, Edinburgh, and shown and explained to us by Mr John Mackenzie, Factor, Uig, on the following conditions, viz.:—

"(1) That we will have the use of the land on the same terms as at present until it is deemed necessary by you to resume possession thereof.

"(2) That any time you should think proper to resume possession of the lands in question, that you will give us other lands, in a fertile part of the Estate, for the purpose of wintering and summering of our cattle; also provide other houses for us, if necessary, and compensation for any loss or damage that we may sustain.

We are,
Sir,
Your obedient servants,

(Signed)

"John Mackenzie, *witness*. "John Maccaskill, *witness*.	His "Norman × Macnab,—Croft 21. mark.
"John Mackenzie, *witness*. "John Maccaskill, *witness*.	His "Donald × Ross,—Croft 22. mark.
"John Maccaskill, *witness*. "John Macleod, *witness*.	Her "Widow × Ann Buchanan,—Croft 23. mark.
	"Murdo and Angus Macpherson,—Croft 24.
	"John Lamont,—Croft 25.
	"Widow Mary and Alexander Macleod,—Croft 26.
	"Angus Graham,—Croft 27.
	"Widow and Peter Macleod,—Croft 28.
	"Christina Macdonald,—Croft 29.
"John Maccaskill, *witness*. "John Mcaleod, *witness*.	Her "Widow × Catherine Macdonald,—Croft 30. mark. Her His "Widow × Margaret and John × Campbell,—Croft 31. mark. mark.
	"Donald Macinnes,—Croft 32.
	"Malcolm Macdonald,—Croft 33.
	"Peter Graham,—Croft 34.
"John Maccaskill, *witness*. "John Macleod, *witness*."	His "Donald × Mackenzie,—Croft 35. mark. His "Alexander × Mackenzie,—Croft 36. mark. His "Malcolm × Maclean,—Croft 37. mark.
	"Robert Campbell,—Croft 15.
	"William Campbell,—Croft 16."

After inquiry, Orders were issued, authorising Mr Baird to resume certain lands, and fixing the amount of compensation due by him to each of the respondents. The following is the Order in the case of Malcolm Maclean, Lot 37, and may be taken as a specimen:—

"Edinburgh, 5*th March* 1892.

"The Commissioners having heard parties, and inspected the ground applied for, Find that the applicant and respondent entered into an Agreement, dated 13th October 1891, and marked 1249/4, whereby the respondent (along with certain other crofters in Idrigil) consents to the land, coloured pink on the plan produced, being resumed, subject to the following conditions, viz., (1) that he is to have the use of the land on the same terms as at present until it is deemed necessary, by the applicant, to resume possession thereof; and (2) that, at any time the applicant should think proper to resume possession of the land coloured pink as aforesaid, he will give the respondent other lands in a fertile part of the Estate for the purpose of wintering and summering his cattle, and will also provide other houses for him, if necessary, and compensation for any loss or damage he may sustain: Find that the only portion of the respondent's land, coloured pink as aforesaid, presently required by the applicant, is the part between the red line, which has been drawn across the said holding, No. 37, and the shore, including the *solum* of the proposed road: Find that the applicant is entitled, under Section 2 of the Act, to resume the said portion with a view to the erection of a Pier in Uig Bay, with road thereto and accessories: Find that the said portion extends to 1 ro. 28 po. 26 sq. yds. and 3 sq. ft.: Require the respondent to surrender the same to the applicant: Find that the respondent is entitled to reasonable compensation for the said 1 ro. 28 po. 26 sq. yds. and 3 sq. ft.: Assess the same at the sum of £3, 8s., as in full of his whole claims: and Decern and Ordain the applicant to pay that sum to the respondent before entering to and taking possession of the said 1 ro. 28 po. 26 sq. yds. and 3 sq. ft.: Supersede consideration meantime of this application, with regard to that portion of the said land coloured pink to the north side of the said red line, and reserve to parties to apply further by Minute lodged in this Application when so advised.

(Signed) "W. Hosack.
"P. B. Macinyre."

"*Note.*—The Commissioners were prepared to allow the applicant to resume the whole of that portion of the respondent's land, coloured pink as aforesaid, provided Mr Mackenzie, the Factor, who attended the hearing, had been able to satisfy them with reference to the carrying out of the foresaid agreement; but as some difficulty arose on that matter, the Application has been only granted meantime to the extent set forth in the Order.

Whenever parties are in a state of readiness, with reference to the remainder of the land asked, a Minute lodged by either party in the present Application will enable the Commissioners to make all further necessary Orders.

(Initialed) "W. H.
"P. B. M."

Sub-joined is a Schedule showing the names of the various crofters of the Township of Idrigil, who were respondets in Mr Baird's Applications for resumption, the extent of land allowed to be resumed under the Order of 5th March, and the amount of compensation ordered in respect of such resumption:—

	Lot.	Extent of Land resumed.				Compensation due to each.		
		Ac.	Ro.	Po.	Yds.	£	s.	d.
Ann Buchanan	23	–	–	1	10	0	2	0
Widow Isabella Macpherson and Angus Macpherson	24	–	–	35	3	1 *7	16 0	0 0
John Lamont	25	–	–	37	23	1	18	0
Angus Macleod	26	–	1	–	12	2	0	0
Angus Graham	27	–	1	2	18	2 †44 ‡8	2 0 0	0 0 0
Peter Macleod	28	–	1	14	9	2	15	0
Christina Macdonald	29	–	1	14	4	2	15	0
Catherine Macdonald	30	–	–	36	29	1	17	0
Widow Margaret Campbell and John Campbell	31	–	–	32	25	1	13	0
Donald Macinnes	32	–	–	27	6	1	4	0
Malcolm Macdonald	33	–	1	–	10	2 §20	0 0	0 0
Peter Graham	34	–	1	5	–	2	5	0
Donald Mackenzie	35	–	1	14	23	2	15	0
Alexander Mackenzie	36	–	1	12	9	2	12	0
Malcolm Maclean	37	–	1	28	26	3	8	0

* For Store. † For Curing Store. ‡ For Shed. § For Storehouse and Shed.

(*b*) TOWNSHIP OF SLUGGANS, PORTREE.

In this case the nominal applicant was Lord Macdonald, but the real applicants were a body of gentlemen in Portree and neighbourhood, who had collected a sum of money for the purpose of founding a Fever Hospital in memory of the late Dr Roderick Ross, Portree. The Application was opposed by the crofters of Sluggans on the ground that their holdings were already too small for their requirements, but principally on the ground that they objected to a Fever Hospital being erected so near their homes. Parties were heard, and medical evidence adduced in support of the position taken up by the applicants. Thereafter the following Order was issued:—

"EDINBURGH, 26*th February* 1892.

"The Commissioners having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, Find that a Fever Hospital, such as is proposed, is greatly wanted in the locality: Find that the Application to resume a portion of the land held by the respondents under the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886, with a view to the erection of such hospital, and construction of a road thereto, is reasonable within the scope and meaning of Section 2 of the Act: Find that the site of the proposed hospital coloured pink, and site of the proposed road thereto marked 'proposed approach No. 1' on the Plan or Tracing produced and marked 1211/B, are suitable and proper sites: Find that the erection of such a hospital on the said proposed site would not be attended with danger to the respondents from infection or contagion, or otherwise prejudicially affect them: Therefore Repel the whole objections stated for the respondents, and Find, in point of law, that the applicant is entitled to resume the portion of the common pasture held and possessed by the crofters of the township of Sluggans, coloured pink as aforesaid on the said Plan or Tracing, and to resume for the *solum* of a road thereto the strip, 266 yards or thereby in length, and 12 feet or thereby in breadth, marked as aforesaid 'proposed approach No. 1' from the point A, and lettered on the said Plan or Tracing A, B, C, D, E, which said strip presently forms part of the holding occupied and possessed by the respondent, Ann Macintosh: Require the said Ann Macintosh, and whole other respondents, to surrender the said land applied for to the applicant forthwith, and allow him immediate entry thereto: Authorise the applicant to make such use of the margin on each side of the said strip of 12 feet wide as is necessary to the due formation of the said road, but not farther, or otherwise: And Ordain the applicant, immediately on completion of the said roadway, to restore the said margins to their former condition: Find that the respondents are entitled to equitable compensation in respect of the land taken: Assess the compensation due to Ann Macintosh at the sum of £2, and the compensation due to the other respondents at 10s. each, as in full of their said claim for compensation: And Ordain the applicant to pay them these sums respectively before entry to the said lands: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "W. Hosack.
"P. B. Macintyre."

(2) County of Shetland—(*a*) Vassa Application.

William A. Bruce, Proprietor of Symbister, applied to the Commission to resume a portion of the croft at Vassa, occupied by William Hunter, crofter there, in order that he might let the land proposed to be resumed to the School Board of Nesting for the purposes of a Playground in connection with the Vassa Public School. The Application as made was opposed by the respondent, William Hunter. After inquiry, the following Order was issued:—

"Lerwick, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds that the Playground presently attached to the Public School at Vassa is inadequate in point of extent, and that the children in attendance there have frequently caused complaints by the present respondent for their having trespassed during play-hours, or otherwise trespassed on the lands of his holding: Finds that the present Application is made with the view of obtaining sufficient extent of school playground from the said lands: Finds that the total area of the respondent's croft is 12 acres 3 roods 35 poles arable, and 37 acres 3 roods 21 poles outrun: Finds that the effect of granting this Application would be to take away the land marked A, B, C, D on the Plan produced and marked A/754, extending to 2 acres 8 poles; and also the arable and outrun, marked on the said Plan E, F, G, H, extending in all to 3 roods and 17 poles, or a total area of 2 acres 3 roods 25 poles: Finds that the said Application is within the purpose of the provisions of the 2nd Section of the Act: Finds that the Application is not objected to in so far as concerns the said 2 acres 8 poles, marked A, B, C, D as aforesaid; and that the main objection taken by the respondent to the resumption of the said 3 roods 17 poles, marked E, F, G, H on the Plan as aforesaid, is that he has made some expenditure thereon, and desires compensation: In those circumstances, Finds that this Application ought to be granted as made: Ordains the respondent, presently occupying and possessing the said portion of land, to surrender the same to the Applicant, and that at the term of Martinmas 1892: And on such surrender, Finds and Declares that the said land given up no longer forms part of the respondent's holding under the Act: Ordains the applicant to erect a stone dyke, or other sufficient fence suitable to the locality, along the line marked G, H on the said Plan, by or before 1st January 1893: Further, Ordains the applicant to re-erect, in a suitable and substantial manner, the wire fence presently existing along the line marked C, D on the said Plan, and that also by or before 1st January next: Likewise Ordains the applicant to maintain and uphold both the said stone dyke and wire fence hereafter in a proper state of repair: Finds that the respondent is entitled to compensation for the land resumed: Fixes the same, including the value of a stone dyke presently existing along the line from E to F on the said Plan, at the sum of £5 sterling: Ordains the applicant to make payment thereof to the respondent at or before Martinmas next, and decerns: Finds no expenses due to or by either party, and reserves to parties to apply, if so advised, as to the carrying out of this Order.

(Signed) "P. B. Macintyre."

Under reference to the above, the following Order was issued in William Hunter's Application to fix a Fair Rent:—

"Lerwick, 20*th October* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of the Application of William Hunter, Refers hereby to the Order in the relative Application for resumption of holding R.N. 754, and under such reference, Finds and Declares that the Fair Rent fixed herein is for the land, arable and outrun, remaining in the possession of the applicant after surrendering the land extending to 2 acres 3 roods 25 poles or thereby, all as set forth in the said Application for resumption.

(Signed) "P. B. Macintyre."

(*b*) VAILA APPLICATION.

Mr Herbert Anderton, Proprietor of the Island of Vaila, Walls, lodged an Application with the Commission to resume the said Island for certain purposes. He called as respondents the tenants of the Island, Thomason Brothers and Matthew Thomason. As regards Thomason Brothers, Mr Anderton and they agreed as to the terms on which the land occupied by the tenants were to be resumed. Matthew Thomason, however, opposed the Application, but in the end consented to the resumption of a portion of the land applied for. A Minute in the following terms was lodged for him :—

Crofters Commission at Lerwick.

MINUTE FOR PARTIES *in causa*, Application for Resumption of Holding—*Anderton* v. *Thomason Brothers and Matthew Thomason.*

Grierson for the applicant, and Lennox for the respondent, Matthew Thomason, concur in craving the Commission to allow the applicant to resume possession of the said Matthew Thomason's interest, in the portions coloured blue on the plan produced, of the whole respondent's *pro indiviso* holdings in the Island of Vaila; and in particular his interest in the garden immediately behind the Old Haa' of Vaila, the office-houses immediately to the left of the said Old Haa' of Vaila, and the fishing-booth and beaches at the sea-shore below the said Haa'.

In return, therefor, the applicant hereby undertakes to supply the respondent with office-houses of sufficient accommodation and equal utility to those given up by him, as also to build him a cabbage yard immediately behind his dwelling-house.

Further, the applicant will erect, at his own cost, all division fences, but the same thereafter must be kept up at the mutual cost of the applicant and respondent, the applicant executing all repairs, and producing vouchers to the respondent when calling upon him to pay his share.

Parties further concur in craving the Commission to appoint a valuator for the purpose of fixing the compensation, if any, to be paid the respondent for loss of his interest in the ground to be resumed, as also to fix the rent at which the diminished holding is to be held.

The Commission are further requested to declare that the said Matthew Thomason has all the rights of a crofter in the said diminished holding.

In respect whereof.

(Signed) "J. C. GRIERSON,
Pror. for Applicant.
"WM. GEO. LENNOX,
Pror. for Respondent."

Thereafter the following Order was issued :—

"LERWICK, 2*nd November* 1892.

"The Commissioners having resumed consideration of this Application, together with the Minute for parties marked 1095/C, and having inspected the ground, Interpone authority to the said Minute, and in terms thereof allow the applicant to resume possession from the holding of the respondent, Matthew Thomason, on the Island of Vaila, of the land coloured blue, and lettered A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I on the Plan produced and marked 1095/A, together with the whole buildings thereon, including fishing-booth and beaches on the sea-shore beside the Haa' of Vaila, as also the Island called Gadda Stacks marked M, the Island of Mucklabery marked K, and the Island called Holm of Breibister marked L, all on the said Plan: Ordain the respondent, Matthew Thomason, to surrender the said lands, buildings, and others to the applicant, as from and after 31st December next: Further, in terms of the said Minute, Ordain the applicant to supply the respondent with buildings, including office-houses, and other sufficient accommodation of equal utility and value with those now surrendered and given up by him; as also to build for the respondent a cabbage-yard immediately behind his dwelling-house; and to erect, at his own cost, all necessary division fences, the same thereafter to be kept up and maintained at the mutual cost of the applicant and respondent respectively, the applicant executing all repairs, and producing vouchers to the respondent when called upon: Find and Declare that the respondent occupies and possesses the holding which remains to him after surrender of the foresaid subjects and buildings as a crofter under the Act of Parliament.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND.
"W. HOSACK.
"P. B. MACINTYRE."

"*Eo die.*—The Commissioners having considered the Minute marked 1095/D, authorise the applicant to resume, as aforesaid, as in a question with Thomason Brothers, and also Ordain them to remove, without compensation, all in terms of the said Minute.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND.
"W. HOSACK.
"P. B. MACINTYRE."

On the same date an Order was issued appointing Mr James Watson, of Inverness, then engaged as one of the Assessors under the Act 51 & 52 Vict. cap. 63, to make due inspection of the whole subjects, buildings, and others, to report the amount which, in his judgment, ought to be paid in name of compensation, and also to report what sum should be fixed as the Fair Rent of the diminished holding. The Fair Rent fixed for the holding in 1889 was £21.

After considering Mr Watson's report, the Commissioners issued an Order fixing the compensation due by the applicant to the respondent, Matthew Thomason, at £12, and fixing the Fair Rent for the diminished holding also at the sum of £12, and finding no expenses due to or by either party.

[B] APPLICATIONS REFUSED.

(1) COUNTY OF ORKNEY.

(*a*) WESTQUOY APPLICATION.

John Wishart, Proprietor of the Estate of Westquoy, in the Parish of Orphir, applied to the Commission for an Order authorising him to resume the croft occupied by William Corsie in order that he might occupy the said holding himself. For the respondent it was pleaded that the purpose of the Application is not one of those set forth in Section 2 of the Act. The following Order was issued:—

"TAIN, 26*th May* 1892.

"The Commissioners having resumed consideration of this Application, together with the answers marked 766/A, Find that the applicant is Proprietor of the Estate of Westquoy, Parish of Orphir, and having thereon the croft of Burnside, occupied by the respondent William Corsie, and two other crofts, occupied by John Slater and Jean Slater respectively: Find that the main grounds upon which the Application is made are, (1) that there is not a sufficient quantity of pasture land upon the Estate or Farm of Westquoy to enable the Proprietor to work it to advantage, &c., and that, if the applicant's holding were included in the said Estate or Farm, a considerably larger stock could be kept than the two holdings can support separately; and (2) that the applicant's spring tillage is almost invariably too late, and in consequence that the soil of the holding has become much deteriorated: Find that neither of these grounds of resumption come within the provisions of Section 2 of the Act: Therefore Refuse the Application as incompetent: Find no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND.
"P. B. MACINTYRE."

"*Note.*—According to the 2nd Section of the Act, the Commissioners can only grant such an Application as the present upon being satisfied that the landlord craves to resume for some reasonable purpose, having relation to the good of the holding or of the Estate, including the using, letting, or feuing the land proposed to be resumed for the building of dwelling-houses, or for small allotments for fishermen, or for harbours, piers, boat-shelters, or other buildings connected with the fishing industry, or for churches or other places of worship, or for schools or for planting, or for roads practicable for carriages from the croft or crofts to the high road or the sea-shore, &c., &c. It does not appear to the Commissioners that the present Application comes within any of the foresaid provisions and accordingly the Application has been refused.

The further demand to have an Order pronounced for payment of arrears of rent is wholly unusual in an Application for resumption, and in matter of procedure is attended with inconvenience. It is therefore also refused.

(Initialed) "D. B.
"P. B. M."

(*b*) SKAVTHA APPLICATION.

Williamina Velzian and others applied to the Commission for an Order to resume the croft at Skavtha, presently occupied by William Paplay, a crofter there, that the same might be occupied by them. The Application was opposed. After consideration, the following Order was issued:—

"KIRKWALL, 16*th December* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties' procurators, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds that the main ground on which the Application is based is that the applicant, Jessie Velzian or Stanger, may occupy and possess the holding of the respondent as part of her share of the property coming to her from her father's succession: Finds that the applicants are, *pro indiviso*, proprietors of (1) the Farm of Citadel, at a rent of £24; (2) the Farm of Upper Lyking, at a rent of £20; (3) the Croft of Skavtha, at a rent of £6, 5s. (being the holding applied for); and (4) House and Shop, in the town of Stromness, at a rent of £5: Finds that the holding applied for is the only portion of the applicant's property coming within the scope of the Crofters Act: Finds that the applicants have not established a reasonable claim for resumption thereof, having regard to the provisions of Section 2 of said Act, and accordingly dismisses the Application: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "W. HOSACK."

"*Note.*—The Commissioner is of opinion that this case differs, both in principle and in detail, from that of *Slater* v. *Esslemont* (Report 1888, p. 177), relied upon by the applicants.

(Initialed) "W. H."

(2) COUNTY OF SHETLAND.

ROADSIDE APPLICATION.

John Tulloch, Proprietor of the holding called Roadside, near Scalloway, applied to the Commission for an Order authorising him to resume the same in order that it might be occupied by himself. The crofter in possession opposed the Application, and pleaded that the ground on which the resumption was claimed was not one of those authorised by the Act. The following Order was issued :—

"LERWICK, 12*th November* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds, under reference to the annexed Note, that the Application is incompetent, and dismisses the same: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND."

"*Note.*—The applicant, in the course of his examination, deponed that he had been brought up a shopman, but during the last few years had been unable to get regular employment, and he explained that this circumstance was the ground of the present Application. He stated, further, that he was only temporarily in employment at present, and had the desire of occupying the croft himself. The Commissioner is clearly of opinion that this is not a reason for resumption coming within the terms or scope of Section 2 of the Crofters' Holdings Act of 1886. An endeavour was made in the course of the hearing to assimilate the present case with that of Amelia Slater (Report for 1887–88, p. 177); but the two cases are totally different in their facts and circumstances, and the ruling in that case is not an authority in the present. The Application has accordingly been refused.

(Initialed) "D. B."

APP. M—TABLE SHOWING ACCORDING TO COUNTIES, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS TO FIX FAIR RENTS, THE NUMBER DISPOSED OF, AND THE NUMBER REMAINING TO BE DEALT WITH, AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1892.

County.	Total Number of Applications to be dealt with on 31st December 1891, carried forward from last Report.	Received between 31st December 1891 and 31st December 1892.		Total Number of Applications to fix Fair Rents.	Number of Fair Rents fixed between 31st Dec. 1891 and 31st Dec. 1892.	Agreements under Section 5.	Applications Withdrawn.	Applications Dismissed.	Applications conjoined; or in Duplicate.	Total Number disposed of between 31st Dec. 1891 and 31st Dec. 1892.	Total Number to be dealt with as at 31st Dec. 1892.
		Applications by Crofters.	Holdings in Applications by Landlords.								
Argyll	447	19	49	515	42	...	7	6	...	55	460
Inverness	259	16	9	284	63	...	25	6	7	101	183
Ross and Cromarty . . .	620	28	20	668	506	...	79	35	21	641	27
Sutherland	478	6	...	484	7	...	...	10	...	17	467
Caithness	6	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Orkney	412	28	1	441	153	...	84	25	...	262	179
Shetland	933	20	10	963	706	2	136	98	19	961	2
Total . .	3155	118	89	3362	1477	2	331	180	47	2037	1325

APP. N—TABLE SHOWING, ACCORDING TO COUNTIES, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS, THE NUMBER DISPOSED OF, AND THE NUMBER REMAINING TO BE DEALT WITH, AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1892.

County.	Number to be dealt with at 31st Dec. 1891.	Received between 31st December 1891 and 31st December 1892.						Total.	Resumption of Holdings granted.	Compensation for Improvements fixed.	Rules and Regulations made.	Applications Withdrawn.	Applications Dismissed.	Total Number disposed of between 31st Dec. 1891 and 31st Dec. 1892.	Number to be dealt with as at 31st December 1892.
		Section 2 — Applications by Landlords for Resumption of Holdings.	Sections 8 and 9 — Applications for Compensation for Improvements.	Section 12 — Applications to regulate use of Peat Banks.	Section 21 — Applications by Landlord to declare persons not to be Crofters.	Applications by Landlord for Payment of Rent.	Applications for the Regulation of Common Grazings.								
Argyll	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	3	...	...	3	1
Inverness	23	...	...	...	...	...	2	25	20	...	1	...	1	22	3
Ross and Cromarty	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	6	...	...	2	...	...	2	4
Sutherland	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Caithness	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Orkney	7	2	2	...	2	10	...	23	...	2	...	4	8	14	9
Shetland	1	3	1	1	...	...	6	12	2	1	2	2	1	8	4
Total	33	7	6	1	2	10	19	78	22	3	8	6	10	49	29

APP. O—TABLE SHOWING, ACCORDING TO COUNTIES, THE NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS TO SIST PROCEEDINGS FOR REMOVAL, IN RESPECT OF NON-PAYMENT OF RENT, AND HOW THE SAME HAVE BEEN DEALT WITH, UP TO 31ST DECEMBER 1892.

County	Applications carried forward from previous Reports in which Orders have been issued between 31st December 1891 and 31st December 1892.	Applications received between 31st December 1891 and 31st December 1892.	Total Number of Applications for Orders to Sist Proceedings for Removal.	Number of Applications in which Sists have been granted.	Number of Applications in which temporary orders are pending.	Number of Applications dismissed.	Number of Applications dealt with between 31st December 1891 and 31st December 1892.
Argyll	...	6	6	...	1	5	6
Inverness	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Ross and Cromarty	2	...	2	...	...	2	2
Sutherland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caithness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orkney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shetland	1	1	2	...	...	2	2
Total	3	8	11	...	1	10	11

APP. P—TABLE SHOWING, ACCORDING TO COUNTIES, THE NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS TO PROHIBIT SALES OF CROFTERS' EFFECTS UPON THEIR HOLDINGS, BY VIRTUE OF DECREES FOR PAYMENT OF RENT OR ARREARS OF RENT, AND HOW THE SAME HAVE BEEN DEALT WITH, UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1892.

County.	Number of Applications carried forward from previous Reports in which Orders have been issued between 31st December 1891 and 31st December 1892.	Number of Applications received between 31st December 1891 and 31st December 1892.	Total Number of Applications for Orders to sist Proceedings for Sale.	Sales prohibited.	Number of Applications in which Temporary Orders are pending.	Number of Applications Dismissed.	Total Number of Applications dealt with between 31st December 1891 and 31st December 1892.	Number of Applications in which no Orders have been issued.
Argyll	9	6	15	2	2	9	13	2
Inverness	2	6	8	4	2	2	8	...
Ross and Cromarty	39	...	39	...	...	39	39	...
Sutherland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caithness	1	1	2	...	2	...	2	...
Orkney	2	2	4	...	...	4	4	...
Shetland	73	15	88	...	...	88	88	...
Total	126	30	156	6	6	142	154	2

APP. Q—TABLE SHOWING, ACCORDING TO COUNTIES, THE NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS TO ENLARGE HOLDINGS, WITH THE NUMBER OF APPLICANTS, AND THE STEPS TAKEN WITH REGARD TO THESE, UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1892.

County.	Total Number of Applications to be dealt with on 31st December 1891, carried forward from last Report.		Applications to Enlarge Holdings received between 31st December 1891 and 31st December 1892.										Number of Holdings Enlarged.		Number of Applications Withdrawn or Conjoined.		Number of Applications Dismissed.		Total Number of Applications Disposed of between 31st December 1891 and 31st December 1892.		Number of Applications to be dealt with, as at 31st December 1892.	
			(a) By taking Land from a Deer Forest.		(b) By taking Land from a Farm occupied by the Landlord.		(c) By taking Land from a Farm let to a Tenant.		(d) By the addition of a neighbouring Croft.		Total.											
	No. of Applications.	No. of Applicants.	No. of Applications.	No. of Applicants.	No. of Applications.	No. of Applicants.	No. of Applications.	No. of Applicants.	No. of Applications.	No. of Applicants.	No. of Applications.	No. of Applicants.	No. of Applications.	No. of Applicants.	No. of Applications.	No. of Applicants.	No. of Applications.	No. of Applicants.	No. of Applications.	No. of Applicants.	No. Applications.	No. of Applicants.
Argyll . .	9	59	...	...	1	5	2	3	...	...	12	67	...	...	1	6	3	14	4	20	8	47
Inverness . .	22	215	...	...	4	114	...	...	1	5	27	334	1	15	3	18	...	...	4	33	23	301
Ross and Cromarty	13	109	...	...	1	10	1	9	...	...	15	128	3	20	...	...	7	51	10	71	5	57
Sutherland . .	13	129	..	...	1	16	2	17	...	...	16	162	3	29	...	2	...	...	3	31	13	131
Caithness . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orkney . .	12	125	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	13	128	5	37	2	10	6	81	13	128	...	...
Shetland . .	5	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	52	...	...	1	9	4	13	5	22	1	30
Total .	74	688	...	...	7	145	6	32	2	6	89	871	12	101	7	45	20	159	39	305	50	566

APP. R.—TABLE SHOWING IN DETAIL THE NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR ENLARGEMENT OF HOLDINGS NOT DISPOSED OF AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1892, THE NUMBER OF APPLICANTS, NAME OF THE FARM OR OTHER SUBJECT FROM WHICH LAND IS PROPOSED TO BE TAKEN, BY WHOM OCCUPIED, AND PRESENT RENT OR ANNUAL VALUE AS SET FORTH IN EACH APPLICATION.

County.	Date of receipt by Commission.	Number of Applicants.	Township or District.	Parish.	Proprietor.	Farm or other subjects from which land is proposed to be taken.					Remarks.
						Name.	By whom Occupied.	Agricultural and Pastoral Rent, or Annual Value.			
								£	s.	d.	
Argyll	1889 January 1	10	Garvan and Duisky	Kilmallie	Earl of Morton	Conaglen Deer Forest	Proprietor	400	0	0	
,,	1890 June 24	5	Anyheilt, Strontian	Ardnamurchan	Sir Rodney S. Riddell	Home Farm	Tenant	36	0	0	
,,	,, 30	5	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	36	0	0	
,,	,,	6	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	36	0	0	
,,	,,	6	,	,,	,,	,,	,,	36	0	0	
,,	,,	5	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	36	0	0	
,,	1891 April 27	5	Kinlocheil	Kilmallie	Donald Cameron	Drumasaille	Proprietor	70	0	0	
,,	1892 April 9	5	Coll	Coll	John L. Stewart	Totamore	,,	175	0	0	
Inverness	1887 January 29	5	Lochmaddy	North Uist	Sir J. W. P. Campbell-Orde, Bart.	Sponish	,,	...			Sponish let to a tenant at £80. Part applied for said to be in occupancy of proprietor. Annual value not stated.
,,	March 16	6	Heatherfield	Portree	Lord Macdonald	Penefiler	Crofters	...			Application for an Order to participate in common pasture of neighbouring township, the rent of which township is £67, 4s.
,,	September 22	11	Rushgarry, Berneray	Harris	Trustees of Lord Dunmore	Borve	Tenant	140	0	0	
,,	1888 April 18	15	Griminish	South Uist	Lady Gordon-Cathcart	Nunton*	Proprietrix	300	0	0	
,,	1890 January 15	17	Upper and Lower Millivaig	Duirinish	Trustees of Sir J. Macpherson Macleod	Waterstein	Proprietors	726	0	0	

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* See Report for 1890–91, App. H, page 192.

App. R—Table showing in detail the Number of Applications, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Date of receipt by Commission.	Number of Applicants.	Township or District.	Parish.	Proprietor.	Farm or other subjects from which land is proposed to be taken.				
						Name.	By whom Occupied.	Agricultural and Pastoral Rent, or Annual Value.			Remarks.
								£	s.	d.	
Inverness	1890 October 1	5	Balemartin	North Uist	Sir J. W. P. Campbell-Orde	Balelone	Proprietor		...		
,,	,, 4	15	Aird	South Uist	Lady Gordon-Cathcart	Nunton*	Proprietrix	300	0	0	
,,	,, 22	5	Illeray	North Uist	Sir J. W. P. Campbell-Orde	Vorogay Island Croft	Proprietor		...		
,,	1891 March 25	20	Farley, &c.	Kilmorack	Lord Lovat	Farley Deer Forest	Tenant	500	0	0	
,,	November 7	11	Balivanich	South Uist	Lady Gordon-Cathcart	Nunton	Proprietrix	300	0	0	
,,	,, 10	2	Griminish	,,	,,	,,	,,	300	0	0	
,,	,,	8	Gramisdale	,,	,,	,,	,,	300	0	0	
,,	,, 18	5	Dunganachy	,,	,,	,,	,,	300	0	0	
,,	December 5	6	Island Flodday	,,	,,	,,	,,	300	0	0	
,,	,, 18	26	Geary	Duirinish	Captain Macdonald	Geary	Proprietor	400	0	0	
,,	,,	12	Halistra, &c.	,,	,,	Upper Halistra	,,	400	0	0	
,,	,,	6	Gillin	,,	,,	Gillin	,,	400	0	0	
,,	,,	7	Knockbreck	,,	,,	Knockbreck	,,	400	0	0	
,,	1892 January 20	5	Resaurie, &c.	Kilmorack	Lord Lovat	Vacant Croft	...		...		
,,	October 6	32	Glasphen, &c.	Kilmuir	G. A. Baird	Sartle	Tenant	250	0	0	
,,	,,	6	Solitote	,,	,,	Duntulm	,,	866	0	0	
,,	,,	13	Hungladder	,,	,,	,,	,,	866	0	0	
,,	November 23	63	Bornaskitaig, &c.	,,	,,	Monkstadt	Proprietor	500	0	0	
Ross and Cromarty	1889 September 12	11	Carloway	Lochs	Lady Matheson	Linshader	Tenant	354	0	0	
,,	1890 November 8	16	Strathcanniard	Lochbroom	Earl of Cromartie	Langwell	Proprietor	385	0	0	
,,	1891 October 22	11	Aultnasow †	Lochalsh	Sir K. J. Matheson	Conchra	Tenant	240	0	0	
,,	1892 August 1	9	Kneep	Uig	Lady Matheson	Linshader	Proprietrix		...		

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* See Report for 1890–91, App. H, pages 192–93.

† See App. H, page 192.

APP. R—TABLE SHOWING IN DETAIL THE NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS, &c.—*continued*.

County.	Date of receipt by Commission.	Number of Applicants.	Township or District.	Parish.	Proprietor.	Farm or other subjects from which Land is proposed to be taken.					Remarks.
						Name.	By whom Occupied.	Agricultural and Pastoral Rent, or Annual Value.			
								£	s.	d.	
Ross and Cromarty	1892 November 2		Annat	Applecross	Lord Lovelace	Annat Park	Proprietor		...		
Sutherland	1888 April 16	9	Acharry Muir*	Creich	G. A. Jamieson, Trustee for E. C. Sutherland	Prontanich and Monghuir Hill	Proprietor		...		
,,	June 26	5	Buailnatobrach and Rhinamain	Lairg	Duke of Sutherland	Lairg Hotel Farm	Tenant		...		
,,	July 9	6	Elphin†	Assynt	,,	Glencanisp Deer Forest	,,		...		
,,	December 13	20	Elphin and Knockan‡	,,	,,	,,	,,		...		
,,	,, 21	9	Gartymore, &c.	Kildonan	,,	Elderable	,,	232	0	0	
,,	,, 26	10	West Helmsdale	,,	,,	,,	,,	232	0	0	
,,	February 15	8	Lothbeg and Crakaig	Loth	,,	Crakaig	,,	937	0	0	
,,	,, 18	20	Old Helmsdale, &c.	Kildonan	,,	Navidale	,,		...		
,,	1890 August 27	6	Durine and Sangomore	Durness	,,	Keoldale	,,	1228	0	0	
,,	November 17	5	Laid	,,	,,	Eriboll	,,	1300	0	0	
,,	1892 January 13	12	Elphin	Assynt	,,	Ledmore	,,		...		
,,	May 28	16	Clashmugach, &c.*	Creich	G. A. Jamieson, Trustee for E. C. Sutherland	Prontanich and Monghuir Hill	Proprietor		...		
,,	October 28	5	Sangomore, &c.	Durness	Duke of Sutherland	Balnakill	Tenant	800	0	0	
Shetland	1889 July 4	30	Vadsgarth, &c.	Dunrossness	John Bruce	Mousa, &c.	Proprietor	115	0	0	

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* These Applications were heard in June, and are in course of being disposed of.

† See Report for 1890–91, App. H, page 190.

‡ See Report for 1890–91, App. H, pages 190–91.

APPENDIX S—MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) COUNTY OF ORKNEY.

(A) COMPENSATION FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO A CROFTER ON RENUNCIATION OF TENANCY—

(*a*) CASE OF HENRY SWANSON, BURNHOUSE, WALLS.

Henry Swanson, crofter, Burnhouse, Walls, in the Island of Hoy, renounced the tenancy of his holding there, and at his outgoing claimed compensation from the Proprietor, Mr J. G. Moodie Heddle, of Melsetter, the amount asked being £229, 15s. The case was inquired into at considerable length, and inspection of the holding duly made. Thereafter the following Order was issued, fixing the compensation at £25:—

"EDINBURGH, 28*th December* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of this Application, after due inspection had been made by James Watson and James Ferrier, Valuers, Finds, under reference to the annexed Note, that the applicant is entitled, on renunciation of tenancy, to compensation for permanent improvements, under and in terms of Section 8 of the Act: Assesses the same at the sum of £25 sterling, and Decerns the respondent, J. G. Moodie Heddle, of Melsetter, to make payment of the said sum to the applicant: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "W. HOSACK."

"*Note.*—The sum claimed here reaches the extravagant total of £229, 15s. On the other hand, the respondent denies that any compensation whatever is due. The equity of the case lies between these extremes, and in the opinion of the Commissioner the sum above decerned for is the proper amount due and payable. As the respondent was warranted in contesting the claim made, no expenses have been allowed to either party.

(Initialed) "W. H."

(*b*) CASE OF GEORGE ROBERTSON, NEWFIELD, GEORTH.

George Robertson, a crofter at Newfield, Georth, applied to the Commission for compensation in respect of improvements executed by him on his holding there. The Proprietrix, Mrs Ann Leask or Folsetter, and the tenant lodged a Joint-Minute; and after giving effect to the same, and inspection of the ground, the following Order was issued:—

"EDINBURGH, 31*st December* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of this Application, together with the Joint-Minute for parties marked 5/715, and having also considered the Report by James Watson and James Ferrier, Valuers, made after due inspection of the holding on 20th December 1892, Finds and Declares that the applicant is entitled to compensation under Section 8 of the Act, on renunciation of tenancy: Finds that such compensation is due in respect of the dwelling-house, a byre, a shed, 3 acres of reclaimed land, serviceable drains, and stone dykes: Assesses the total amount of compensation due at the sum of £20 sterling: Ordains the respondent, Mrs Ann Leask or Folsetter, to make payment to the applicant, George Robertson, of the said sum of £20, and decerns. Having regard to the terms of the foresaid Joint-Minute, Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "W. HOSACK."

(*c*) CASE OF GEORGE SPENCE, AITH, SANDWICK.

George Spence, residing at Aith, Sandwick, lodged an Application with the Commission for compensation in respect of improvements executed by the deceased George Spence, a crofter at Cruady, in the Parish of Sandwick. The present Application was made by George Spence, on behalf of John George Spence, a minor, who is alleged to be the heir-at-law of the deceased George Spence. An Application was lodged in 1890 by Catherine Spence, a daughter of the deceased George Spence, for compensation, but after certain proceedings the same was dismissed. The Orders therein are given at length in the Report for 1891, pp. 220, 221. After the dismissal of Catherine Spence's Application, the Application of George Spence, as above explained, was lodged. Parties were heard, and thereafter the following Order was issued:—

"EDINBURGH, 31*st December* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the parole and documentary evidence adduced, dismisses the Application under reference to the annexed Note: Finds the applicant, George Spence, liable in expenses to the respondents, the representatives of the late Robert Clouston, and to the respondent, George Gaudie, respectively: Modifies these to the sum of £1, 1s. in each case, and decerns.

(Signed) "W. HOSACK."

"*Note.*—This Application bears to be at the instance of George Spence, 'who lately resided in Carberry, Manitoba, presently residing at Aith, Sandwick, Orkney, for John George Spence, who is a minor and heir-at-law to the deceased George Spence, who was a crofter, and executed these improvements.'

The deceased George Spence died intestate on or about 25th May 1889 at Cruaday, Sandwick. His alleged heir, John George Spence, is the son of William Edward Spence (son of the said George Spence), who died in Manitoba in 1884. William Edward Spence appears to have executed a 'Will and Testament' on 27th November 1884, of which a Probate is produced, dated 10th February 1885, and marked 769/A. By that Will and Testament, the applicant, George Spence, therein described as of the town of Carberry, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman, and the Rev. Allan Bell, therein described as of the town of Portage la Prairie, in the County of Portage la Prairie, Minister of the Gospel, were named executors, but not tutors and curators to the said John George Spence. The first question here is, whether the said executors, or one of them, have any title to sue. The value of the said improvements never formed a part of the Estate of William Edward Spence, who died five years before the succession to his father, George Spence, opened in 1889. It would seem clear that if the said value never belonged to the Estate which they administered as executors, they can have no title to apply to this Commission in respect of the same. Such value formed part of the Estate of George Spence in 1889, to which John George Spence may or may not have a claim; but, in any event, not through the executor applying.

The next question is, whether executors or whether an executor, appointed under a Will executed in November 1884, and which took effect by the death of the testator during the same year, has a title to appear for John George Spence in the present Application. Assuming the value of the alleged improvements to be claimable by John George Spence, it is beyond doubt that no title to make such a claim rests with an executor or with executors, who are not also tutors and curators, and as the executor applying has not this position, the instance is bad.

The applicant has sought to strengthen his case by production of the document marked 769/C, wherein John George Spence being in Carberry, Manitoba, bears, as on 30th November 1891, to give authority to the said applicant to recover the compensation claimed. This document requires a somewhat strict scrutiny in view of the following averment by Catherine Spence in her Application lodged on 8th December 1890, viz.:—'The younger of my two brothers who went to America died leaving issue, but that brother died before the Crofters Act became law, and his son (John George Spence) who is, and always was, in a foreign land, never had any connection with this croft, and can have no such in it whatever, never having been on it. Were it possible this brother's son could heir the croft, it is perfectly plain he does not want anything about it, which is proved by the fact that although he has been intimately informed into all the circumstances attending the case, he has declined or failed to take any steps to claim compensation of the croft, as he owns a farm of a very considerable extent in the province of Manitoba.'

If this averment be correct, then the authenticity of the said document is not beyond question, yet it has not been authenticated in any way. It is not holograph, nor attested, and no evidence was adduced to prove the signature 'John George Spence.' In the circumstances it cannot be admitted as legally establishing authority to George Spence to proceed with the present Application. It would have been an easy matter for John George Spence to have executed a Power of Attorney in favour of some one in this country, against which Deed no legal objection would have lain. In the whole circumstances, the Commissioner dismisses the Application. The Commissioner is clearly of opinion that the applicant must pay expenses, as modified to each set of respondents.

(Initialed) "W. H."

(2) COUNTY OF SHETLAND.

(A) COMPENSATION TO A CROFTER ON RENUNCIATION OF TENANCY—CASE OF PETER FRASER, PAPA STOUR.

Peter Fraser, a crofter at Forewick, Papa Stour, on the Estate of Brough, belonging to Sir Arthur T. B. R. Nicolson, Bart., renounced the tenancy of his holding, and quitted the same. He claimed £8, 17s. 6d. as compensation for permanent or unexhausted improvements. After inquiry, the Commissioners issued the following Order, awarding £5 as compensation and 10s. 6d. of expenses:—

"EDINBURGH, 31*st December* 1892.

"The Commissioners having resumed consideration of this Application, together with the answers for the respondent, marked 1107/B, and copy correspondence, marked 1107/A, Find, in point of law, that compensation became due to the applicant, under Sections 8 and 10 of the Act, as at the date of his renouncing his holding at Forewick, Papa Stour: Find that the facts and circumstances disclosed at the hearing of the Fair Rent Application by the present respondent, R.N. 104, followed by inspection of the whole subjects, enable the Commissioners satisfactorily to dispose of the present claim: Assess the amount due as compensation at the sum of £5 sterling: Ordain the respondent to make payment of that sum to the applicant: Find the applicant entitled to expenses: Modify these to the sum of 10s. 6d., and decern.

(Signed) "David Brand.
"W. Hosack."

"*Note.*—It may be well to explain, in view of the position taken up for the respondent in the copy correspondence, that while the Commissioners are bound to give due effect to the matter of permanent or unexhausted improvements under Section 6 (1) of the Act, when disposing of a Fair Rent Application, they are also bound to give due effect to the matter of improvements, as it is provided these shall be dealt with under Sections 8 and 10 of the Act.

(Initialed) "D. B.
"W. H."

Fair Isle—Rules as to Casting of Peats, Cutting of Turf, &c.

At the hearing of the Fair Isle Applications, the Proprietor and the crofters, as stated in Appendix G, p. 151, lodged a Joint-Minute in which, *inter alia*, they agreed that the Commissioner should draw up Rules and Regulations with reference to the casting of peats, cutting of turf, the scouring of open ditches, &c. As the result of inquiry and inspection, the following Rules were framed:—

"Stronsay, Orkney, *7th December* 1892.

"The Commissioner having resumed consideration of this Application, together with the Joint-Minute for parties, of date 6th September 1892, wherein they consent to the Commission making Rules, particularly with regard to the casting of peats and cutting of turf, and the scouring of open ditches, Finds and Declares that the following Rules concerning these matters shall be binding upon the parties hereto in the Fair Isle:—

(1) The grass lands for truck, feals, and divots, either within the town dykes or within the commonties or scattalds, shall not be cut up except on such spots as may be pointed out by the ground-officer.

(2) Each crofter being a party hereto shall have the right to cut peats for his own use, but on such moss only as may be pointed out from time to time by the ground-officer. All peat banks to be opened in straight lines up and down the greatest natural slope, and to be kept open at the lower end to prevent the accumulation of stagnant water. All peat banks to be cut to the sub-soil, and the top turf itself to be laid down carefully with the grass side up in such a manner as to facilitate its growing. No new peat banks to be opened where the moss, including the pasture turf, is less than 18 inches in depth.

(3) Where a right of peat cutting is assigned over ground in the occupation of other parties, peats shall all be cut, cured, and removed from the ground before 1st October in each year, and no person shall have any right to be on the ground, in respect of peat cutting, between 1st October and 1st May. All persons are required to enter and leave such ground by the gates placed for that purpose, and shall be bound to shut the gates after them on each occasion. No person shall clamber over or damage the fences. All persons shall be careful not to fill up or otherwise interfere with the free flow of the water in sheep drains or other water courses.

(4) Each crofter, being a party hereto, shall clear out all open ditches and mouths of closed drains once every year at least, failing which the landlord shall be entitled to do so at the crofters' expense. Co-terminous tenants, when required, are to concur in making ditches of a proper size for carrying off water.

Further, the Commissioner Ordains parties hereto to comply with the foregoing Rules and Regulations reserving to either party to apply further with reference to the carrying out or amendment hereof if so advised.

(Signed) "David Brand."

APPENDIX T—FORM OF APPLICATION UNDER CROFTERS COMMON GRAZINGS REGULATION ACT.

Form 10. Record No._______

NOTE.—*This Form after being filled up and signed, together with a Copy for the Landlord, and the relative productions, also signed, to be lodged in the Office of the Sheriff-Clerk of the District.*

County of______________________________

Crofting Parish of______________________________

CROFTERS COMMON GRAZINGS REGULATION ACT, 1891.

54 & 55 Vict. c 41.

APPLICATION BY CROFTERS FOR REGULATION OF COMMON GRAZINGS.

Name of Estate ... ... ______________________________

Name and Postal Address of Landlord ... ... ______________________________

Name and Postal Address of Landlord's Agent or Factor (if any) ______________________________

To the Crofters Commission,

Care of the Sheriff-Clerk of the County of_______________at [1]_______________

WE, being a Committee of Crofters of the Township [*or* Townships] of_______________ _______________, who share in the common Grazing locally known as ______________________________, duly appointed at a Public Meeting, held at_______________on the__________day of_______________, called by Public Notice, such Notice having been given by [2]________Crofters interested in the said common Grazing by being published once in each of two successive weeks in the [3]_______________ _______________, a Newspaper circulating in the District, conform to copies thereof, dated_______________ and_______________18 , herewith produced [*or* otherwise by being posted for two successive weeks at or near the Door of every Place of Worship and every Public School in the District affected, conform to the Certificates of such publication herewith produced],[4] all under and in terms of the above Act, having been charged by the said Meeting with the duty of carrying the said Act into effect, and having made the following proposed Regulations as to the number of stock which each Crofter belonging to the said Township [*or* Townships] shall be entitled to put on the said common Grazing; and as to any other matters affecting the fair exercise of their joint rights thereon by the several Crofters, as the said Act provides, do hereby submit the same to the Commission, and crave that after such procedure as to them may appear necessary or proper they approve of the same, with or without alteration, or do otherwise in the premises as shall seem just.

1.[5]______________________________

2 ______________________________

3. ______________________________

4.______________________________

5.______________________________

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[1] Here fill in Name of Place where Sheriff-Clerk's Office is situated.

[2] Here state the number.

[3] Here insert the Name of Newspaper in full.

[4] Certicate applicable to each Place of Worship and each Public School, to be signed by the Minister or Teacher.

[5] Signatures of Applicants.

APPENDIX U.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE CROFTERS COMMON GRAZINGS REGULATION ACT, 1891.

(1) COUNTY OF ARGYLL—(*a*) TOWNSHIP OF KILMORY, ARDNAMURCHAN.

The crofters of the township of Kilmory, Ardnamurchan, the Estate of Mr J. J. Dalgleish, appointed a Committee to frame Rules and Regulations under the Crofters Common Grazings Regulation Act, 1891. The Committee thus appointed applied to the Commission, and submitted for approval a set of Rules. The Commissioners having considered the same, as also certain objections thereto lodged by the Proprietor and by a minority of the crofters in the township, issued the following Regulations:—

I. The Committee are hereby authorised to deal with the applicants' grazings on the basis of the following Souming, viz.:—

	Horses.	Cows.	Followers.	Sheep.	Hoggs.
(1) Angus Cameron,	1	6	6	20	8
(2) Archibald Stewart,	½	3	3	10	4
(3) Alexander Maccoll,	½	3	3	10	4
(4) Duncan Kennedy,	1	6	6	20	8
(5) Archibald Cameron,	1	6	6	20	8
(6) Widow Catherine Henderson,	1	6	6	20	8
(7) Widow Margaret Maccoll,	½	3	3	10	4
(8) Duncan Stewart,	½	3	3	10	4

II. The relative value of grazings for the different kinds of stock is fixed as follows, viz.:—1 horse = 2 cows; 1 cow = 2 stirks or 5 sheep; 2 sheep = 3 hoggs.

III. In the event of a crofter falling short in one or more kinds of stock he shall refer the matter to the Committee, who are hereby authorised to deal with it according to the best of their discretion. But it shall not be in the power of any crofter to alter the character of his Souming without the consent of the Committee; nor shall it be in the power of any crofter to let any part of his grazing rights to any other crofter in the township without the same authority.

IV. The Committee shall cause a Souming to be made on a given day in May and October of each year.

V. The Committee shall have power to employ township herds to buy and sell rams and bulls for the use of the township; to repair and maintain existing wire fences, and to cause the grazings to be drained in necessary places, but in such manner as not to cause damage to any one by abstraction or discharge of drain water.

VI. No divots or any kind of turf shall be cut by any one on any portion of the common pasture without the consent and authority of the Committee; and the Committee are hereby prohibited from authorising the cutting of divots or turf on green pasture land without the authority of the Commission, under a Minute lodged in this Application.

VII. The Committee shall take care that peats are cast in a regular manner, that the turf is carefully relaid with the heather or grass side uppermost in the bottom of the banks or hags, that proper channels or drains are made to free the banks or hags from water, and that peats are not cut on ground over which water cannot be made to run freely.

VIII. The Committee have power to maintain and repair the roads used by the township for the cartage of peats and sea-ware at the expense of the different crofters.

IX. Any other matter affecting the joint interest of the township, and not here defined, shall be under the control of the Committee.

(Signed) " DAVID BRAND.
" P. B. MACINTYRE."

(*b*) TOWNSHIP OF OCKLE, ARDNAMURCHAN.

The crofters of Ockle, on the same Estate, applied for approval of Rules, and, after alteration and amendment, the following Rules and Regulations were enacted and declared by the Commissioners:—

I. The sheep stock shall, as at present, be kept as a joint stock, and the number of sheep to be kept on the township shall be 350.

The number of cattle which each crofter shall be entitled to put on the common grazing shall be as follows :—

(1) James Stewart,—1 horse in company with another crofter, 3 cows, 1 stirk, and 2 calves.
(2) Robert Stewart, Same as No. 1.
(3) Hugh Cameron, do. do.
(4) John Cameron, do. do.
(5) Archibald Livingstone, do. do.
(6) Catherine Maccoll,—1 horse, 6 cows, 2 stirks, and 4 calves.
(7) Flora Cameron,—Same as No. 1.

II. The Committee shall have power to employ township herds, and shall be charged with the duty of buying and selling sheep and bulls, and any other transactions under the Act common to the township shall be under their control.

III. The Committee are hereby authorised and empowered to upkeep and maintain all existing fences on the common hill pasture, but not to alter the line of march fence between the crofters holdings, including hill pasture and adjacent lands or farms: Reserving to the Committee to fulfil any obligation resting on the crofters of bearing the half cost of maintaining and upkeeping such march fences: Further, the Committee are hereby empowered to cause the grazings to be drained in such places as they deem necessary, but not so as to cause injury to any one by the abstraction or discharge of drain water.

IV. The Committee shall have power to maintain and repair the roads used by the township for the cartage of peats and sea-ware at the expense of the different crofters.

Ordain parties to comply with the above Rules as altered and approved: and Reserve to apply further as to the carrying out hereof.

(Signed) "David Brand.
"P. B. Macintyre."

(c) Township of Anyheilt, Strontian.

The crofters of Anyheilt, Strontian, on the Estate of Sir Rodney S. Riddell, applied to the Commission for approval of rules under the Grazings Act. The Commissioners, after inquiry, disapproved of the Rules and Regulations as stated, and in lieu and stead thereof Enacted and Declared the following :—

I. The Committee shall let the wintering annually in the common interest, the sheep not to be received for wintering earlier than the last week of October, and to be removed not later than the second week of April following, the exact dates to be fixed by the Committee.

II. Each crofter shall have, in a proper state of repair, the march dyke separating his croft from the hill pasture, and also the gateway therein leading to his croft, by or before the second week of April.

III. Each crofter shall further see that the said gate is kept closed so as to exclude cattle from grazing within the crofts during the period from April till November.

IV. No crofter shall be allowed to resume the custom of common grazing within the crofts, or to throw open the march gate on his croft for that purpose earlier than the second week of November.

V. The Committee shall make such general arrangements as they may find to be conducive to the common benefit and advantage of the township from time to time in so far as such are authorised by, and in accordance with, the provisions of the Grazings Act, 1891.

(Signed) "David Brand.
"W. Hosack.
"P. B. Macintyre."

(2) County of Inverness.

District of Iochdar, South Uist.

A Committee appointed by the crofters in the district of Iochdar, on the Estate of Lady Gordon Cathcart, applied for approval of certain rules in terms of the Grazings Act. The Commissioners, after inquiry and consideration, Enacted the following Rules and Regulations :—

I. The crofters are hereby entitled to keep 1 horse, 2 cows with their calves until twelve months old, and 8 sheep for each share held by them in the General Common, or an equivalent of 8 sheep for 1 horse, and 4 sheep for 1 cow.

II. The Committee are authorised and empowered to engage one shepherd and any grass-keepers necessary for the management of the common stock and General Common, and to fix their wages and allowances upon such conditions as to grazing of stock and otherwise as may be agreed upon. The wages shall be paid by each crofter in proportion to his interest in the General Common.

III. The sheep shall be collected four times each year for the purpose of shearing, speaning lambs, shedding cast ewes, and for smearing or dipping; and the Committee are hereby empowered to select and purchase rams for the sheep stock kept on the General Common and Common Machair.

IV. No crofters or their servants shall be allowed to take dogs along with them when going over the General Common in search of stock, for the purpose of cutting, winning, and carting or carrying home peats, or for any private purpose whatever, without the consent of the Committee.

V. The shepherd or any member of Committee is hereby authorised to drive off all dogs found wandering within the limits of the General Commonty, Common Machair, or Special Commons, or molesting sheep, cattle, or horses, or eating the carcases of fallen sheep.

VI. The shepherd is hereby authorised to have his sheep dog along with him when driving sheep to and from the Port of Loch Carnan.

VII. The Committee shall deal with the matter of peat cutting in accordance with the Regulations already approved.

Common Machairs.

VIII. Each crofter having a right of grazing over the Common Machair is hereby entitled to keep 2 cows; and the disposal of grazing rights possessed by any crofter, but not exercised by him over the said machair, is to rest solely with the Committee.

IX. The herdsman engaged for the Common Machair is himself authorised to put 12 sheep on the General Commonty, and 2 horses and 2 cows on the Common Pasture, where pointed out to him by the Committee.

X. The Common Machair and Special Commonty shall be cleared of sheep by or before the 15th of May in each year, and of cattle and horses by or before 28th May.

XI. Inasmuch as the use of sea-ware on the shores of the Common Machair may affect the fair exercise by the crofters of their joint rights of grazings in the said Machair, the Committee are hereby authorised to divide the same according to the respective rights therein of the crofters of the township or townships interested. Crofters in proximity to such ware are hereby prohibited from taking any undue advantage over those at a greater distance.

Gulain Island.

XII. This Common shall be cleared of sheep by or before the 15th of May, and of cattle and horses by or before the 28th of May, and the grazing shall be used in accordance with the directions of the Committee.

Moor Common.

XIII. The Townships' Moor Common shall be cleared of sheep by or before the 15th of May, and shall be cleared of cattle and horses by or before the 28th of May every year.

XIV. The dykes enclosing the crofts and Machair Commons, or Special Commons, from the General Common, shall be repaired and kept in repair by the crofters in proportion to their respective interests; and the Committee shall have power to divide said dykes for this purpose when and where necessary, the cattle-fold situated on the Common Machair being included in said dykes.

XV. The drains and sluices, with the embankments protecting the same, shall be kept in repair by the crofters whose lands drain into and through the same, according to their respective interests, and at suitable dates to be fixed by the Committee. The Committee shall also have power to execute these repairs at the expense of parties refusing to give their assistance in carrying out the same.

Township Roads.

XVI. The Committee are hereby authorised to take all necessary steps to keep township roads in repair, and divide the same into separate pieces to be maintained by crofters, to be named by them in proportion to their respective interests in the Township and General Common.

XVII. In carrying out the foregoing Regulations, the Committee shall regard 1 heifer and 1 stot or quey stirk as equivalent to 1 cow; 4 one-year old stots or quey stirks as equivalent to 1 cow; 2 two-year old queys or stots as equivalent to 1 cow; 2 cows as equivalent to 1 horse; and 2 colts or fillies as equivalent to 1 horse.

(Signed) "David Brand.
"W. Hosack.
"P. B. Macintyre."

(3) County of Ross and Cromarty.

(*a*) Townships of Midton, Blair, Coast, and Mellanagaun, Gairloch.

The crofters in these townships, on the Estate of Sir Kenneth S. Mackenzie, Bart., of Gairloch, applied to the Commission to approve of certain rules framed in terms of the Commons Grazings Act. The landlord offered no objection to the proposed rules, and the Commissioners, after certain amendment and alterations, issued the following Rules and Regulations: Found and Declared that the same, as approved, were in force in terms of the said Act from and after 20th May 1892, and reserved to the Committee to apply from time to time for the approval of such additions to, or alterations on, the same as may be found necessary :—

I. The following Regulations shall apply to the townships of Midton, Blair, Coast, and Mellanagaun, on the Gairloch Estate, combined for all purposes implied in the provision of the Crofters Common Grazings Regulation Act, 1891.

II. The souming or number of stock allowed to each share of the common pasture shall be 3 cows and 12 sheep—6 sheep shall be equivalent to 1 cow.

III. Every person having surplus stock on the common pasture shall pay for such surplus stock to the Committee the sum of 4s. sterling for each cow, and the sum of 8d. sterling for each sheep, of surplus stock. The Committee shall cause all monies paid to them for surplus stock to be equitably divided among all persons having less than the full number of stock on their share or shares of the common pasture.

IV. No person shall alter the water courses running between the township crofts to the detriment of a neighbour.

V. No person shall open a new peat bank, except where pointed out to him by the Committee; and all banks, whence peats are taken, shall be thoroughly drained.

VI. No person shall, without the authority of the Committee in writing, train a young dog or young dogs among the sheep on the hill pasture; and any person residing in any of the foresaid townships found in the act of such training, without written authority, will be liable to a fine by the Committee not exceeding 10s. sterling.

VII. The Committee shall fix certain days for gathering the stock on the common hill, for the purpose of marking, shearing, speaning lambs, and dipping, &c., and no other person having an interest in the stock shall be allowed to gather or otherwise interfere with the sheep for any purpose whatever, except the shepherd and those appointed to assist, on the days fixed by the Committee.

VIII. The expense of herding shall fall equally on each share of the common pasture.

IX. Any dispute concerning hill pasture, &c., arising between the townships referred to in these regulations and neighbouring townships, shall be referred for settlement to the Committee of the townships concerned.

X. No person shall keep more then 1 horse on the common pasture, whether such person has one or more than one share of the common pasture; each horse allowed to be kept on the common pasture shall be equivalent to 3 cows. No person shall sublet a share or part of a share of the common pasture for the purpose of grazing a horse, whether such horse belong to a neighbour or come from a neighbouring township. All horses shall be restricted to that part of the hill pasture not frequented by the township cows. No horse shall be allowed to stray on the arable land until the 10th day of December annually, and after that date all horses shall be confined to the stables during the night, until the time when they return to the hill pastures.

Kenneth Macleod,	(22 Coast)
John Urquhart,	(3 Coast)
Murdo Cameron,	(22 Midton)
Duncan Maclean,	(17 Coast)
John Maclean,	(36 Midton)

Members of Committee.

(Signed) "David Brand.
"P. B. Macintyre."

(*b*) Township of Lower Shader, Lews.

A Committee appointed by the crofters in the township of Lower Shader, Lews, the Estate of Lady Matheson, applied to the Commission for approval of certain Rules and Regulations. The Commissioners disapproved of the Rules as proposed, and in lieu and stead thereof Enacted and Declared the following Rules and Regulations, and reserved to parties to apply further, if so advised :—

I. The Committee shall assign or apportion 1 cow, 1 stirk, and 15 sheep to each share of the total number of 60 full shares into which the right of grazing was divided under the Fair Rent Applications disposed of in 1888, and set forth in the Report of the Crofters Commission for that year—1 cow shall be equal to 5 sheep, and 1 horse shall be equal to 8 sheep.

II. The Committee shall have full power to engage such herd or herds as they may deem necessary for looking after the stock, and for regulating all details in connection with the stock management.

III. The Committee shall see that all sheep are sent to the hill pasture not later than the 15th May of each year, and that all cattle are removed to the sheilings or summer grazings by or before the 1st of June; but the Committee are not called on to apply this rule to any case deemed by them to be exceptional.

IV. The burning of heather and the cutting of peats and turf shall be regulated and sanctioned by the Committee and ground-officer.

V. The Committee shall have power to compel the erection and due upkeep and repair of such dykes as are necessary for the townships, and also to authorise and compel the construction and maintenance of township roads and water-courses.

VI. The Committee shall have power to levy assessments rateably in proportion to the shares held for the payment of herds' wages, the dipping or smearing and clipping of sheep, and such other expenditure deemed necessary by them in the common interest, and coming within the scope of the Grazings Act, 1891.

VII. The Committee shall have full power to stop interference with the common pasture by cottars or others, and shall also have power to deal with those persons, by removal or otherwise, who have already interfered with the common pasture, including those who may have erected houses thereon.

VIII. The Committee shall have no power to authorise the erection of any dwelling-house or other building of any kind upon the said common pasture.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND.
"W. HOSACK.
"P. B. MACINTYRE."

(4) COUNTY OF SHETLAND—(*a*) DISTRICT OF SOUTH OLNAFIRTH.

The crofters in the district of South Olnafirth, on the Estate of Busta, made Application under the Grazings Act, and the Commissioners issued the following Rules and Regulations:—

I. The pasture of South Olnafirth is hereby declared to lie within the boundary commencing at the parish boundary at Millburn, following the township dykes of Houbinsetter, South Voxter, Gonfirth, Grobsness, and shore of Olnafirth, Voe, to the dykes of the Hoga; thence along township dykes of South Olnafirth and the wire fence to the public road; thence along the public road to the loch of Voe; thence along said loch and wire fence to the parish march at Lae Water; thence following the parish boundary to the Millburn dykes.
The number of holdings which carry right to graze on the said pasture is 36. Each crofter shall be bound to pasture not more than 85 sheep at any time of the year, which number is hereby declared to be a sufficient and reasonable number. It is further declared, that for each horse kept on the said pasture by any crofter, 6 sheep shall be deducted from the said number of 85.

II. No crofter or family shall, at his or their own convenience, drive the stock, or any of it, for the purpose of fleecing sheep, marking lambs, driving to market, dipping or smearing, or for any purpose whatever, without first giving due notice of their intention to the Convener of Committee.

III. That all baiting with dogs, from dykes, fences or prize spots in the hill, shall be prohibited by the said Committee.

IV. That the said Committee shall have power to deal with geese or any other unlawful animal, on the said pasture; that any sheep, pony, or other animal, said to be pastured on grass off the pasture, if found on the foresaid common pasture, shall be treated as animals from other parishes, or from other districts of this Parish of Delting.

V. That the said Committee shall have power to drive all stock in the said pasture not more frequently than four times in one year, and to call assistance, and to caution all crofters who have excessive stock on the hill or common pasture to reduce the same conform to the Rules and Regulation herein contained.

VI. That these Regulations shall come into operation as at 11th November next, 1892; and if by that date the stock has not been reduced, the Committee are hereby authorised to deal with all crofters who have overstock under and in terms of Section 5 of the Act.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND.
"P. B. MACINTYRE."

(*b*) DISTRICT OF WHITENESS, SAND.

The crofters in the district of Whiteness, on the Estate of Sand, belonging to the Trustee on the Sequestrated Estate of Mr J. B. Leask, applied to the Commission for approval of Rules. The Commissioners disapproved of the same as proposed, and Enacted and Declared the following:—

I. The stock attached to each share shall not exceed 20 sheep. The grazing of 6 sheep shall be equal to the grazing of 1 pony; and it shall be optional for any crofter holding a share to substitute ponies for sheep.

II. All lambs shall be counted as sheep when sent to the pasture in the spring of the year following that in which they were dropped.

III. All foals shall be counted ponies when sent to the pasture in the spring of the year following that in which they were dropped.

IV. No crofter holding a share shall be allowed to keep any extra stock on the pasture during the winter months, as the regulation of stock must be under the control of the Committee.

V. No crofter holding a share shall enter upon the pasture, or drive the sheep for the purpose of marking lambs, clipping, dipping, driving to market, or for any other purpose, without the consent of the Committee.

VI. The Committee shall have power to engage a herd, if necessary, to look after the stock, and arrange for payment of his services by levying an assessment on the shareholders in proportion to their interest in the common grazing.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND.
"W. HOSACK.
"P. B. MACINTYRE."

APPENDIX V.

CROFTING PARISH.

A list of the parishes determined by the Commissioners to be crofting parishes, and confirmed by the Secretary for Scotland, is published in the First Report (App., pp. 107–109). To that list the Parish of Saddell and Skipness, and also the Parish of Craignish, in the County of Argyll, were since added (see Second Report, p. 187, and Fourth Report, p. 184 respectively). The following determination by the Commissioners, with confirmation by the Secretary for Scotland, has been issued in 1892:—

"At Edinburgh the 26th day of February 1892, the Crofters Commission, acting under Section 19, have, after due inquiry, determined, and do hereby determine, that the Parish of Fearn, in the County of Ross and Cromarty, is a Crofting Parish within the meaning of the 34th Section of the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886, 49 & 50 Vict. cap. 29.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND.
"W. HOSACK.
"P. B. MACINTYRE."

In pursuance of the provisions of the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886, Section 19, I hereby confirm the foregoing determination.

(Signed) "LOTHIAN.
"*Her Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.*"

(Seal) Whitehall,
10*th April* 1892.

APPENDIX W.

LIST OF PARISHES, the information hitherto obtained with regard to which has not been sufficient to enable the Commissioners to determine whether they are or are not crofting parishes within the meaning of the 34th section of the Act:—

ARGYLL.

Campbeltown
Dunoon and Kilmun
Gigha and Cara
Inverchaolain
Killean and Kilkenzie
Kilmartin
Kilmodan
Southend

INVERNESS.

Cawdor
Croy

ROSS AND CROMARTY.

Cromarty
Rosemarkie.

Note.—With the exception of the above-named twelve parishes, the whole of the Counties named in the Act have been brought within its scope.

APP. X—LIST OF APPEALS UNDER SECTION 23 OF THE ACT 49 & 50 VICT. CAP. 49, AND SECTION I. (1) OF THE ACT 51 & 52 VICT. CAP. 63, DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1892.

COUNTY OF SHETLAND—CROFTING PARISH OF NORTHMAVINE.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Order under Appeal.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Number who share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Date and Purport of Order disposing of Appeal.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Busta, (Trustees of Arthur Gifford, Proprietors)	1889 Sept. 16	1889 Nov. 6	James, Olla, and Robert Robertson	Uyea (Northmavine)	3 1 9	5 1 30	6000	1	3 9 0	3 9 0	...	...	...	7th November 1892. Appellants dead. Appeal allowed to drop.
2	,,	Aug. 27	,,	Christina Tulloch	Brougs	2 1 29	15 3 1	9770	1	2 5 0	3 16 0	5 13 5	...	5 13 5	27th October 1892. No appearance. Appeal dismissed. No expenses.
3	,,	,,	,,	Robert Ramsay	Collafirth	4 – 39	11 1 32		1	5 0 0	5 8 0	4 8 11	4 8 11	...	7th November 1892. Appeal allowed to be withdrawn. Appellant found liable in 5s. of expenses.
4	,,	,,	,,	William Johnson	,,	3 2 16	12 – 39		1	5 0 0	5 8 0	2 12 3	2 12 3	..	Do. do.
5	,,	June 21	,,	Andrew Hawick	Swinister	7 3 25	38 – 36		2	13 0 0	11 16 0	3 14 6	3 14 6	...	Do. do.
6	,,	Dec. 12	,,	James Hay	Fiblister	14 2 15	271 – 37	Right to graze 4 ponies on Scattald.		16 10 0	16 10 0	4 9 3	4 9 3	...	7th November 1892. Appeal dismissed. No expenses. (See App. Y, page 250.)
7	,,	1888 Jan. 11		George Irvine	Gateside	2 – 13	15 – 14	4760	1	1 10 0	2 7 0	1 10 10	...	1 10 10	7th November 1892. No appearance. Appeal dismissed. No expenses.
8	,,	,,	,,	William Halcrow	Roadside	2 3 19	13 1 4		1	2 10 0	2 15 0	5 3 6	2 15 0	2 8 6	Do. do.
9	,,	,,	,,	Arthur Harrison	Swarthoull	5 3 26	28 3 4		1	2 12 6	3 14 0	...	...	...	Do. do.
10	,,	,,	,,	Andrew Ollason	Cocklehall	3 2 39	22 – 8		1	5 0 0	4 5 0	5 10 7	3 0 0	2 10 7	Do. do.
11	,,	,,	,,	James Bruce	Urafirth	1 1 4	6 2 22		1	5 0 0	4 5 0	...	...	...	Do. do.

APP. X—COUNTY OF SHETLAND (*continued*)—CROFTING PARISHES OF NORTHMAVINE, DELTING, WALLS, AND SANDSTING.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Order under Appeal.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding. Arable.	Extent of Holding. Outrun.	Extent of Holding. Common Pasture.	Number who share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears. Total Amount.	Arrears. Ordered to be Paid.	Arrears. Cancelled.	Date and Purport of Order disposing of Appeal.
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
12	Busta (Trustees of Arthur Gifford, Proprietors)	1888 Jan. 11	1889 Nov. 6	Christopher Sandison	Roeneep (Northmavine)	2 3 36	18 2 15	918	1	3 0 0	2 8 0	4 13 0	2 8 0	2 5 0	7th November 1892. No appearance. Appeal dismissed. No expenses.
13	"	1887 Aug. 13	"	Arthur Anderson	Trondavoe (Delting)	3 1 12	12 1 8	961	1	4 3 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	7th November 1892. Appeal dismissed. Appellant found liable in 5s. of expenses.
14	"	"	"	John Jacobson	South Voxter	5 1 28	21 – 15	6143	1	5 14 0	4 12 0	9 4 8	6 0 0	3 4 8	7th November 1892. No appearance. Appeal dismissed. No expenses.
15	"	June 27	"	James Fraser	Setter Papa Stour (Walls)	4 2 4	7 1 35	369	1	5 15 0	4 4 0	7 11 6	4 4 0	3 7 6	7th November 1892. Appellant found entitled to full possession and occupation of part of holding appropriated by Laurence Scott. No expenses. (See App. Y, page 250.)
16	"	"	"	Peter Johnson	New Setter (Papa Stour)	3 1 28	1 2 21		1	4 15 0	3 6 0	3 10 6	...	3 10 6	7th November 1892. Appeal dismissed, no sufficient ground being stated for recalling or altering Order appealed against.
17	"	May 7	"	Laurence Yell	Southhouse (Sandsting)	7 2 13	12 3 20	2383	1	4 15 0	4 5 0	9 3 6	7 0 0	2 3 6	27th October 1892. Appeal withdrawn. No expenses.
18	"	"	"	James Barclay	Qualpund	7 3 25	16 – 27		1	5 0 0	4 6 0	10 12 4	4 6 0	6 6 4	Do. do.
19	"	"	"	Andrew Nicolson	Loch	5 2 36	7 3 9		1	3 5 0	3 5 0	12 2 9	6 0 0	6 2 9	Do. do.
20	"	"	"	William Johnson	Ayres	5 2 20	24 2 6		1	3 5 0	3 0 0	4 5 9	3 10 0	0 15 9	Do. do.
21	"	"	"	Mitchell Hary	Nesthouse	4 2 18	18 – 7		1	4 12 0	4 0 0	14 9 0	6 0 0	8 9 0	7th November 1892. No appearance. Appeal dismissed. No expenses.
22	"	"	"	Andrew Nicolson	North Punds	4 – 30	20 2 –			2 14 0	...	...	...	...	Do. do.
23	"	"	"	Robert Yell	Voehead (Sandsting)	4 1 5	19 3 22		1	3 0 0	3 0 0	5 11 9	5 11 9	...	Do. do.

App. X—County of Shetland (*continued*)—Crofting Parishes of Sandsting and Delting.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Order under Appeal.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Number who share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Date and Purport of Order disposing of Appeal.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
24	Busta . . (Trustees of late Arthur Gifford, Proprietors)	1887 May 7	1889 Nov. 6	James Robertson .	Biggings . (Sandsting)	9 3 6	16 3 25	2383	1	7 4 0	6 0 0	20 13 0	6 0 0	14 13 0	27th October 1892. Appeal withdrawn. No expenses.
25	,,	,,	,,	Laurence Robertson .	Brindister ,,	3 – 15	9 2 35	285	1	4 0 0	3 15 0	8 4 8	4 0 0	4 4 8	Do. do.
26	Tresta . . (Mrs A. U. Johnston, Proprietrix)	1889 Aug. 27	,,	Laurence Garriock .	The Lea ,,	2 2 –	4 – –	1300	1	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	7th November 1892. No appearance. Appeal dismissed. No expenses.
27	,,	Jan. 30	,,	Adam Jamieson . .	,,	3 2 –	4 – –		1	3 8 0	2 15 0	1 0 0	...	1 0 0	Do. do.
28	Reawick . (Andrew Umphray, Proprietor)	1887 Nov. 10	,,	Ann Jamieson . .	Hoganess ,,	5 1 –	9 1 –	139	½	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	21st October 1892. Appeal withdrawn. No expenses.
29	,,	1888 Aug. 27	,,	Erasmus Robertson .	Wester Skeld ,,	3 3 –	6 1 17	460	1	4 0 0	3 14 0	2 2 4	2 2 4	...	24th October 1892. Do.
30	Zetland . (Marquis of Zetland, Proprietor)	1889 June 11	,,	John Jamieson . .	Pund of Lees	6 3 16	26 – 20	317		10 17 4	8 10 0	10 8 8	8 10 0	1 18 8	28th October 1892. Do.
31	Garth . . (Major T. M. Cameron, Proprietor)	1887 Sept. 27	,,	William Ross . .	Swinister (Delting)	4 3 25	24 2 15			10 0 0	...	...	...	...	7th November 1892. Appeal dismissed. No expenses.
32	South Culswick . . (Joanna Elizabeth Allan, Proprietrix)	Oct. 20	,,	Helen Fraser . .	South Culswick (Sandsting)	3 1 36	8 3 18	2362	1	7 10 0	5 14 0	6 18 7½	5 0 0	1 18 7½	28th October 1892. Appeal allowed to be withdrawn. 7th November 1892. Appellant found liable in 10s. of expenses.
33	Scarvister (Laurence Ridland, Proprietor)	1889 Apr. 25	,,	Robert Arthurson .	Scarvister ,,	6 – 31	30 – 21			5 10 0	4 5 0	5 10 0	4 5 0	1 5 0	24th October 1892. Appeal withdrawn. No expenses.

App. X.—County of Shetland (*continued*)—Crofting Parishes of Sandsting and Walls.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Order under Appeal.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Number who share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Date and Purport of Order disposing of Appeal.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Order to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
34	Sand (J. B Leask's Trustee, Proprietor)	1886 Dec. 23	1889 Nov. 6	Magnus Robertson	Brindister	5 – –	3 – –	1300	1	6 0 0	5 0 0	15 9 9	12 0 0	3 9 9	21st October 1892. Appeal withdrawn. No expenses.
35	Melby (R. T. C. Scott, Proprietor)	1887 Dec. 26	,,	John Jamieson	Gronating (Walls)	3 2 39	2 3 32	9518	1	2 15 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	28th October 1892. Appeal allowed to be withdrawn. No expenses.
36	Scalloway (Mrs Spence and Trustees of late Miss Scott, Proprietrices)	Nov. 10	1892 Mar. 8	Catherine Arthurson	Blacktown	4 2 16	22 2 16	702	1	3 13 0	3 15 0	2 2 6	...	2 2 6	7th November 1892. Appeal by Landlord dismissed. Appellant found liable in 10s. of expenses. (See App. Y, page 251.)
37	Silwick and Westerwick (George Johnston and Charles D. Laurenson, Judicial Factor on Estate of John A. Johnston, Proprietors)	Oct. 21	1889 Nov. 6	William Ridland	Grind of Silwick (Sandsting)	5 – 5	8 – –	567	1	3 5 0	2 15 0	1 16 0	0 16 0	1 0 0	7th November 1892. No appearance. Appeal dismissed. Appellant found liable in 5s. of expenses.
38	Quendale (A. J. Grierson, Proprietor)	May 7	,,	Hugh Mackenzie	Broadriggs (Sandsting)	7 – –	15 – –	10,300	1	6 19 0	5 10 0	...	...	...	7th November 1892. Arrears found to be £14, 4s. 8d., of which £5, 10s. is to be paid in three Instalments of £2, £2 & £1, 10s. respectively.
39	,,	,,	,,	Jeremiah Eunson	North Dykes	5 3 22	19 1 7		1	2 16 0	3 3 0	3 15 5	3 15 5	...	7th November 1892. No appearance. Appeal dismissed. Appellant found liable in 5s. of expenses.
40	,,	1888 Mar. 21	,,	Elspeth Tait	Nounsbrough	1 3 29	2 3 9		1	1 10 0	2 0 0	0 10 10	0 10 10	...	Do. do.

App. X—County of Shetland (*continued*)—Crofting Parishes of Dunrossness and Nesting.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Order under Appeal.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Number who share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Date and Purport of Order disposing of Appeal.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
41	Quendale . . (A. J. Grierson, Proprietor)	1887 Feb. 18	1889 Nov. 6	William Brown . .	Millpond (Dunrossness)	7 2 31	61 – 19	None		6 5 0	5 5 0	...	...	...	7th November 1892. No appearance. Appeal dismissed. No expenses.
42	Lunna . . (Scottish Life Assurance Company, Limited, Proprietors)	1886 Nov. 26	,,	Widow Mary and John Irvine	North Hill (Nesting)	4 1 32	15 – 3	1800	4	5 0 3	4 0 0	...	...	...	7th November 1892. Appeal dismissed. No expenses.
43	,,	,,	,,	Jane Peterson . .	North Lee	3 1 9	1 1 12		3	5 0 6	3 8 0	8 6 10	3 8 0	4 18 10	31st October 1892. Appeal withdrawn. No expenses.
44	,,	,,	,,	Simpson Peterson .	Lee . .	4 – 10	13 2 5		4	5 0 6	4 0 0	6 3 3	3 0 0	3 3 3	7th November 1892. Order finding Appellant entitled to grazing over 88·835 acres. *Quoad ultra*, appeal dismissed. No expenses.
45	,,	,,	,,	Mitchell Georgeson .	Garden .	3 2 1	6 2 17		4	5 8 0	3 15 0	11 9 6	5 0 0	6 9 6	Do. do.
46	,,	,,	,,	Alexander Sandison .	,,	3 2 3	3 2 16		4	5 5 0	3 12 0	9 3 4	4 0 0	5 3 4	Do. do.
47	,,	,,	,,	Robert Robertson . .	,,	3 – 32	2 2 1		4	5 0 3	3 10 0	7 1 8	2 10 0	4 11 8	Do. do.
48	,,	,,	,,	Laurence Pearson .	,,	4 2 19	1 – 38		4	4 7 9	3 18 0	9 15 11	3 18 0	5 17 11	Do. do.
49	,,	,,	,,	David Pearson . .	Gilsbrake .	4 – 16	3 – 36		5	6 10 9	5 2 0	13 15 11	5 2 0	8 13 11	Do. do.
50	,,	,,	,,	John Sutherland .	,,	5 3 35	5 – 4		5	5 17 6	4 8 0	3 0 11	...	3 0 11	Do. do.
51	,,	,,	,,	Arthur Pearson . .	Orgil . .	4 1 5	1 3 18		2	3 16 6	3 10 0	2 7 9	1 10 0	0 17 9	7th November 1892. No appearance. Appeal dismissed. No expenses.
52	,,	,,	,,	Thomas Sinclair . .	Tarrarit .	4 – 24	18 2 16		3	6 13 3	5 0 0	8 1 2	3 0 0	5 1 2	7th November 1892. Appeal dismissed. No expenses.
53	,,	Nov. 25	,,	William Sinclair .	,, .	2 3 18	7 – 37		2	4 18 0	3 12 0	3 10 2	...	3 10 2	Do. do.
54	,,	,,	,,	Hugh Jamieson . .	Leveneep .	4 – 19	5 – 36		3	4 8 9	4 0 0	8 5 4	6 0 0	2 5 4	31st October 1892. Appeal withdrawn.
55	,,	,,	,,	Widow Elizabeth Georgeson	Lunning .	6 – –	11 – 32		6	6 15 6	5 6 0	4 13 8	...	4 13 8	7th November 1892. Fair Rent fixed at £4, 15s. No expenses.

App. X—County of Shetland (*continued*)—Crofting Parish of Nesting.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Order under Appeal.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Number who share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Date and Purport of Order disposing of Appeal.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Order to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
56	Lunna . . (Scottish Life Assurance Company Limited, Proprietors)	1886 Nov. 25	1889 Nov. 6	Widow Mary Ann Laurenson	Lunning . (Nesting)	5 2 32	7 3 37	1800	6	6 6 1	5 0 0	7 9 3	3 0 0	4 9 3	7th November 1892. Fair Rent fixed at £4, 10s. No expenses.
57	,,	,,	,,	Laurence Shuardson .	,,	4 2 11	7 – 15		3	4 3 6	3 18 0	2 12 8	2 0 0	0 12 8	7th November 1892. Fair Rent fixed at £3, 10s. No expenses.
58	,,	,,	,,	John Georgeson . .	Springfield	5 3 4	32 3 36		4	7 0 0	6 0 0	8 16 1	5 0 0	3 16 1	7th November 1892. Appeal dismissed. No expenses.
59	,,	,,	,,	William Morrison .	Pundbank	6 1 19	15 – 32		1	4 17 2	3 9 0	2 5 0	...	2 5 0	Do. do.
60	,,	,,	,,	Robert Williamson .	Skelberry .	½of7 2 3	9 2 23		1	4 13 9	3 5 0	7 18 10	3 12 0	4 6 10	Do. do.
61	,,	,,	,,	James Arthur . .	,,	6 1 1	3 2 11		1	5 5 0	4 2 0	5 16 0	2 7 0	3 9 0	7th November 1892. Fair Rent fixed at £3, 14s. No expenses.
62	,,	1887 April 6	,,	George Sutherland .	Lunning .	3 – 2	2 1 4		4	4 19 3	3 8 0	4 0 3	...	4 0 3	7th November 1892. Appeal dismissed. No expenses.
63	,,	Feb. 16	,,	Laurence Gray . .	Mooradale.	2 3 24	6 3 39	689	1	3 16 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	Do. do.
64	,,	,,	,,	James Robertson .	Hamnavoe	5 2 4	4 1 3		2	6 2 6	5 10 0	14 6 6	3 0 0	11 6 6	31st October 1892. Do.
65	,,	,,	,,	George Henderson .	Vaddles .	4 2 2	4 1 5		2	5 6 0	5 0 0	1 17 3	1 0 0	0 17 3	7th November 1892. Do.
66	,,	,,	,,	Robert Jamieson .	Burns .	4 – –	18 1 8		2	4 18 2	5 8 0	...	...	...	7th November 1892. Fair Rent fixed at £4, 18s. 2d. No expenses.
67	,,	,,	,,	Agnes Scollay . .	Heoge .	4 2 4	6 – –		1	4 1 3	4 0 0	...	...	...	7th November 1892. Fair Rent fixed at £3, 10s. No expenses.

App. X—County of Shetland (*continued*)—Crofting Parish of Nesting.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Order under Appeal.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Number who share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Date and Purport of Order disposing of Appeal.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Order to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
68	Lunna (Scottish Life Assurance Company Limited, Proprietors)	1887 Feb. 16	1889 Nov. 6	John Simpson	Heoge	4 2 4	6 – –	689	1	4 10 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	7th November 1892. No appearance. Appeal dismissed.
69	,,	,,	,,	James Robertson	Mires	6 2 33	3 2 22		2	6 6 0	5 6 0	4 4 5	1 10 0	2 14 5	7th November 1892. Fair Rent fixed at £4, 18s. No expenses.
70	,,	,,	,,	Robert Williamson	Gilsbrake	3 – 11	2 3 18	1800	5	5 7 4	4 12 0	5 10 5	4 0 0	1 10 5	7th November 1892. Appellant found entitled to a right of grazing over 88·835 acres pasture *Quoad ultra*, appeal dismissed. No expenses.
71	,,	1888 Aug. 20	,,	Robert Humphray	North Grind	4 3 8	6 – 15		2	6 2 4	5 12 0	...	...	...	7th November 1892. Fair Rent fixed at £5, 2s.
72	,,	1886 Nov. 25	,,	Andrew Anderson	Skelberry	5 1 22	3 – 13		1	4 9 0	3 9 0	2 17 7	...	2 17 7	15th August 1892. Withdrawn. No. expenses.
73	,,	,,	,,	Laurence Thomason	Horn	5 2 4	6 2 20		1	4 17 6	3 5 0	15 12 4	6 10 0	9 2 4	24th August 1892. Do.
74	,,	,,	,,	Laurence Morrison	Sandwick	5 – 24	18 3 24		2	7 19 0	5 6 0	4 11 2	...	4 11 2	Do. do.
75	,,	1887 Apr. 6	,,	Alexander Robertson	Gilsbrake	1 1 17	– 3 25		3	3 0 0	2 8 0	3 15 2	...	3 15 2	5th September 1892. Do.
76	,,	,,	,,	Widow John Jamieson	Orgil	1 2 31	– – 20		2	2 2 7	2 0 0	2 15 1	...	2 15 1	15th August 1892. Do.

APP. X—COUNTY OF SHETLAND (*continued*)—CROFTING PARISHES OF NESTING AND DUNROSSNESS.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Order under Appeal.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Number who share in Common Pasture.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Date and Purport of Order disposing of Appeal.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.				Total Amount.	Order to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
77	Symbister (William J. Adie, Principal Tenant)	1889 June 27	1889 Nov. 6	Robert Hughson	Bruray (Out Skerries)	– – –	– – –	The Township Pasture of Bruray extends to 60 acres, divided into 5 shares, 4 of which were dealt with. The Common Pasture	extends to 300 acres, divided into 13 shares, 12 of which were dealt with.	2 10 0	1 11 0	5 0 0	2 15 0	2 5 0	7th November 1892. Appeal dismissed. No expenses. (See App. Y, page 251.)
78	,,	,,	,,	Thomas Irvine	,,	– – –	– – –			2 10 0	1 11 0	5 0 0	2 15 0	2 5 0	Do. do.
79	,,	,,	,,	Andrew Henderson	,,	30 – –	30 – –			5 0 0	3 2 0	10 0 0	5 5 0	4 15 0	Do. do.
80	,,	,,	,,	Michael Humphray	,,	– – –	– – –			5 0 0	3 2 0	5 0 0	...	5 0 0	Do. do.
81	,,	,,	,,	Margaret Anderson or Hughson	,,	– – –	– – –			2 10 0	1 11 0	...	...	...	Do. do.
82	Symbister (W. A. Bruce, Proprietor)	1887 Feb. 24	,,	John Jarmson	Aithsetter (Dunrossness)	7 1 31	11 2 2	659	1	5 18 6	4 6 0	4 1 11½	...	4 1 11½	28th October 1892. Appellant dead. Appeal allowed to be withdrawn. No expenses.
83	,,	1888 July 5	,,	John Sinclair	North Levenwick	12 3 12	11 3 36			5 3 0	5 3 0	...	...	...	28th October 1892. Appeal allowed to be withdrawn. Appellant found liable in 5s. of expenses.
84	,,	1887 June 29	,,	Barbara Mouat	North Scousburgh	6 3 8	10 2 31	666	1	5 6 0	3 18 0	15 5 9	8 0 0	7 5 9	Do. do.
85	,,	Sept. 27	,,	William Henderson	Vandlip	10 3 23	38 3 19			8 0 0	5 18 0	5 4 8	1 10 0	3 14 8	Do. do.
86	,,	,,	,,	Magnus Johnston	Clavel	7 1 9	15 2 13			5 5 0	4 8 0	1 0 0	...	1 0 0	Do. do.
87	,,	,,	,,	Sinclair Henderson	,,	4 3 23	11 3 31			4 0 0	3 3 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	Do. do.
88	,,	,,	,,	Laurence Henderson	,,	4 3 23	11 3 31			4 0 0	3 3 0	1 0 0	...	1 0 0	Do. do.
89	,,	,,	,,	Thomas Henderson and Robert Irvine *	Whalsay	– – –	– – –			...	...	...	...	...	27th October 1892. Appeal allowed to be withdrawn. No expenses.

* Application to regulate use of sea-weed.

APPENDIX Y—SPECIAL ORDERS IN APPEALS.

(1) COUNTY OF SHETLAND—(*a*) CASE OF JAMES HAY, FIBLISTER.

James Hay, Fiblister, on the Busta Estate in Northmavine, appealed against an Order, dated 6th November 1889, fixing a Fair Rent, and dealing with his arrears. At a hearing of the Appeal in Lerwick, the appellant stated the grounds of his appeal at considerable length, and thereafter the following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, *7th November* 1892.

"The Commissioners having heard parties, and considered the additional evidence given by the appellant, James Hay, Find that his main ground of appeal is that, whereas at the date of entry a certain limited number of persons cut peats on his outrun, that number has considerably increased to the effect of causing serious damage to his grazing ground, and that this circumstance was not sufficiently taken into account by the Commissioner and Assessors in their original inquiry and valuation: Find that the appellant has, since the date of entry, allowed the crofters, who cut peats on his ground, coming from the Estate of Ollaberry, to increase in number: Find that the appellant has suffered this process of peat cutting to go on and increase, without complaint to the landlord or local ground-officer, and without he himself having taken steps by legal procedure or otherwise to prevent undue infringement of his rights as occupier and possessor of the holding at Fiblister: Find, further, that the Fair Rent was fixed after a careful inspection of the holding, and after taking into consideration the fact of peat cutting referred to, and of the whole other special circumstances of the case: Find, accordingly, that the appellant has not succeeded in establishing any sufficient ground of appeal: Therefore dismiss the same, and adhere to the Order appealed against: Find no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND.
"W. HOSACK.
"P. B. MACINTYRE."

"*Note.*—This is a case of some peculiarity and difficulty. On the one hand, it appears there existed, at the date of the appellant's entry, a system of peat cutting on his holding by certain neighbouring crofters. This process of peat cutting has, it is said, considerably increased of late years. While there is in this circumstance a certain hardship on the appellant, it is to be remembered that he himself took no steps to prevent such increase of peat cutting, either by complaint to the ground-officer or landlord, or by any process before the Sheriff. He even went the length of admitting in his evidence that he did not forbid any person coming on his land for the purpose of cutting peats. In the whole circumstances, therefore, the Commissioners do not see their way to disturb the Order under appeal.

(Initialed) "D. B.
"W. H.
"P. B. M."

(*b*) CASE OF JAMES FRASER, PAPA STOUR.

James Fraser, a crofter on the Busta Estate, in the Island of Papa Stour, appealed to the Commission against an Order issued by one of their number in November 1889. The main ground of appeal stated by Fraser was that a neighbouring crofter had taken possession of a part of appellant's holding. After inquiry, the following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, *7th November* 1892.

"The Commissioners having heard parties, and considered the additional evidence given by the appellant, James Fraser, Find that the main ground of his appeal is that a neighbouring crofter, named Laurence Scott, has appropriated part of the land belonging to his holding, and numbered 88 on the Plan produced and marked B/103: Find that this land forms part of the appellant's holding, and that the said Laurence Scott has no right or title thereto: Therefore Ordain the said Laurence Scott to quit possession thereof, and to allow the appellant full possession and occupation of the same: Find no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND.
"W. HOSACK.
"P. B. MACINTYRE."

(*c*) CASE OF CATHERINE ARTHURSON, BLACKTOWN, SANDSTING.

Arthur Arthurson, a crofter at Blacktown, in Sandsting, on the property there, belonging to Mrs Spence and the Trustees of the late Miss Scott, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent. He died before the Application was disposed of, and at the hearing a daughter compeared, and claimed to be entered as the tenant in succession to her father. The agent for the Proprietors consented to receive Catherine Arthurson as a crofter under the Act, on condition of her producing a letter of renunciation from the heir-at-law. On such letter being produced, an Order was issued, Finding and Declaring that Catherine Arthurson was a crofter in the said holding in succession to her deceased father. Against this Order the landlord appealed. Parties having been heard, the following Order was issued :—

"LERWICK, *7th November* 1892.

"The Commissioners having heard the appellant's agent in support of the appeal, Find that the same is urged on the ground that the respondent, Catherine Arthurson, is not the heir of the deceased applicant, Arthur Arthurson, and that the said Catherine Arthurson has produced a letter of renunciation from the alleged heir, Magnus Arthurson, dated Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, 14th November 1889, and marked x/201, which, in respect it bears to be of his 'right of tenancy in the said croft in favour of my sister, Catherine Arthurson,' amounts in law to an assignation of tenancy, and is therefore struck at by Section 1 of the Act: Find, on the other hand, as appears from the Hearing Order of 7th September 1889, that on an undertaking being given by the applicant's agent to lodge a letter from the heir renouncing all right to the holding 'in her favour,' the agent for the landlord 'agreed to withdraw his objection on such letter of renunciation being produced.' In these circumstances, Find that the landlord is barred from taking the objection now insisted upon: Therefore repel the same: Adhere to the Order appealed against: Dismiss the appeal: Find the appellant liable in expenses: Modify these to the sum of 10s., and decern.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND.
"W. HOSACK.
"P. B. MACINTYRE."

(*d*) QUESTION AS TO PROCEDURE UNDER APPEALS—CASE OF ROBERT HUGHSON AND OTHERS, OUT SKERRIES.

In 1889 the Commissioners fixed Fair Rents for the holdings occupied by the crofters in the two main Islands composing the group known as the Out Skerries or Whalsay Skerries, Shetland. At the date of the hearing, the Islands were let to Messrs Adie and Sons, and the tenants held from them, and paid rent for their holdings to them. The tenants in Bruray (the smaller of these Islands) appealed against the Order of the Commission fixing Fair Rents. At the hearing of the appeal at Lerwick in October last, the Proprietor, Mr W. A. Bruce, of Symbister, compeared, and contended not only that the appeal should be dismissed, but also that the Commissioners should Find and Declare the appellants were not crofters in respect of their holdings, they being sub-tenants. For the appellants, it was contended that, as Mr Bruce had not appealed against the original finding of the Commissioners, nor stated the objection as to sub-tenancy at the original hearing, he was not entitled to plead it now. The following Order was issued :—

"LERWICK, *7th November* 1892.

"The Commissioners having heard parties, Find that no sufficient ground of appeal was stated on behalf of any of the appellants by their agent, and accordingly dismiss the said appeals, and adhere to the Order appealed against: Find no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND.
"W. HOSACK.
"P. B. MACINTYRE."

"*Note.*—It was maintained, on behalf of the respondent, that he was entitled to be heard under the applicants' appeal, and to maintain that there cases did not come within the scope of the Act. The Commissioners are of opinion, on a sound construction of Section 23 of the Principal Act, and Section 1 of the Act 51 & 52 Vict. cap. 63 (1888), together with Rule 27 of the Rules and Regulations for procedure, issued on 21st September 1886, that a party in an appeal, who is not himself an appellant, is not entitled to take up an appeal lodged by the other party with a view to being heard against the Order under review.

(Initialed) "D. B.
"W. H.
"P. B. M."

(2) COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND.

INCOMPETENT APPEALS.

Robert Campbell and other three crofters in the Invernaver district of Sutherlandshire lodged appeals against decisions of the Commission fixing Fair Rents and dealing with Arrears. The Applications were not lodged within the time allowed under No. 27 of the Rules and Regulations for procedure, issued by the Commissioners, with the approval of the Secretary for Scotland, in terms of the Act. The appellants were afforded an opportunity of showing cause why their Applications should not be dismissed in respect that they were not timeously lodged. After consideration of the representations made, an Order in the following terms was issued in each case:—

"EDINBURGH, 26*th February* 1892.

"The Commissioners having resumed consideration of this Application, Find that, by Rule 27 of the Rules and Regulations for Procedure framed by the Commission, with the approval of the Secretary for Scotland and the Treasury, in terms of Section 29 of the Act, it is provided that any person aggrieved by an Order pronounced under Section 23 of the Act may by himself or his Agent, within 14 days after the date of such person having received from the Sheriff-Clerk intimation of such Order, intimate an appeal for review of such Order by the whole three Commissioners: Find that intimation of the Order appealed against was made to the appellant, Robert Campbell, on 30th July 1891: Find that Intimation of Appeal was not received by the Sheriff-Clerk at Dornoch till 19th November 1891: Find that said Intimation of Appeal was not made timeously under the foresaid Rule, and is incompetent: Therefore dismiss the appeal, and adhere to the Order appealed against: Find no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND.
"W. HOSACK.
"P. B. MACINTYRE."

"*Note.*—The letter from the appellant, of date 28th December 1891, marked 5c/677, deals with the grounds of appeal on the merits, but does not explain how the Intimation of Appeal came to be made after the period for intimating had expired.

(Initialed) "D B.
"W. H.
"P. B. M."

(3) COUNTY OF ARGYLL.

SUBTENANCY—CASE OF COLIN CAMPBELL, TIRLAGGAN.

At the hearing of Applications from the Island of Lismore, Colin Campbell, Tirlaggan, on the Estate of His Grace the Duke of Argyll, applied to the Commission to fix a Fair Rent, and claimed that he was a crofter under the Act. For the Landlord it was objected that Campbell was a sub-tenant, and therefore not a crofter within the meaning of the Act, having regard to the decision of the Court of Session in the case of *Livingstone* v. *Beattie*. The following Order was issued by the Commissioner who heard the case:—

"LERWICK, 8*th August* 1892.

"The Commissioner having heard parties, and considered the evidence adduced, Finds that in January 1874 a Lease was entered into between the Trustees of the late Messrs F. C. Sprot or Cheyne, and Messrs David, Francis, and John Paterson, of the Farms of Craiganish, Tirlaggan, and others for a period of 15 years, from and after Whitsunday of that year: Finds that by Deed of Renunciation, dated 5th July 1886, and marked 294/3, the said Lease was duly renounced as at the term of Martinmas 1886: Finds that at the passing of the Act the applicant, Colin Campbell, was a tenant of the said David, Francis, and John Paterson, Lessees as aforesaid, and not the tenant of the present respondent: Finds, therefore, that, as at the passing of the Act, the said Colin Campbell was a sub-tenant within the scope and meaning thereof, and not a crofter: Therefore Sustains the objection marked 294/1 taken to the competency of the Application on this head, and dismisses the same: Finds no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed) "W. HOSACK."

Campbell appealed against the foregoing Order. He was called upon to lodge a statement setting forth the grounds of his appeal, and after considering the same, as also representation made for the landlord, the following Order was issued:—

"LERWICK, 16*th November* 1892.

"The Commissioners having resumed consideration of this Application, together with the statement for appellant marked 294/5, and the representation for the landlord marked 294/6, refuse the appeal: Adhere to the Order appealed against: Find the appellant liable in expenses: Modify these to the sum of 5s. sterling, and decern.

(Signed) "DAVID BRAND.
"W. HOSACK.
"P. B. MACINTYRE."

"*Note.*—The Commissioners, by Order of 26th September, called on the appellant to lodge a statement with the Sheriff-Clerk setting forth the particular grounds of his appeal. In answer to that Order the only statement made was, that the Order appealed against, determining that the applicant is not a crofter within the meaning of the Act, 'is not in keeping with the intention of the Act, and therefore falls to be cancelled.' This statement is too vague, and does not relevantly impugn or controvert the Order under appeal. As the Commissioners see no sufficient reason for delaying the disposal of the appeal, the above Order has been issued.

(Initialed) "D. B.
"W. H.
"P. B. M."

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CROFTER COLONISATION.

FOURTH REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO CARRY OUT A SCHEME

OF

COLONISATION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA

OF

CROFTERS AND COTTARS FROM THE WESTERN HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND,

WITH

APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

COLONISATION BOARD.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY:

WE, the undersigned Commissioners appointed under Your Majesty's Sign Manual for the purpose of carrying out a scheme of colonisation in the Dominion of Canada of crofters and cottars from the Western Highlands, and the islands of Scotland, and from the congested districts of Ireland, desire humbly to submit to Your Majesty the following Report:—

Reports have been received from the agent of the Board in Canada relating to the settlements at Killarney, in Manitoba, and at Saltcoats, in the North-West Territories, for the year 1892. The former was established in the summer of 1888 and the latter in the spring of 1889.

Statements are appended giving extracts from the reports of the agent (Appendix A) and summaries of the statistics (Appendix B.), showing the position of the various families in 1892, with the particulars of the acreage under wheat, oats, and potatoes in the years 1890, 1891, and 1892, of the live stock on the farms, and other information.

With regard to the Killarney Settlement, it will be seen that it continues to develop in a satisfactory manner, that the area under cultivation increases year by year, and that considerable attention is also given to the raising of stock.

The total area of land at present under cultivation is 4,196 acres, of which 2,565 belong to the heads of families—an average of 85½ acres each family—and 1,630 acres to the younger members of families who have taken up farms, which represents about 43 acres per person. Altogether the average of the 30 families is nearly 140 acres per family.

The estimate of the crops in the settlement in 1891, and the prices which it was expected would be realised, turned out to be somewhat excessive, for reasons which are explained in the agent's report.

On a low computation it will be seen that the value of the crops last year was greater than in any previous year, notwithstanding the low prices which have prevailed for produce of all kinds.

There is no doubt that the position of this settlement should be satisfactory. The families are not only self-supporting, but they ought to have, in most cases, a surplus with which to meet the obligations they have incurred. They are certainly in a position to which they could not have attained in the parts of Scotland from which they came.

We regret we are obliged to report that the first instalment of the advances made to the Killarney Crofters, which became due in the autumn of last year, has not been met.

The position of each family is being inquired into, as well as the reasons which they give for their inability to carry out their agreement, and the Board will take any measures that may be necessary for the protection of its interests.

The security which the Board holds is believed to be far in excess of the liability of the settlement. This is proved by the informal offers which have recently been made by Land and Investment Companies to consider the transfer of the Board's indebtedness to them.

In some cases, also, the settlers are making inquiries as to borrowing money of these Companies, with a view to clear off entirely their indebtedness to the Board. One of the younger settlers has repaid the entire sum advanced to him.

Since the annual report of the agent was received, the Board has been informed, much to its regret, that the land in the occupation of many of the Killarney settlers has been sold by the local municipality in consequence of the non-payment of the municipal taxes. The indebtedness ranged from $21 · 14 to $52 · 91, the total indebtedness on the 35 homesteads involved being rather under $1,200, or an average of about $34, equal to 6*l*. 19*s*. 9*d*. per settler. The total number of settlers, including the heads of families, and the younger members who have taken up land, is over 60, so that apparently many of the settlers have paid their taxes. The lands have been bought in by the municipality, and can be redeemed at a premium within a year or two years. The Board have not yet been informed of the circumstances under which the crofters allowed their land to be sold, in view of the small amounts due by them. There seems to be no reason why the taxes should not have been paid as they fell due, in view of the comparatively satisfactory position of the settlers, as demonstrated by the Appendices to this report. The matter is now in the hands of the solicitors of the Board with a view to measures being taken to induce the settlers to meet their liabilities, and to preserve intact the security of the Board for the advances made.

We regret to state that the position of the Saltcoats Settlement is not so satisfactory as that at Killarney, and that only 18 families out of the 49 originally sent out remain upon the land. There are also 13 of the younger members of the families still retaining their lands. This matter was referred to in our last Report.

This settlement has been unfortunate, to a certain extent, and various other causes have contributed to bring about that result.

It cannot, however, be pointed out too strongly that, from the first, many of the heads of the families which have abandoned their holdings did not show that energy and enterprise which, after a short stay in the country, their fellow-settlers at Killarney manifested.

In the first year of their arrival, as explained in previous reports, and in the evidence given before the Colonisation Committee, those families which accepted the land selected for them were a long time in getting to work. A number of families refused to settle on the land set apart for them, and selected land at some distance off, which was not of so good a quality. All those have abandoned their farms.

In 1889, owing to the difficulties connected with the settlement and to the delay in the people getting to work, they had little or no crop. In 1890 they had not so much land under cultivation as could have been expected, but the crops were excellent in quantity and quality. The grain, however, was much damaged at harvest time by heavy rain, and owing to not being properly stacked. This, naturally, caused some disappointment; but the crofters had enough grain to supply their wants during the winter, for seed grain in 1891, and to pay the store debts they had incurred. In 1891 Manitoba and the North-West Territories, with a few exceptions, enjoyed a bountiful harvest; but, unfortunately, the Saltcoats District was one of the exceptions, the entire crop of wheat being seriously damaged by frost in the last week of August. The crofters were, however, self-supporting, and did not require any assistance from the Board, except in the way of seed-grain in the following spring.

The position as regards last year is explained in the report of the agent of the Board.

Owing to this state of affairs, the Board was asked in the spring of this year to allow a further advance to the settlers of seed-grain and fodder; and it has been sanctioned.

After the annual report of the agent was received, information reached the Board that, during the winter, the cattle in the Saltcoats settlement suffered somewhat severely, in common with the cattle belonging to other settlers in the neighbourhood. The matter is being inquired into and will receive every consideration.

The attention of the Board has been called to several matters of complaint by the Saltcoats settlers, dating from the time of their arrival in the country down to a recent date. Most of the allegations have already been fully dealt with, and were investigated by the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Colonisation, which made its report in 1891. Advantage has, however, been taken of the visit to the Dominion of Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner for Canada, a Member of the Board, to ask him to inquire into the condition and complaints of the settlers, and he has been good enough to undertake to do so.

It will be seen from the agent's reports that he does not consider that there will be serious loss, if any at all, in respect of those families who have abandoned their homesteads.

In the Session of 1892 an additional vote of 7,500*l.* was granted for further experiments connected with colonisation, in view of the report of the Select Committee on Colonisation in favour of a continuation of the scheme.

We were also of the opinion that further experiments should be tried in view of the valuable experience that had been acquired in connexion with the settlements at Killarney and at Saltcoats.

The Sub-Committee of the Board at Winnipeg, and its agent, were requested, therefore, early in May 1892, to arrange for the preparation of land for 30 families which it was intended to emigrate in the present year.

This preparation is considered to be almost absolutely necessary, as it ensures, as far as is possible, a crop in the first year of settlement. In other circumstances the crop the first year becomes somewhat uncertain, and the question of the maintenance of the settlers during the first winter is liable to require consideration.

Certain difficulties, however, appeared in the way. It was only after a considerable correspondence between the Sub-Committee and the Minister of the Interior that a district was specified in which the necessary land could be reserved; but upon examination the agent of the Board reported that it was not in his opinion altogether suitable for colonisation purposes.

It was then too late to enable preparations to be made on other land that might be selected, as it is necessary that any breaking and other work should be done before the 1st of July.

In the meantime, however, a circular had been issued in the crofting parishes in the highlands and islands of Scotland inviting applications from families desiring to participate in the scheme. No applications were, however, received from families in the districts from which the settlers at Killarney and Saltcoats came.

In view of these circumstances, the Secretary for Scotland decided that it would be preferable not to arrange for any emigration in the spring of 1893.

According to recent advices, the harvest in Manitoba and the North-West Territories of Canada promised to be favourable, and it is hoped that the crofters in both the Saltcoats and Killarney settlements will participate in its benefits.

GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN.
HORACE PLUNKETT.
CHARLES TUPPER.
JAMES KING.
COLIN SCOTT MONCRIEFF.
JOHN ROSS OF BLADENSBURG.
JAMES BELL.
THOMAS SKINNER.

J. G. Colmer, Secretary.
October 1893.

APPENDIX A.

EXTRACTS FROM AGENT'S REPORT.

I beg to submit, for the information of your honourable Board, my official report of the crofters located at Killarney in Southern Manitoba.

Crofters' Individual Reports.

These reports contain the following information for years 1890, 91, and 92, viz.: lien number, name, location, nature of buildings, and improvements made on each homestead, acreage, average yield of grain and roots, live stock—number and age, poultry, farm implements, and general remarks.

Statement "A."

The information contained in this statement has been compiled, with the view of showing the Board the total number of acres, and their yield of wheat, oats, and potatoes, each crofter had under cultivation, together with breaking done, during seasons ending 1890, 91, and 92.

Appendix "A."

This Appendix condenses information contained in Statement "A," and is compiled for the purpose of showing at a glance, the total number of acres under cultivation of wheat, oats, and potatoes, with their autumn market value. It also shows the total value of farm produce raised, and total number of acres of land broken during seasons ending 1890, 91, and 92.

Wheat, for 1890.

During the season of 1890, 1336¾ acres of land was sown in wheat, yielding 20,324 bushels, and could find a ready market at 60 cents. per bushel, and, if sold at that figure, would realise $12,194.40.

Oats, 1890.

Seventy-four acres of oats were sown, which yielded 2,168 bushels, which found a ready market at 20 cents. a bushel, realising $433.60.

Potatoes, 1890.

Nine and a quarter acres of potatoes were sown, and yielded 1,762 bushels, which could find a ready market this season at 22 cents. a bushel, and would therefore realise $387.64.

Total Value of Farm Produce, 1890.

The total value of farm produce raised during the season of 1890, is valued at $13,015.64.

Total Acres under Cultivation and Breaking, &c., 1890.

The total number of acres under cultivation was 1,420 breaking, &c. 825½, making a grand total of 2,245½ acres ready for the season of 1891.

Wheat, 1891.

The number of acres (1,336¾) of wheat under cultivation in 1890, was further increased in 1891, by 783¼ acres, making a total of 2,120 acres which yielded 36,974 bushels, sold on an average for 35 cents. per bushel, realising $12.940.90. In my 1891 report, I stated that the approximate average yield per acre, would be 20 bushels. From this Appendix ("A") it will be seen, that the actual grain thrashed, yielded rather over 17 bushels to the acre. The cause of the yield not reaching the estimated quantity is accounted for by the poor manner in which most of the crofters built their grain stacks. Those who thrashed in the autumn, had from 28 to 30 bushels per acre, which sold at 70 cents. per bushel. Those who were unable to thrash until spring of 1892, owing to impassable roads, suffered great losses, as the snow which had penetrated the badly built stacks (many of them too badly damaged to be worth thrashing) had melted. After thrashing, the grain was placed in the crofter's granaries, and, being wet, much of it became heated, and was consequently useless. The loss of so many bushels of grain naturally affected the yield (estimated in my report of 1891) which would otherwise have been nearer 30 bushels than what it is, viz., 17. This was only the first loss, and was but small in comparison with that caused by the low price realised on the sale of the remaining damaged grain, for had the grain been properly harvested and thrashed, it would have found a ready market at 70 cents. per bushel, instead of most of it having to be sold, on an average, for 35 cents. per bushel. This serious loss has been in one way beneficial, for on my visit to the Colony in September, I saw that the crofters were building their stacks properly.

Oats, 1891.

The 74 acres of oats, under cultivation during the season of 1890 was further increased in 1891 by 90 acres, making a total of 164 acres under cultivation, which yielded 5,819 bushels, and could be sold for 20 cents a bushel, and if sold at that price would realise $1163.80.

Potatoes, 1891.

The 9½ acres of potatoes under cultivation for the season of 1890 was further increased in 1891 by 2½ acres, making a total of 11½ acres, which yielded 2,013 bushels, the market price of which was 18 cents a bushel, and if sold at that figure would realise $363.34.

Total Value of Farm Produce, 1891.

The total value of farm produce **raised** during the season of 1891 is valued at $14,467.04.

The Total Acres under Cultivation and Breaking, 1891.

The total number of acres under cultivation was 2,295½, breaking, &c. 1,250—making a grand total of 3,545½ acres for 1892.

Wheat, 1892.

The 2,120 acres of wheat under cultivation during the season 1891 was further increased in 1892, by 969 acres, making the total under wheat read 3,089 acres, which yielded 31,599 bushels of excellent grain. The low average per acre (over 10) is accounted for by the crofters having done very little fall ploughing, and as the spring of 1892 was not an early one, it was very late before all the grain was sown, and was therefore not far enough advanced to be benefited by the early rains, so that when the dry season came (June and July) a number of the weaker plants withered. The seed grain used by the crofters was not of the best quality, and will help to explain the low average per acre. The market price of wheat this year was in this district 45 cents per bushel, and if season's yield (31·599 bushels) sold at that price it would realise $14,219.55.

OATS, 1892.

The 164 acres of oats under crop in 1891 was further increased in 1892 by 137 acres, making a total of 301 acres under cultivation, yielding 9,406 bushels, the market price of which was 20 cents a bushel, and if sold at that figure would realise $1881.20.

POTATOES, 1892.

The 11½ acres of potatoes under crop in 1891 was further increased in 1892 by 14 acres, making a total of 25½ acres under cultivation, yielding 3,041 bushels, the market price of which was 23 cents per bushel, and if sold at that figure would realise 699.43.

THE TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PRODUCE, 1892.

The total value of farm produce raised during the season of 1892 is valued at $16,800.18.

THE TOTAL ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION AND BREAKING, 1892.

The total number of acres under cultivation was 3,415½, and breaking, &c. 780½, making a grand total for 1893 of 4,916 acres.

STATEMENT "B."

The information contained in the statement has been compiled with a view of showing the Board the total number of live stock, &c. possessed by each crofter, it also shows the number of head purchased, in addition to those given by the Board, and the increase or decrease for seasons 1890–1–2.

APPENDIX "B."

This appendix condenses the information contained in statement "B.;" from it it will be learned that in 1890 the crofters had purchased 3 horses, in 1891, 28, making a total of 31 horses purchased, valued at $5,425.00. This number (31) was further increased during the season of 1892 by the purchase of 10 head, making the total number of horses now in the colony 41, valued at 7175.00.

OXEN, 1890–1–2.

The number of oxen purchased in 1890 were 14, and in 1891 30, a total of 44 oxen, which are valued at $2,640.00. During the season of 1892 the crofters disposed of 23 of the 44 oxen purchased, and with part of the proceeds of sale ($1,380.00) purchased horses, leaving in the colony 21 oxen, which are valued at $1,260.00.

COWS, 1890–1–2.

In 1890, 21 cows were purchased by crofters, costing $630.00; during 1891 4 of the 21 purchased were disposed of for $120.00, leaving in the colony at that date (1891) 17 cows, valued at $510.00. This number (17) was further reduced during the season of 1892 by 4 head, leaving in the colony 13 of the 21 cows originally purchased in 1890. These are valued at $390.00.

HEIFERS, 1890–1–2.

In 1890 the crofters had 30 heifers, valued at $540.00 During 1891 this number (30) was reduced (by sale) 14 head, leaving in the colony at the close of that year (1891) 16 head, valued at $288.00. This number (16) was further reduced during the season of 1892 by 1 head, leaving in the colony 15 head, valued at $270.00.

STEERS, 1890–1–2.

In 1890 there were 29 steers, valued $580.00; during the season of 1891, 11 of the 29 were disposed of for $220.00, leaving in the colony 18 head, valued at $360.00. This number (18) was increased during the season of 1892 by 3 head, making total of 21 steers in the colony at that date (1892) valued at $420.00.

OXEN, I.C.B., 1890–1–2.

The 56 oxen given to the crofters by the Board shown in the statement ("B") season of 1890, valued at 40.00 each =$2,240.00 was decreased during the season of 1891 by the loss of 2 head, leaving in the colony 54 oxen, valued at $2,160.00. During the season of 1892 a further decrease of 14 head, by death, trade, and sale, leaves in the colony at the close of that season (1892) 40 beasts, valued at 25.00 per head, total value $1,000.00.

COWS, I.C.B. 1890–1–2.

It will be seen from this Appendix ("B") that in 1890 the crofters had 36 Imperial Colonization Board cows, which were valued at $1,080.00. During the season of 1891 this number (36) was reduced 3 head by death, leaving in the colony at the close of 1892, 33 head, valued at $990.00.

IN REFERENCE TO COLLECTING MONEY.

I beg to report as follows of my endeavours to collect money payable to the board, on account of "Guarantee Notes" and "First Annual Repayments." I have been several times to Killarney for this purpose. As will be seen from the individual reports, which accompanied my last official report a number of the crofters promised that when they got their grain threshed they would pay the full amount of their "Guaranteed Notes." Their promises were never carried out. The non-fulfilment of these promises made by those crofters who did not get the grains threshed before the spring of 1892 can only be accounted for by the crops being damaged as already explained. I have no other explanation to offer on behalf of the crofters who threshed their grain in 1891 (for not remitting the money promised), than they never intended doing so. When spoken to about it their answer was, "the other "crofters could not pay, and why should we, until "they can." Of my endeavours to collect money during the season of 1892, and up to the date of this report I wish to say I have visited their settlement three times, and endeavoured to impress upon them the necessity of meeting their payments promptly. Four notices requesting repayment have been sent to each crofter, explaining in a lucid manner the amount due by him to the Board. I have received no remittances in answer to these notices, and the only acknowledgment I have had of their receipt by the crofters is their letters to me, which are attached to the individual reports enclosed under this cover. The very unusually low average of grain per acre (all over Manitoba and the North-West Territories) together with the very low price paid for wheat during the season of 1892 will account for the non-receipt of any remittance on account of the first annual repayment, and yet, taking all this into consideration, I know there were several crofters in the Colony who, directly after they had threshed their grain, were in a position to pay the full amount, owing by them to the Board, on account of this year's annual repayment, and several other crofters who could have paid a portion of the instalment due. It is most important the crofter should understand that he has to meet his obligations to the Board. I have used every means in my power to persuade them, and have failed. I now feel it my duty as the Board's agent to recommend that, where I consider the crofter to be in a position to pay, and will not, I be allowed to take legal steps to compel him to do so. I feel sure one example will only be necessary to show the crofters that the prevailing opinion in the settlement "that the Home Government does not "expect to receive from them the money advanced" is false.

In conclusion I beg to say that on my several visits to the Colony I did not hear one complaint made against the country; all liked it and saw their way to become, in the near future, independent farmers.

The last three seasons have taught the crofters how necessary it is to properly stack the grain harvested and to have it threshed and marketed early; and the advantage of having summer, fallow, and fall ploughing done. This knowledge having been gained by every crofter cannot help but be beneficial and tend to make him a successful farmer.

The experience gained and the large amount of fall ploughing done. with the good seed the crofters have for spring sowing, argues well for the season of 1893.

SALTCOATS.

I have the honour to forward to you for the information of the Board my official report of the crofters (1889) located, near Saltcoats, Assiniboia, North West Territories.

CROFTERS INDIVIDUAL REPORTS.

These reports contain the following information, for years 1890–1–2, viz., Lien number, name, location, nature of buildings and improvements made on each homestead, acreage, average yield of grain and roots, live stock number and age, poultry, farm implements, and general remarks.

This year's (1892) low average per acre of wheat and oats, can only be accounted for by late sowing, no summer fallow, or fall ploughing having been done, and as the land had to be prepared in the spring, the rainy season was almost over before the ground was ready to receive the seed, consequently the grain sown was not far enough advanced to be benefited by the spring rains. The hot winds during the months of May and June wilted the plants, and great mischief was done by the visit of two electric storms accompanied by hail, which beat down the grain. This discouraged many of the crofters, and they allowed their cattle to roam over the crops, which appeared to them to be hopelessly ruined, when in reality they had reached that stage of maturity to only require rain to revive them, to fill and head out; this rain came shortly after the hailstorm, and on one homestead that was properly fenced, and where the cattle were not allowed to destroy the crops, the very fair average of 20 bushels to the acre was realised.

The root crop was a very fair one, but I am sorry to inform the Board, that owing to the very cold winter, we have just passed through the greater number of the crofters have had their roots, which were stored in their cellars, destroyed by frost.

From the above explanation it will be seen that the ailure of crops in the Colony was not altogether the fault of the climate. Other settlers farming in the immediate vicinity had good crops and so might the crofters, had they not become discouraged and allowed their cattle to devastate the fields; they would have had grain to sell, beside what was required for seed and gristing purposes.

As matters now stand I feel compelled to petition the Board for permission to expend $100.00 upon seed-potatoes and grain, in order that those crofters whose crops were utter failures and now have land prepared, may sow their fields. If allowed, I can purchase seed at Saltcoats, and it is presumed that the amount mentioned as requisite could be taken from the funds remaining to the credit of the account number "one" also that the crofters could be required to give notes payable on demand for the receipt of seed, potatoes, and grain. If this request is granted by the Board, I earnestly ask that a *cable* be sent me to that effect, in order that I may obtain the seed in good time."

LIVE STOCK.

Since January there has been a serious loss of horned stock all over Manitoba and the North-West Territories. I am thankful to be able to inform the Board that the loss in the colony has been, so far, very small.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The causes of the crofters abandoning their homesteads has been set out, as far as I was able to ascertain in their individual reports. It is to be regretted that they have left the colony, as I feel sure an independent future was in store for most of them, had they but been true to the stock and homesteads given them. I do not consider that the Board will lose seriously by their abandoning. The chattels and cattle returned by them will be disposed of to the best advantage and their homesteads will, in the near future, bring the Board the full amount of their indebtedness."

APPENDIX "B."

KILLARNEY CROFTERS.

STATEMENT "A."—HEADS OF FAMILIES AND YOUNG MEN, 1892.

Lien Number.		Name.	Acres under Cultivation, 1890.									Acres under Cultivation, 1891.									Acres under Cultivation, 1892.									—
Heads.	Young Men.		Wheat.		Oats.		Potatoes.		Total Acres 1890.	Breaking for 1890.	Grand total 1891.	Wheat.		Oats.		Potatoes.		Total Acres 1891.	Breaking for 1891.	Grand total 1892.	Wheat.		Oats.		Potatoes.		Total Acres 1892.	Breaking for 1892.	Grand total 1893.	
			Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.				Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.				Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.				
1	—	William Macleod	34	374	2	80	—	—	36	15	51	45	675	2	42	½	73	47½	22	69½	65	520	5	95	1	110	71	5	76	
—	34	Malcolm McIver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Abandoned.
2	—	Donald McDonald	35	507	—	—	½	50	35½	19	54½	44	880	7	245	¼	63	51¼	20	71¼	60	420	10	100	¼	80	70¼	9¾	80	
—	54	Samuel Graham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	330	—	—	—	—	22	40	62	62	620	—	—	—	—	62	8	70	
4	—	John McKay	36	360	1	45	¼	60	37¼	15	52¼	50	800	4	160	¼	59	54¼	25	79¼	70	700	10	250	¼	60	80¼	29¾	110	
5	—	Norman Graham	28	308	2	60	½	75	30½	19	49½	40	800	4	173	¼	62	44¼	20	64¼	60	960	4	204	¼	71	64¼	10¾	75	
—	35	William McLeod	6	120	—	—	—	—	6	20	26	26	390	—	—	—	—	26	30	56	55	550	—	—	1	100	56	10	66	
6	—	John Nicholson	55	1,045	—	—	¾	60	55¾	30	85¾	70	1,120	15	690	½	60	85½	35	120½	100	900	19	760	1	75	120	—	120	
—	36	John McLean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	120	—	—	—	—	12	10	22	
—	56	Murdo McLeod	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	5	55	—	—	¼	47	5¼	35	40¼	35	175	5	175	1	79	41	9	50	
7	—	John Campbell	33	528	2	22	¼	30	35¼	14	49¼	50	700	2	—	¼	40	52¼	—	52¼	50	500	2	80	¼	60	52¼	20¾	73	
—	37	Angus Graham	9	135	—	—	—	—	9	23	32	27	810	—	—	—	—	27	24	51	50	650	—	—	1	110	51	9	60	
8	—	John McKenzie	34	340	2	30	¼	40	36¼	18	54¼	47	1,175	3	171	½	90	50½	16	66½	60	720	6	300	1	110	67	8	75	
—	38	Andrew Graham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	15	315	—	—	—	—	15	10	25	23	299	2	100	—	—	25	10	35	
9	—	John McLeod	38	418	—	—	½	60	38½	4	42½	39	624	3	150	½	72	42½	10	52½	50	450	2	70	½	67	52½	2½	55	
—	39	William McLeod	15	225	—	—	—	—	15	9	24	32	448	—	—	—	—	32	23	55	40	360	4	148	—	—	44	11	55	
—	40	John McLeod	15	225	—	—	—	—	15	6	21	20	260	—	—	—	—	20	43	63	50	600	13	390	—	—	63	—	63	
—	57	Lewis McLeod	—	—	10	300	—	—	10	5	15	14	—	15	390	¼	47	29¼	25	54¼	20	280	15	375	¼	60	35¼	19¾	55	
10	—	Kenneth McAuley	43	602	2	78	½	120	45½	15	60½	45	—	3	—	¼	90	48¼	20	68¼	60	600	8	360	¼	77	68¼	21¾	90	
—	53	John McAuley	6	108	—	—	—	—	6	6	12	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	20	40	35	420	5	125	—	—	40	20	60	
—	73	Neil Munro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	30	450	—	—	—	—	30	30	60	50	700	10	200	—	—	60	—	60	
11	—	Angus McDonald	30	510	2	0	¼	50	32¼	20	52½	50	750	—	—	¼	60	50¼	34	84¼	60	540	23	575	1¼	140	84¼	9¾	94	
—	58	John McKenzie	6	60	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	6	96	—	—	—	—	6	14	20	20	180	—	—	—	—	20	—	20	

KILLARNEY—*continued.*

Lien Number.		Name.	Acres under Cultivation, 1890.									Acres under Cultivation, 1891.									Acres under Cultivation, 1892.									—
			Wheat.		Oats.		Potatoes.		Total Acres 1890.	Breaking for 1890.	Grand total 1891.	Wheat.		Oats.		Potatoes.		Total Acres 1891.	Breaking for 1891.	Grand total 1892.	Wheat.		Oats.		Potatoes.		Total Acres 1892.	Breaking for 1892.	Grand total 1893.	
Heads.	Young Men.		Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.				Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.				Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.				
13	—	Angus McLeod	43	473	—	—	½	75	43½	5	48½	40	880	14	518	½	80	54½	22	76½	70	700	6	132	½	92	76½	3½	80	
—	41	Donald McLeod	10	15	—	—	—	—	10	10	20	10	100	14	210	—	—	24	10	34	30	240	4	80	—	—	34	26	60	
14	—	John Morrison	35	525	—	—	½	75	35½	23	58½	50	1,150	8	298	½	70	58½	15	73½	60	720	10	310	½	82	70½	24½	95	
—	59	Murdo Morrison	10	150	—	—	—	—	10	—	10	20	360	—	—	—	—	20	20	40	40	280	—	—	—	—	40	—	40	
15	—	John Graham	32	416	3	42	½	60	35½	6	41½	37	703	4	244	½	8½	41½	22	63½	60	480	3	93	½	57	63½	—	63½	
—	60	John Graham	5	75	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	30	540	—	—	—	—	30	30	60	50	300	—	—	—	—	50	10	60	
16	—	Allen McLeod	28	420	2½	30	½	40	30¾	15	45¾	45	810	—	—	½	51	45½	31	76½	70	150	—	—	½	58	70½	6	76½	
—	42	Murdo Stewart	8	40	—	—	—	—	8	40	48	20	360	—	—	½	43	20½	28	48½	40	240	—	—	—	—	40	10	50	
17	—	John Y. McKenzie	40	400	3	48	½	50	43½	20	63½	40	840	3	168	½	52	43½	20	63½	60	900	3	135	1	120	64	14	78	
—	43	Colin McKenzie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	450	2	118	—	—	27	—	27	25	250	2	38	—	—	27	—	27	
—	61	Kenneth McLeod	5	90	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	60	—	—	—	—	5	10	15	
18	—	William McDonald	38	836	7	301	½	90	45½	14	59½	45	675	10	350	½	80	55½	20	75½	60	540	15	300	½	75	75½	25	100½	
—	44	Donald Murray	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	180	—	—	—	—	10	35	45	40	480	4	120	1	100	45	5	50	
19	—	Murdo Graham	35½	426	2	40	½	80	37½	12	49¾	50	1250	2	60	½	67	52½	8	60½	55	550	4	108	1	111	60	5	65	
21	—	Norman McKenzie	28	308	2	60	½	60	30½	18	48½	45	—	3	—	½	60	48½	20	68½	60	660	8	336	1	87	69	11	80	
—	45	William McKenzie	5	85	—	—	—	—	5	26	31	20	340	—	—	—	—	20	25	45	40	480	5	185	—	—	45	—	45	
—	62	James McIver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	130	—	—	—	—	10	6	16	
—	63	Malcolm McKenzie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	17	12	192	5	240	—	—	17	5	22	20	160	2	40	—	—	22	10	32	
22	—	John McDonald	40	520	1	40	½	100	41½	—	41½	40	800	1	43	½	80	41½	15	56½	50	250	5	60	1	110	56	24	80	
—	46	Norman McDonald	8	136	—	—	—	—	8	8	16	16	288	—	—	—	—	16	16	32	16	96	—	—	—	—	16	16	32	
—	64	Duncan McDonald	5	50	—	—	—	—	5	10	15	15	285	—	—	—	—	15	10	25	15	90	—	—	—	—	15	10	25	
23	—	John McDonald	35	420	2	30	½	110	37½	12	49½	50	1000	4	175	½	100	54½	17	71½	70	280	5	85	1	98	76	15	91	
—	47	William McDonald	7¾	92	—	—	—	—	7¾	16	23¾	20	240	1	39	½	—	21½	25	46½	40	360	—	—	—	—	40	10	50	
24	—	Angus McLeod	45	900	3	75	½	80	48½	20	68½	60	1080	3	117	½	79	63½	15	78½	70	840	7	224	1	104	78	2	80	
—	65	Alexander Morrison	18	378	—	—	—	—	18	—	18	16	288	2	80	—	—	18	—	18	15	150	3	81	—	—	18	18	36	
—	52	John Morrison	4	80	—	—	—	—	4	12	16	16	304	—	—	—	—	16	—	16	16	112	—	—	—	—	16	16	32	

KILLARNEY—*continued.*

Lien Number.		Name.	Acres under Cultivation, 1890.									Acres under Cultivation, 1891.									Acres under Cultivation, 1892.									—
			Wheat.		Oats.		Potatoes.		Total Acres 1890.	Breaking for 1890.	Grand total 1891.	Wheat.		Oats.		Potatoes.		Total Acres 1891.	Breaking for 1891.	Grand total 1892.	Wheat.		Oats.		Potatoes.		Total Acres 1892.	Breaking for 1892.	Grand total 1893.	
Heads.	Young Men.		Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.				Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.				Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.				
25	—	Angus Morrison	35	425	3	81	½	75	38½	8	46½	46	920	—	—	½	100	46½	10	56½	40	480	10	310	1	87	51	30	81	
—	66	Archibald Morrison	10	150	—	—	—	—	10	—	10	25	425	—	—	—	—	25	20	45	45	360	—	—	—	—	45	—	45	
26	—	Donald McKinnon	45	900	5	225	¼	60	50¼	—	50¼	50	1550	—	—	¼	75	50¼	30	80¼	70	1260	10	410	1	72	81	—	81	
—	67	Catherine Mckinnon	7	126	—	—	—	—	7	23	30	30	470	—	—	—	—	30	6	36	20	240	—	—	—	—	20	16	36	
—	48	Kenneth McKinnon	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	14½	19½	20	320	—	—	—	—	20	15	35	30	300	—	—	—	—	30	15	45	
27	—	Donald Stewart	60	1500	10	350	½	75	70½	30	100½	70	1540	10	360	½	68	80½	30	110½	90	900	10	500	1	98	101	15	116	
—	49	Kenneth Stewart	6	120	—	—	—	—	6	10	16	15	240	—	—	—	—	15	10	25	25	300	—	—	—	—	25	10	35	
—	68	William McLeod	6	120	—	—	—	—	6	10	16	16	256	—	—	—	—	16	10	26	20	180	—	—	—	—	20	15	35	
28	—	Ronald McKay	40	720	2	80	½	63	42½	25	67½	60	1,200	5	210	½	70	65½	25	90½	80	800	10	300	½	91	90½	25½	116	
29	—	Dugald McKenzie	35	595	2	80	½	60	37½	12	49½	47	848	2	74	½	57½	49½	12	61½	50	1,000	9	405	1	93	60	20	80	
—	69	Donald McKenzie	5	100	—	—	—	—	5	12	17	27	486	—	—	—	—	27	16	43	40	640	3	81	—	—	43	—	43	
—	70	John McKay	5	80	—	—	—	—	5	25	30	30	480	—	—	—	—	30	20	50	50	550	—	—	—	—	50	15	65	
—	71	Hugh Morrison	10	170	—	—	—	—	10	15	25	20	400	—	—	—	—	20	15	35	35	350	—	—	—	—	35	25	60	
30	—	Roderick McKay	36	648	1½	45	—	21	37½	7	44½	40	760	4	164	¼	55	44¼	20	64¼	60	900	4	108	¼	60	64¼	18¾	83	
—	72	John McKay	5½	88	—	—	—	—	5½	9	14½	14	280	—	—	—	—	14	14	28	28	280	—	—	—	—	28	2	30	
31	—	Bannatyne McKinnon	43	602	2	56	—	—	45	23	68	65	1,300	3	141	¼	55	68¼	40	108¼	70	840	10	400	1	93	81	30	111	
—	50	Kenneth McMillan	8	112	—	—	—	—	8	10	18	12	216	—	—	—	—	12	12	24	20	280	4	204	—	—	24	—	24	
32	—	Kenneth McLeod	32	544	—	—	—	—	32	18	50	50	1,100	—	—	¼	55	50¼	8	58¼	55	715	2	54	1	92	58	12	70	
33	—	John Fraser	30	540	—	—	¼	43	30¼	15	45¼	40	1,040	—	—	½	71	40½	20	60½	60	300	—	—	½	62	60½	29½	90	
—	51	Donald Fraser	5	85	—	—	—	—	5	15	20	14	350	6	210	—	—	20	7	27	27	162	—	—	—	—	27	—	27	
		Totals	1336¾	20,324	74	2168	9¼	1762	1,420	825½	2,245½	2,120	36,974	164	5,819	11½	2,013	2,295½	1,250	3,545½	3,089	31,599	301	9,406	25½	3,041	3,415½	780½	4,196	

G. B. BORRADAILE,
Agent.

RECAPITULATION.

—	Wheat.			Oats.			Potatoes.			Total Value of Farm Produce.	Total Acres under Cultivation.	Total Breaking, Backsetting, and Summer Fallow.	Grand Total.
	Acres.	Yield.	Autumn Market Value.	Acres.	Yield.	Autumn Market Value.	Acres.	Yield.	Autumn Market Value.				
For season 1890 - - -	1,336¾	20,324	$ 12,194.40	74	2,168	$ 433.60	9¼	1,762	$ 387.64	$ 13,015.64	1,420	825½	2,245½
For season 1891 - - -	2,120	36,974	12,940.90	164	5,819	1,163.80	11½	2,013	363.34	14,467.04	2,295½	1,250	3,545½
For season 1892 - - -	3,089	31,599	14,219.55	301	9,406	1,881.20	25½	3,041	699.43	16,800.18	3,415½	780½	4,196

G. B. Borradaile,
Agent.

KILLARNEY CROFTERS.

STATEMENT "B."—HEADS OF FAMILIES AND YOUNG MEN, 1892.

Lien Number.		Name.	Live Stock on Farm.																														Total
			1890.	1891	1892.		1890.	1891.	1892.		1890.	1891.	1892.		1890,	1891.	1892.		1890.	1891.	1892.		1890.	1891.	1892.		1890.	1891.	1892.		
Heads.	Members.		Horses.	Horses.	Horses.	Total Horses.	Oxen, I. C. B.	Oxen, I. C. B.	Oxen, I. C. B.	Total I. C. B. Oxen.	Oxen.	Oxen.	Oxen.	Total Oxen.	Cows, I. C. B.	Cows, I. C. B.	Cows, I. C. B.	Total I. C. B. Cows.	Cows.	Cows.	Cows.	Total Cows.	Heifers.	Heifers.	Heifers.	Total Heifers.	Steers.	Steers.	Steers.	Total Steers.	
1	—	William McLeod	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	1	9
—	34	Malcolm McIver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Abandoned.
2	—	Donald McDonald	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	3	—	—	3	—	1	3	4	14
—	54	Samuel Graham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
4	—	John McKay	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
5	—	Norman Graham	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	8
—	35	William McLeod	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
6	—	John Nicholson	—	3	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
—	36	John McLean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	56	Murdo McLeod	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
7	—	John Campbell	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	6
—	37	Angus Graham	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
8	—	John McKenzie	—	—	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	8
—	38	Andrew Graham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
9	—	John McLeod	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
—	39	William McLeod	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	40	John McLeod	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
—	57	Lewis McLeod	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	8
10	—	Kenneth McAuley	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	7
—	53	John McAuley	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
—	73	Neil Munro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
11	—	Angus McDonald	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
—	8	John McKenzie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

KILLARNEY CROFTERS—*continued.*

Lien Number.		Name.	Live Stock on Farm.																												Total.
			1890.	1891.	1892.		1890.	1891.	1892.		1890.	1891.	1892.		1890.	1891.	1892.		1890.	1891.	1892.		1890.	1891.	1892.		1890.	1891.	1892.		
Heads.	Members.		Horses.	Horses.	Horses.	Total Horses.	Oxen, I. C. B.	Oxen, I. C. B.	Oxen, I. C. B.	Total I. C. B. Oxen.	Oxen.	Oxen.	Oxen.	Total Oxen.	Cows, I. C. B.	Cows, I. C. B.	Cows, I. C. B.	Total I. C. B. Cows.	Cows.	Cows.	Cows.	Total Cows.	Heifers.	Heifers.	Heifers.	Total Heifers.	Steers.	Steers.	Steers.	Total Steers.	
13	—	Angus McLeod	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	7
—	41	Donald McLeod	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
14	—	John Morrison	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	8
—	59	Murdo Morrison	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
15	—	John Graham	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	3	8
—	60	John Graham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
16	—	Allen McLeod	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	6
—	42	Murdo Stewart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
17	—	John G. McKenzie	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	9
—	43	Colin McKenzie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	2	6
—	61	Kenneth McLeod	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	5
18	—	William McDonald	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	10
—	44	Donald Murray	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
19	—	Murdo Graham	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	3	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	—	1	2	13
21	—	Norman McKenzie	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	7	1	1	—	2	13
—	45	William McKenzie	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	62	James McIver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	63	Malcolm McKenzie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	—	John MacDonald	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	5	8
—	46	Norman McDonald	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	64	Duncan McDonald	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	4
23	—	John McDonald	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	3	—	—	3	2	—	1	3	11
—	47	William McDonald	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	6
24	—	Angus McLeod	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	4	11

KILLARNEY CROFTERS—*continued.*

Lien Number.		Name.	Live Stock on Farm.																												Total.
			1890.	1891.	1892.		1890.	1891.	1892.		1890.	1891.	1892.		1890.	1891.	1892.		1890.	1891.	1892.		1890.	1891.	1892.		1890.	1891.	1892.		
Heads.	Members.		Horses.	Horses.	Horses.	Total Horses.	Oxen, I. C. B.	Oxen, I. C. B.	Oxen, I. C. B.	Total I. C. B. Oxen.	Oxen.	Oxen.	Oxen.	Total Oxen.	Cows, I.C. B.	Cows, I. C. B.	Cows, I. C. B.	Total I. C. B. Cows.	Cows.	Cows.	Cows.	Total Cows.	Heifers.	Heifers.	Heifers.	Total Heifers.	Steers.	Steers.	Steers.	Total Steers.	
—	65	Alexander Morrison	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
—	52	John Morrison	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
25	—	Angus Morrison	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	3	5	2	2	—	4	2	—	1	3	15
—	66	Archibald Morrison	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
26	—	Donald McKinnon	—	—	4	4	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	3	2	—	5	1	—	—	1	17
—	67	Catherine McKinnon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	48	Kenneth McKinnon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	5
27	—	Donald Stewart	1	1	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	5	—	—	4	2	2	2	6	4	2	1	7	23
—	49	Kenneth Stewart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	68	William McLeod	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
28	—	Ronald McKay	—	2	3	5	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	8
29	—	Dugald McKenzie	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	3	—	1	—	1	8
—	69	Donald McKenzie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
—	70	John McKay	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
—	71	Hugh Morrison	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
30	—	Roderick McKay	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	3	2	—	5	13
—	72	John McKay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	—	Bannatyne McKinnon	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	6
—	50	Kenneth McMillan	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
32	—	Kenneth McLeod	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	3	3	1	—	4	13
33	—	John Fraser	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
—	51	Donald Fraser	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
		Totals	3	31	41	74	56	—	—	40	14	44	21	76	36	—	—	33	21	17	13	48	30	16	15	59	29	18	21	66	396

G. B. BORRADAILE,
Agent.

RECAPITULATION.

—	Horses.		Oxen.		Cows.		Heifers.		Steers.		Oxen, I. C. B.		Cows, I. C. B.	
	No.	Average Price.	No.	Average Price.	No.	Average Price.	No.	Average Value.	No.	Average. Value.	No.	Average Value.	No.	Average Value.
For season 1890 - - - -	3	$ 525·00	14	$ 840·00	21	$ 630·00	30	$ 540·00	29	$ 580·00	56	2,240·00	36	$ 1,080·00
For season 1891 - - -	31	5,425·00	44	2,640·00	17	510·00	16	288·00	18	360·00	54	2,160·00	33	990·00
For season 1892 - - -	41	7,175·00	21	1,260·00	13	390·00	15	270·00	21	420·00	40	1,000·00	33	990·00

G. B. BORRADAILE,
Agent.

APPENDIX "B."

SALTCOATS CROFTERS, 1892.

Lien Number.	Heads of Families.	Younger Members.	Houses.	Additions.	Stables.	Hen-houses.	Granaries.	Implement Sheds.	Wells.	Acres under Cultivation.									Total Acres under Cultivation, 1892.	Breaking for 1893.	Grand Total 1893.	Total Tons of Hay cut.	Live Stock on Farms.													
										1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.																		
										Wheat.	Wheat.	Wheat.	Oats.	Oats.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Potatoes.	Potatoes.					Horses.	Oxen, I. C. B.	Oxen.	Cows, I. C. B.	Cows.	Heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.	Chickens.	Ducks.	Geese.	Turkeys.	Pigs.	Sheep.
2	Kenneth McIver -	- -	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	8	13	14	5	7	10	½	½	1	25	—	25	15	—	2	—	1	—	2	1	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
2/51	- - -	Murdoch McIver -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	4	—	—	—	10	—	10	15	—	2	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Catherine McDonald	- - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3½	6	—	1½	—	¾	—	1	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Malcolm McKay -	- - -	1	1	3	1	—	—	2	3	8	15	5	11	10	½	½	½	25½	—	25½	40	1	2	—	1	2	3	—	—	50	—	—	—	3	—
5/54	- - -	Donald McKay -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5/95	- - -	Neil McKay -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	2	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Donald Morrison -	- - -	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	10	15	4	4	5	½	½	1	21	4	25	30	—	2	—	2	2	5	4	1	35	—	—	3	—	—
7	Norman McAulay -	- - -	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	4	8	12	4	4	4	½	½	½	16½	—	16½	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Donald McDonald -	- - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Charles Docherty -	- - -	1	2	2	—	1	—	2	6	10	20	6	12	15	¾	½	1½	36½	4	40	15	1	2	—	1	3	2	2	1	60	—	—	3	—	—
11/58	- - -	John Docherty -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	12	2	—	—	—	12	8	20	12	—	2	—	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Alexander McDonald	- - -	1	2	2	1	—	—	2	6	8	12	5	9	7	¼	½	½	19½	½	20	35	—	2	—	3	1	4	2	1	50	—	—	10	—	—
14	Donald Graham -	- - -	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	6	16	14	7	5	6	¼	½	½	20½	4½	25	18	—	2	—	3	—	2	1	—	30	—	—	—	—	—
15	Angus Smith -	- - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	5	—	5	5	¾	½	½	10½	—	10½	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15/60	- - -	Roderick Smith -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Alexander McLean -	- - -	1	—	2	—	1	—	2	5	8	14	3	6	6	½	½	1	21	4	25	25	—	2	—	2	1	2	2	1	20	—	—	—	—	—
16/61	- - -	Alexander McLean	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	5	—	—	—	15	5	20	10	—	2	—	2	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	John McLean -	- - -	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	7	12	—	3	7	—	¾	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	2	—	6	3	4	1	1	10	—	—	—	—	—
19	Margaret McKay -	- - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	—	1	2	¾	1	½	5½	—	5½	15	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—
19/65	- - -	Morrison McKay	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	½	10½	5	15½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Kenneth Murray -	- -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	3	5	—	3	5	½	½	1	11	—	11	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Alexander Mitchell	- - -	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	8	10	5	5	5	½	½	½	15½	5	20½	14	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	40	—	—	2	1	—
24	Malcolm McDonald	- - -	1	2	2	—	—	—	1	3	8	10	3	5	8	½	½	2	20	—	20	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	Donald McDonald -	- - -	1	2	2	—	1	—	1	4	9	20	5½	10½	6	½	1	1	27	3	30	30	—	2	—	3	—	4	2	—	60	—	—	6	—	—
25/71	- - -	Murdo McDonald	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Angus McKay -	- - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Saltcoats Crofters—*continued.*

Lien Number	Heads of Families.	Younger Members.	Houses.	Additions.	Stables.	Hen-houses.	Granaries.	Implement Sheds.	Wells.	Acres under Cultivation. 1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Total Acres under Cultivation, 1892.	Breaking for 1893.	Grand Total 1893.	Total Tons of Hay cut.	Live Stock on Farms.													
										Wheat.	Wheat.	Wheat.	Oats.	Oats.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Potatoes.	Potatoes.					Horses.	Oxen, I. C. B.	Oxen.	Cows, I. C. B.	Cows.	Heifers.	St	Bulls.	Chickens.	Ducks.	Geese.	Turkeys.	Pigs.	Sheep.
28	Robert McKay		1	1	2	—	—	—	1	3	10	15	7	10½	6	¼	½	1	22	—	22	25	—	2	—	2	2	4	3	1	40	—	—	—	2	—
31	Donald Morrison		1	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	10	5	3	2	8	½	½	2	15	10	25	20	—	2	—	3	2	3	3	—	24	—	—	—	—	—
32	John McKay		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	12	17	7	10	7	1	2	1	25	—	25	20	—	2	—	2	3	2	3	—	40	—	—	—	—	—
32/74		Malcolm McKay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	2	—	—	20	—	—	—	22	—	22	14	—	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	Peter Morrison		1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	5	10	5	6	5	¼	½	½	15½	—	15½	32	—	2	—	3	—	4	2	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
36	Donald McDonald		1	1	2	—	—	—	1	3	10	—	6	15	22	1	¼	1	23	10	33	34	—	2	—	2	—	3	1	—	43	—	—	—	—	—
36/77		Alexander McDonald.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36/77B		John McDonald	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36/96		Mary McDonald	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	5	15	10	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	50	—	—	4	—	—
37	Roderick McKay		1	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	6	15	4	6	1	½	½	—	16	7	23	28	—	2	—	3	2	1	2	2	25	—	—	—	—	—
37/78		Angus McKay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	15	10	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39	Ewen McKay		1	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	7	15	7	8	15	½	¼	¼	30¼	9¾	40	25	—	2	—	3	1	3	2	—	100	—	—	3	—	—
40	Niel McSween		2	—	2	—	—	—	1	2¼	15	15	4	3	8	½	½		24	6	30	35	—	2	—	3	2	1	3	—	40	—	—	—	—	—
40/80		Torlach McSween	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	10	—	—	1	—	—		11½	2½	14	14	—	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
42	Alex Murray		1	1	1	—	—	—	1	4	8	15	5	17	10	½	½	½	25½	—	25½	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	25	—	—	—	—	—
43	Archibald Ferguson		1	1	2	—	—	—	2	5	10	20	7	22	15	1	1	½	35½	4	39½	30	—	2	—	4	1	2	2	—	21	—	—	—	2	9
47	John McIver		1	2	2	—	—	—	1	4	8	13	3	6	10	½	½	1	24	—	24	30	—	2	—	2	—	—	4	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
47/85		John McIver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	12	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
47/88		Donald McIver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	12	12	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49	Donald McLeod		1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	7	2	—	¼	¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Totals	38	24	47	4	4	1	36	91¼	251½	372	120¼	215¼	238	15	15¼	22¾	637¾	137¼	774½	680	2	79	—	77	28	67	52	10	859	—	—	31	8	9

SALTCOATS CROFTERS.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of Homesteads.	Wheat.		Oats.		Potatoes.		Total Acres under Cultivation.	Breaking.	Grand Total.	Tons of Hay Cut.	Live Stock on Homesteads.														Remarks.
	Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.	Acres.	Yield.					Horses.	Oxen, I.C.B.	Oxen.	Cows, I.C.B.	Cows.	Heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.	Chickens.	Ducks.	Geese.	Turkeys.	Pigs.	Sheep.	
Saltcoats Homestead :																									
For 1892	372	—	238	—	22¾	—	637¾	137¼	774½	680	2	79	—	77	28	67	52	10	859	—	—	31	8	9	
For 1891	271½	—	223½	—	19¼	3592	514¼	178½	692¾	711	2	76	—	69	24	64	47	17	724	—	—	3	2	5	
Increase	100½	—	14½	—	3½	—	123½	—	81¾	—	—	3	—	8	4	3	5	—	135	—	—	28	6	4	
Decrease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41¼	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	

[November, 1893.]

DEATHS (CARBOLIC ACID).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 8 December 1893;—*for*,

RETURN "of the Number of DEATHS in *England* and *Wales* in each of the Five Years from 1887 to 1891, inclusive, which were caused by the taking of CARBOLIC ACID, distinguishing Males and Females, and showing the Number of such Deaths due to (1) Accident, (2) Suicide, and (3) Murder and Manslaughter."

Local Government Board,
12 January 1894.

HUGH OWEN,
Secretary.

(Mr. Macdona.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
12 *January* 1894.

LONDON:
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488.

RETURN showing the Number of DEATHS in *England* and *Wales* in each of the Five Years, from 1887 to 1891, caused by the taking of CARBOLIC ACID.

Years.	———	Deaths by Accident.	Suicides.	Murder and Manslaughter.	TOTAL.
1887 - - - -	Males - - - -	17	14	—	31
	Females - - - -	10	11	—	21
	TOTAL - - -	27	25	—	52
1888 - - - -	Males - - - -	15	20	—	35
	Females - - - -	12	44	1	57
	TOTAL - - -	27	64	1	92
1889 - - - -	Males - - - -	17	23	—	40
	Females - - - -	10	18	—	28
	TOTAL - - -	27	41	—	68
1890 - - - -	Males - - - -	15	20	—	35
	Females - - - -	11	23	—	34
	TOTAL - - -	26	43	—	69
1891 - - - -	Males - - - -	20	21	—	41
	Females - - - -	11	42	—	53
	TOTAL - - -	31	63	—	94
1887 to 1891 - - -	Males - - - -	84	98	—	182
	Females - - - -	54	138	1	193
	TOTAL - - -	138	236	1	375

General Register Office, Somerset House,
January 1894.

(signed) *Brydges P. Henniker.*

DEATHS (CARBOLIC ACID).

RETURN of the Number of DEATHS in *England* and *Wales* in each of the Five Years from 1887 to 1891, inclusive, which were caused by the taking of CARBOLIC ACID, distinguishing Males and Females, and showing the Number of such Deaths due to (1) Accident, (2) Suicide, and (3) Murder and Manslaughter.

(*Mr. Macdona.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
12 *January* 1894.

[*Price* ½ *d.*]

488. *Under* 1 *oz.*

DEATH SENTENCES (ENGLAND AND WALES).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 1 March 1893;—*for*,

"RETURN of Persons Sentenced to DEATH for the Crime of MURDER in *England* and *Wales* from the 1st day of January 1884 to the 31st day of December 1892, inclusive, stating also the AGE of each PERSON so Sentenced (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 179, of Session 1884)."

Home Office,
24 April 1893.

HERBERT J. GLADSTONE.

(*Sir Joseph Pease.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
25 *April* 1893.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
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90, WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

188.

RETURN of PERSONS Sentenced to DEATH for the Crime of MURDER in *England* stating also the AGE of

NAME OF CONVICT.	When and Where Tried.		When Executed.	When Pardoned.	
	Date of Conviction.	Where Tried.			
1884:					
Henry John Billing	7 Jan. 1884	Central Criminal Court	—	—	1
George Baldwin	7 „ „	ditto	—	—	2
Robert Plumpton	28 „ „	ditto	—	—	3
John Lowther	26 „ „	York (North and East Ridings) Assizes, York.	—	—	4
Charles Nowland	26 „ „	ditto - - ditto	—	—	5
Charles Kite	2 Feb. „	Somerset Assizes, Taunton	25 Feb. 1884	—	6
James Lloyd	12 „ „	Warwick County Assises, Warwick	—	—	7
Catharine Flannagan	4 „ „	Lancaster Assizes, Liverpool	3 Mar. 1884	—	8
Margaret Higgins	4 „ „	ditto - - ditto	3 „ „	—	9
Michael M'Lean	4 „ „	ditto - - ditto	10 „ „	—	10
Patrick Duggan	4 „ „	ditto - - ditto	—	—	11
Sarah Mallinson	4 „ „	ditto - - ditto	—	—	12
William Smart	4 „ „	ditto - - ditto	—	—	13
Sarah Jane Holmes	23 April „	Spring Assize County, No. 19, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	—	—	14
Thomas Smith	26 „ „	Durham County Assizes, Durham	—	—	15
William Siddle	26 „ „	ditto - - ditto	—	22 May 1884	16
Joseph Lowson	26 „ „	ditto - - ditto	27 May 1884	—	17
Emily Wilcox	6 May „	Somerset Assizes, Taunton	—	—	18
Mary Lefley	2 „ „	Spring Assize County, No. 4, Lincoln	26 May 1884	—	19
Robert Black	8 „ „	Lancaster Assizes, Liverpool	—	—	20
Matilda Rider	19 „ „	Central Criminal Court	—	—	21
Ellen Shepherd	16 July „	Surrey Assizes, Guildford	—	—	22
Joseph James Donnelly	15 „ „	Lancaster Assizes, Manchester	—	—	23
George Soulsby	17 „ „	Durham County Assizes, Durham	—	—	24
Peter Cassidy	28 „ „	Lancaster Assizes, Liverpool	19 Aug. 1884	—	25
Joseph Laycock	29 „ „	York (West Riding) Assizes, Leeds	26 „ „	—	26
John Sullivan	15 Sept. „	Central Criminal Court	—	—	27
Thomas Harris	15 „ „	ditto	6 Oct. 1884	—	28
Thomas Orrock	15 „ „	ditto	6 „ „	—	29
Kay Howarth	31 Oct. „	Winter Assize County, No. 2, Manchester	24 Nov. „	—	30
Edward B. Edwards	1 Nov. „	Winter Assize County, No. 15, Exeter	—	—	31
Harry Swindells	31 Oct. „	Winter Assize County, No. 2, Manchester	24 Nov. 1884	—	32
Edna Carter	8 Nov. „	Winter Assize County, No. 7, Norwich	—	—	33
Ann Parkin	4 „ „	Winter Assize County, No. 3, York	—	—	34
Arthur Shaw	13 „ „	Lancaster Assizes, Liverpool	8 Dec. 1884	—	35
Ernest Ewerstadt	13 „ „	ditto - - ditto	8 „ „	—	36
Thomas Dudley	1 Nov. „	Devon Assizes, Exeter Sentenced at High Court, Queen's Bench Division, 9th December 1884.	—	—	37
Edwin Stephens			—	—	38
Elizabeth Gibbons	15 „ „	Central Criminal Court	—	—	39
Horace Robert Jay	15 „ „	ditto	13 Jan. 1885	—	40

and *Wales* from the 1st day of January 1884 to the 31st day of December 1892, inclusive, each PERSON so Sentenced.

	Commutation of Sentence.	Still undergoing Sentence.	Date of Release.	Whether Infanticide.*	Age at Conviction.
1	Penal servitude for life -	Yes - - -	—	—	29
2	- - ditto - - -	In Broadmoor -	—	—	26
3	- - ditto - - -	Yes - - -	—	—	49
4	- - ditto - - -	Yes - - -	—	—	43
5	- - ditto - - -	Yes - - -	—	—	36
6	—	—	—	—	21
7	Penal servitude for life -	Yes - - -	—	—	30
8	—	—	—	—	55
9	—	—	—	—	41
10	—	—	—	—	17
11	Penal servitude for life -	Yes - - -	—	—	18
12	- - ditto - - -	Yes - - -	—	—	50
13	- - ditto - - -	—	20 Mar. 1889	—	30
14	- - ditto - - -	Yes - - -	—	Murder of a boy, eight years of age, the son of a man with whom she had been living.	34
15	- - ditto - - -	Died, 1 Jan. 1886	—	—	39
16	—	—	18 June 1884	—	25
17	—	—	—	—	25
18	Penal servitude for life -	—	30 Sept. 1891	Drowned her illegitimate child, two years old.	21
19	—	—	—	—	49
20	Penal servitude for life -	Yes - - -	—	—	23
21	- - ditto - - -	Yes - - -	—	Drowned her illegitimate child, two years old.	21
22	- - ditto - - -	Yes - - -	—	Drowned her step-child, eight months old -	35
23	Removed to Broadmoor -	Died, 1 Feb. 1887	—	—	27
24	Penal servitude for life -	Yes - - -	—	—	26
25	—	—	—	—	54
26	—	—	—	Murdered wife and four children, aged eight, six, four, and two years, respectively.	32
27	Penal servitude for life	Yes - - -	—	Murdered his son, four years old - - -	33
28	—	—	—	—	48
29	—	—	—	—	21
30	—	—	—	—	25
31	Penal servitude for life -	Yes - - -	—	Murdered his two children, aged seven years, and 10 months, respectively.	34
32	—	—	—	—	51
33	Penal servitude for life -	Yes - - -	—	Murder of her illegitimate child, two years old.	21
34	- - ditto - - -	Yes - - -	—	Murder of her illegitimate child, one month old.	26
35	—	—	—	—	31
36	—	—	—	—	23
37	Six months imprisonment without hard labour.	—	20 May 1885	—	32
38	- - ditto - ditto -	—	20 „ „	—	37
39	Penal servitude for life -	Yes - - -	—	—	54
40	—	—	—	—	23

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* It has been thought convenient to mention under this head every case of murder of a child under the age of 12 years, specifying in each case the age of the child and its relationship, if any, to the murderer.

RETURN of Persons Sentenced to Death for the Crime of Murder in *England* and *Wales*.

NAME OF CONVICT.	When and Where Tried.		When Executed.	When Pardoned.	
	Date of Conviction.	Where Tried.			
1885:					
Joseph Shill	12 Jan. 1885	Berks Winter Assizes, Reading	—	—	1
John Lee	29 ,, ,,	Devon Assizes, Exeter	—	—	2
Henry Kimberley	23 Feb. ,,	County of Warwick, Birmingham	17 Mar. 1885	—	3
Amelia Thomas	15 April ,,	County, No. 16, Spring Assize, Taunton	—	—	4
Eliza Salmons	20 ,, ,,	Central Criminal Court	—	—	5
James or John Lee	20 ,, ,,	- - ditto	18 May 1885	—	6
Moses Shrimpton	25 ,, ,,	Assize County, No. 12, Worcester	25 ,, ,,	—	7
Henry Alt	22 June ,,	Central Criminal Court	13 July ,,	—	8
Joseph Tucker	11 July ,,	Nottingham Assizes	3 Aug. ,,	—	9
Elizabeth Lane	15 ,, ,,	Lancaster Assizes, Manchester	—	—	10
Sarah Dunn	17 ,, ,,	Durham County Assizes, Durham	—	—	11
John Price	16 ,, ,,	Cardigan Summer Assizes, Cardigan	—	—	12
Henry Norman	27 ,, ,,	Central Criminal Court	5 Oct. 1885	—	13
Thomas Boulton	28 ,, ,,	Stafford County Assizes	17 Aug. ,,	—	14
George Boddington	24 Oct. ,,	Assize County, No. 11, Oxford	—	—	15
Margaret Higgins	30 ,, ,,	Winter Assize County, No. 2, Manchester	—	—	16
John Hill	31 ,, ,,	Autumn Assize County, No. 12, Gloucester	23 Nov. 1885	—	17
John Williams	31 ,, ,,	- - ditto - - ditto	23 ,, ,,	—	18
John T. Sims	6 Nov. ,,	Assize County, No. 3, York	—	—	19
Robert Goodale	9 ,, ,,	Assize County, No. 7, Norwich	30 Nov. 1885	—	20
George Thomas	11 ,, ,,	Lancaster Assizes, Liverpool	8 Dec. ,,	—	21
Joseph Flynn	11 ,, ,,	- - ditto - - ditto	—	—	22
William Boyd	11 ,, ,,	- - ditto - - ditto	—	—	23
Daniel Minahan	16 ,, ,,	Central Criminal Court	7 Dec. 1885	—	24
Harry Patrick	14 Dec. ,,	- - ditto	—	—	25
1886:					
John Horton	12 Jan. 1886	Wilts Assizes, Devizes	1 Feb. 1886	—	26
Anthony Rudge	14 ,, ,,	Cumberland Assizes, Carlisle	8 ,, ,,	—	27
John Martin	14 ,, ,,	- - ditto - - ditto	8 ,, ,,	—	28
James Baker	14 ,, ,,	- - ditto - - ditto	8 ,, ,,	—	29
John Thurston	19 ,, ,,	Norfolk Assizes, Norwich	10 ,, ,,	—	30
Joseph Baines	21 ,, ,,	County Palatine Assizes, Lancaster	9 ,, ,,	—	31
Mary Hannah Leach	23 ,, ,,	Gloucester County Assizes, Gloucester	—	—	32
George Saunders	26 ,, ,,	Suffolk Assizes, Ipswich	16 Feb. 1886	—	33
Owen McGill	29 ,, ,,	Chester County Assizes, Chester	22 ,, ,,	—	34
Thomas Nash	4 Feb. ,,	Glamorgan County Assizes, Cardiff	1 Mar. ,,	—	35
David Roberts	4 ,, ,,	- - ditto - - ditto	2 ,, ,,	—	36
Michael Lavelle	6 ,, ,,	Lancaster County Assizes, Liverpool	—	—	37
John Davis	13 ,, ,,	Stafford County Assize, Stafford	—	—	38
Jacob Reigelhuth	8 Mar. ,,	Central Criminal Court	—	—	39
James Whelan	4 May ,,	Assize County, No. 14, Winchester	31 May 1886	—	40
Albert Edward Brown	4 ,, ,,	- - ditto - - ditto	31 ,, ,,	—	41

from the 1st day of January 1884 to the 31st day of December 1892, inclusive, &c.—*continued.*

	Commutation of Sentence.	Still undergoing Sentence.	Date of Release.	Whether Infanticide.*	Age at Conviction.
1	Removed to Broadmoor	Died, 30 Nov. 1885	—	—	33
2	Penal servitude for life	Yes	—	—	20
3	—	—	—	—	53
4	Penal servitude for life	—	9 Jan. 1890	Drowned her illegitimate child, three years old.	22
5	ditto	—	28 Aug. „	Drowned her illegitimate child, 2½ years old	21
6	—	—	—	—	45
7	—	—	—	—	66
8	—	—	—	—	31
9	—	—	—	—	37
10	Penal servitude for life	In Broadmoor	—	Drowned her illegitimate child, five weeks old.	21
11	ditto	—	17 Mar. 1890	Drowned her illegitimate child, 16 months old.	17
12	ditto	Yes	—	—	33
13	—	—	—	—	45
14	—	—	—	—	47
15	Penal servitude for life	Died, 8 Sept. 1887	—	—	63
16	ditto	Committed suicide, 27 Nov. 1885.	—	Married. Drowned her illegitimate child, 14 months old.	21
17	—	—	—	—	34
18	—	—	—	—	26
19	Penal servitude for life	In Broadmoor	—	—	20
20	—	—	—	—	45
21	—	—	—	—	28
22	Penal servitude for life	Yes	—	—	17
23	ditto	Yes	—	—	48
24	—	—	—	—	28
25	Penal servitude for life	Yes	—	—	24
26	—	—	—	—	38
27	—	—	—	—	45
28	—	—	—	—	36
29	—	—	—	—	29
30	—	—	—	—	30
31	—	—	—	—	41
32	Penal servitude for life	Yes	—	Drowned her illegitimate child, two years old.	21
33	—	—	—	—	29
34	—	—	—	—	39
35	—	—	—	Drowned his child, six years old	39
36	—	—	—	—	28
37	Penal servitude for life	Yes	—	—	16
38	ditto	Yes	—	—	52
39	ditto	Yes	—	—	23
40	—	—	—	—	22
41	—	—	—	—	22

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* It has been thought convenient to mention under this head every case of murder of a child under the age of 12 years, specifying in each case the age of the child and its relationship, if any, to the murderer.

RETURN of Persons Sentenced to Death for the Crime of Murder in *England* and *Wales*

NAME OF CONVICT.	When and Where Tried.		When Executed.	When Pardoned.	
	Date of Conviction.	Where Tried.			
1886—*continued.*					
Robert Travis	7 May 1886	Chester County Assizes, Chester	—	—	1
Edward Hewitt	17 „ „	Assize County, No. 12, Worcester	15 June 1886	—	2
William Samuel	8 July „	Montgomery Assizes, Newtown	26 July „	—	3
Alfred Bligh	12 July „	County Palatine Assizes, Lancaster	—	—	4
John G. King	13 „ „	Dorset Assizes, Dorchester	—	—	5
Mary A. Britland	14 „ „	Lancaster County Assizes, Manchester	9 Aug. 1886	—	6
John Waite	14 „ „	ditto ditto	—	—	7
Patrick Judge	28 Oct. „	Assize County, No. 19, Newcastle-on-Tyne	16 Nov. 1886	—	8
Mary Ann Smith	1 Nov. „	Assize County, No. 13, Stafford	—	—	9
William Narrowmore	1 „ „	ditto ditto	—	—	10
Thomas Polglaze	2 „ „	Assize County, No. 15, Exeter	—	—	11
James Murphy	8 „ „	Assize County, No. 3, York	29 Nov. 1886	—	12
James Banton	8 „ „	Assize County, No. 5, Leicester	30 „ „	—	13
Sydney R. Russell	9 „ „	Assize County, No. 14, Winchester	—	—	14
Arthur Riches	13 „ „	Assize County, No. 7, Norwich	—	—	15
George Harmer	13 „ „	Norwich City Assizes	13 Dec. 1886	—	16
Elizabeth Hamlinton	13 „ „	Assize County, No. 7, Norwich	—	—	17
Alfred Hitch	13 „ „	Assize County, No. 6, Bedford	—	—	18
John Norbury	22 Nov. „	Warwick County Assizes, Warwick	—	—	19
1887 :					
Edward Pritchard	22 Jan. 1887	Gloucester County Assizes	17 Feb. 1887	—	20
Thomas Thompson	25 „ „	Durham County Assizes, Durham	—	—	21
Thomas Bloxam	25 „ „	Leicester Borough Assizes	14 Feb. 1887	—	22
Thomas Leatherbarrow	26 „ „	Lancaster County Assizes, Manchester	15 „ „	—	23
John McCann	26 „ „	Durham County Assizes, Durham	—	—	24
Richard Insole	28 „ „	Lincoln County Assizes, Lincoln	21 Feb. 1887	—	25
Benjamin Terry	3 Feb. „	Nottingham Town Assizes	22 „ „	—	26
John Jessop	3 „ „	Nottingham County Assizes	—	—	27
Elizabeth Berry	3 „ „	Lancaster County Assizes, Liverpool	14 Mar. 1887	—	28
Joseph King	28 „ „	Central Criminal Court	21 „ „	—	29
Thomas Currell	28 Mar. „	ditto	18 April „	—	30
Jonas Rivett	19 April „	Assize County, No. 7, Ipswich	—	—	31
Charles Smith	19 „ „	Assize County, No. 11, Reading	9 May 1887	—	32
Henry William Young	23 „ „	Assize County, No. 14, Winchester	16 „ „	—	33
Walter Wood	25 „ „	Assize County, No. 2, Manchester	30 „ „	—	34
Henry Cowley	12 May „	Warwick County Assize, Warwick	—	—	35
Henrietta Elizabeth Powell	12 „ „	ditto ditto	—	—	36
James Cocks	27 June „	Central Criminal Court	—	—	37
Edward William Evans	27 „ „	ditto	—	—	38
James Gleave	27 „ „	ditto	—	—	39
William Webster	27 „ „	ditto	—	—	40

from the 1st day of January 1884 to the 31st day of December 1892, inclusive, &c.—*continued.*

	Commutation of Sentence.	Still undergoing Sentence.	Date of Release.	Whether Infanticide. *	Age at Conviction.
1	Penal servitude for life	—	9 June 1888	—	53
2	—	—	—	—	34
3	—	—	—	—	24
4	Removed to Broadmoor	In Broadmoor	—	Murder of his three children, aged respectively, six years, four years, and 18 months.	31
5	ditto	ditto	—	—	26
6	—	—	—	—	39
7	Penal servitude for life	Yes	—	—	34
8	—	—	—	—	48
9	Penal servitude for life	—	31 Oct. 1892	Drowned her illegitimate child, three weeks old.	22
10	ditto	In Broadmoor	—	—	27
11	ditto	Yes	—	—	48
12	—	—	—	—	45
13	—	—	—	—	27
14	Penal servitude for life	Died, 14 June 1888	—	—	21
15	ditto	Yes	—	—	36
16	—	—	—	—	26
17	Penal servitude for life	—	24 Nov. 1892	Drowned her illegitimate child, three weeks old.	34
18	ditto	Yes	—	—	36
19	ditto	Yes	—	—	32
20	—	—	—	—	20
21	Penal servitude for life	Yes	—	Murder of his child four years old	39
22	—	—	—	—	62
23	—	—	—	—	47
24	Penal servitude for life	Died, 29 April 1887	—	—	31
25	—	—	—	—	24
26	—	—	—	—	29
27	Twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.	—	2 Feb. 1888	—	22
28	—	—	—	Poisoned her child, 11 years old	31
29	—	—	—	—	41
30	—	—	—	—	31
31	Removed to Broadmoor	Died, 19 June 1887	—	—	71
32	—	—	—	—	63
33	—	—	—	Killed his wife's illegitimate child, 12 months old.	27
34	—	—	—	—	35
35	Penal servitude for life	Yes	—	—	67
36	ditto	Died, 1 Aug. 1892	—	—	60
37	Five years' penal servitude	—	5 June 1891	—	33
38	Eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour.	—	26 Dec. 1888	—	27
39	ditto - - ditto	—	26 „ „	—	25
40	Twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.	—	26 June „	—	21

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* It has been thought convenient to mention under this head every case of murder of a child under the age of 12 years, specifying in each case the age of the child and its relationship, if any, to the murderer.

RETURN of Persons Sentenced to Death for the Crime of Murder in *England* and *Wales*,

NAME OF CONVICT.	When and Where Tried.		When Executed.	When Pardoned.	
	Date of Conviction.	Where Tried.			
1887—*continued.*					
Alfred Sowrey	13 July 1887	County Palatine Assizes, Lancaster	1 Aug. 1887	—	1
Israel Lipski	25 „ „	Central Criminal Court	22 „ „	—	2
Thomas Henry Bevan	26 „ „	Chester County Assizes, Chester	16 „ „	—	3
George Augustus Early	28 „ „	Southampton County Assizes, Winchester	—	—	4
Fanny Goldby	29 „ „	Warwick County Assizes, Warwick	—	—	5
John Anderson	29 „ „	Lancaster County Assizes, Liverpool	—	—	6
Henry Hobson	30 „ „	York, West Riding, Assizes, Leeds	22 Aug. 1887	—	7
William Wilton	8 Aug. „	Sussex Assizes, Lewes	29 „ „	—	8
William Hunter	25 Oct. „	Assize County, No. 1, Carlisle	14 Nov. „	—	9
Joseph Walker	27 „ „	Assize County, No. 11, Oxford	15 „ „	—	10
Joseph Morley	1 Nov. „	Assize County, No. 9, Chelmsford	21 „ „	—	11
Mary Ann Wharrie	5 „ „	Assize County, No. 4, Nottingham	—	—	12
Enoch Wadley	5 „ „	Assize County, No. 12, Gloucester	28 Nov. 1887	—	13
Thomas Payne	14 „ „	Warwick County Assizes, Warwick	6 Dec. „	—	14
1888:					
Henry Bowles	9 Jan. 1888	Central Criminal Court	—	—	15
David Pilmore	11 Feb. „	York West Riding Assizes, Leeds	—	—	16
David Rees	21 „ „	Carmarthenshire Assizes, Carmarthen	13 Mar. 1888	—	17
William Booth	22 „ „	Nottingham Town Assizes	—	—	18
James Jones	28 „ „	Hereford County Assizes, Hereford	20 Mar. 1888	—	19
Alfred Scandrett	28 „ „	ditto ditto	20 „ „	—	20
George Clarke	5 Mar. „	Southampton County Assizes, Winchester	27 „ „	—	21
William Arrowsmith	5 „ „	Salop Assizes, Shrewsbury	28 „ „	—	22
Mary Ann Philips	10 „ „	Glamorganshire Assizes, Cardiff	—	—	23
John Alfred Gill or Gell	21 April „	Assize County, No. 2, Manchester	15 May 1888	—	24
James White	23 „ „	Central Criminal Court	—	—	25
Mary Holliday	30 „ „	Assize County, No. 3, Leeds	—	—	26
James William Richardson	30 „ „	ditto ditto	22 May 1888	—	27
William Henry Emeris Burke	30 „ „	ditto ditto	—	—	28
Alice Middleton	30 „ „	ditto ditto	—	—	29
Robert Upton	23 June „	Oxford County Assizes, Oxford	17 July 1888	—	30
Thomas Wyre	28 „ „	Worcestershire County Assizes, Worcester	18 „ „	—	31
William Alfred Pierpoint	2 July „	Central Criminal Court	—	—	32
Fanny Hancock	11 „ „	Kent Assizes, Maidstone	—	—	33
John Jackson	12 „ „	Lancaster County Assizes, Manchester	7 Aug. 1888	—	34
Arthur Thomas Délaney	19 „ „	Derby County Assizes, Derby	10 „ „	—	35
George Sargeant	23 „ „	Essex Assizes, Chelmsford	15 „ „	—	36
Henry Cullum	28 „ „	Hertfordshire Assizes, Hertford	—	—	37
Charles Arthur	26 „ „	Lancaster Assizes, Liverpool	—	—	38

from the 1st day of January 1884 to the 31st day of December 1892, inclusive, &c.—*continued.*

	Commutation of Sentence.	Still undergoing Sentence.	Date of Release.	Whether Infanticide.	Age at Conviction.
1	—	—	—	—	24
2	—	—	—	—	22
3	—	—	—	—	20
4	Penal servitude for life	Yes	—	—	18
5	ditto	Yes	—	Murder of her illegitimate child, six weeks old.	20
6	ditto	Yes	—	—	22
7	—	—	—	—	54
8	—	—	—	—	40
9	—	—	—	Murder of a child, 3½ years old	31
10	—	—	—	—	46
11	—	—	—	—	17
12	Penal servitude for life	Yes	—	Murder of her illegitimate child, three weeks old.	30
13	—	—	—	—	27
14	—	—	—	—	38
15	Penal servitude for life	Yes	—	—	53
16	ditto	Yes	—	—	25
17	—	—	—	—	23
18	Penal servitude for life	Yes	—	Murder of his daughter, six years old	37
19	—	—	—	—	23
20	—	—	—	—	23
21	—	—	—	—	42
22	—	—	—	—	42
23	Penal servitude for life	Yes	—	—	59
24	—	—	—	—	32
25	Penal servitude for life	Died, 21 Oct. 1890	—	—	65
26	ditto	Yes	—	Drowned her illegitimate child, nine years old.	30
27	—	—	—	—	23
28	Penal servitude for life	Died, 30 Nov. 1889	—	Murder of his daughter, nine years old	42
29	ditto	Yes	—	Drowned her illegitimate child, eight months old.	19
30	—	—	—	—	61
31	—	—	—	Drowned his son, four years old	30
32	Penal servitude for life	Yes	—	Murder of his child, 22 months old	31
33	ditto	Yes	—	Drowned her child, four months old	29
34	—	—	—	—	33
35	—	—	—	—	31
36	—	—	—	—	29
37	Removed to Broadmoor	In Broadmoor	—	—	24
38	Penal servitude for life	Yes	—	—	34

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* It has been thought convenient to mention under this head every case of murder of a child under the age of 12 years, specifying in each case the age of the child and its relationship, if any, to the murderer.

RETURN of Persons Sentenced to Death for the Crime of Murder in *England* and *Wales*

NAME OF CONVICT.	When and Where Tried.		When Executed.	When Pardoned.	
	Date of Conviction.	Where Tried.			
1888—*continued.*					
George Galletly - - -	30 July 1888	Central Criminal Court - - - -	—	—	1
George Nathaniel Daniels -	31 " "	Warwick County Assizes, Birmingham -	28 Aug. 1888	—	2
Harry Benjamin Jones - -	31 " "	- - ditto - - ditto - - - -	28 " "	—	3
Patrick Kelly - - -	17 Sept. "	Central Criminal Court - - - -	—	—	4
Levi Richard Bartlett - -	22 Oct. "	- - ditto - - - - - - -	13 Nov. 1888	—	5
Samuel Crowther - - -	17 Nov. "	Worcestershire County Assizes, Worcester -	11 Dec. "	—	6
William Waddle - - -	27 " "	Durham County Assizes, Durham - -	18 " "	—	7
Charles Bulmer - - -	8 Dec. "	York West Riding Assizes, Leeds - -	1 Jan. 1889	—	8
William Gower - - -	10 " "	Kent Assizes, Maidstone - - - -	2 " "	—	9
Charles Joseph Dobell - -	10 " "	- ditto - ditto - - - - -	2 " "	—	10
Thomas Clewes - - -	11 " "	Staffordshire County Assizes, Stafford - -	1 " "	—	11
George Nicholson - - -	13 " "	Warwickshire County Assizes, Warwick -	8 " "	—	12
1889 :					
Samuel Ebenezer Jenkins -	12 Feb. 1889	Surrey Assizes, Guildford - - - - -	6 Mar. 1889	—	13
Samuel Reylands - - -	18 " "	Somerset Assizes, Taunton - - - -	13 " "	—	14
Edward Wilkinson - -	23 " "	Durham County Assizes, Durham - -	—	—	15
Mary Elizabeth Stockdale -	23 " "	- - ditto - - ditto - - - -	—	—	16
William Rigg - - -	23 " "	- - ditto - - ditto - - - -	—	—	17
Thomas Allen - - -	13 Mar. "	Glamorgan County Assizes, Cardiff - -	10 April 1889	—	18
Charles Parton - - -	9 " "	Lancaster Assizes, Liverpool - - -	—	—	19
John Withey - - -	16 " "	Bristol City Assizes, Bristol - - - -	11 April 1889	—	20
William Kerr - - -	4 July "	Cumberland Assizes, Carlisle - - -	—	—	21
Richard Townsend - -	10 " "	Kent Assizes, Maidstone - - - -	—	—	22
George Horton - - -	24 " "	Derby County Assizes, Derby - - -	21 Aug. 1889	—	23
Florence Maybrick - -	25 " "	Lancaster County Assizes, Liverpool - -	—	—	24
Benjamin Purcell or Purnell -	20 Nov. "	Wilts Assizes, Devizes - - - - -	9 Dec. 1889	—	25
Jane Jones - - - -	19 " "	County Palatine Assizes, Lancaster - -	—	—	26
William Dukes - - -	22 " "	Lancaster County Assizes, Manchester -	24 Dec. 1889	—	27
Robert West - - - -	6 Dec. "	York West Riding Assizes, Leeds - -	31 " "	—	28
Frederick Brett - - -	6 " "	- - ditto - - ditto - - - -	31 " "	—	29
Joseph Turner - - -	7 " "	Lincoln County Assizes, Lincoln - -	—	—	30
William Thomas Hook - -	9 " "	Kent Assizes, Maidstone - - - -	31 Dec. 1889	—	31
Charles Higginbotham - -	14 " "	Warwick County Assizes, Warwick - -	7 Jan. 1890	—	32
1890 :					
John Metcalfe - - -	18 Feb. 1890	Westmorland Assizes, Appleby - - -	—	—	33
William Row - - -	17 " "	Newcastle-on-Tyne Assizes - - - -	12 Mar. 1890	—	34
Joseph Boswell - - -	19 " "	Worcester County Assizes, Worcester - -	11 " "	—	35
Samuel Boswell - - -	19 " "	- - ditto - - ditto - - - - -	11 " "	—	36

from the 1st day of January 1884 to the 31st day of December 1892, inclusive, &c.—*continued.*

	Commutation of Sentence.	Still undergoing Sentence.	Date of Release.	Whether Infanticide.*	Age at Conviction.
1	Peual servitude for life	Yes	—	—	17
2	—	—	—	—	29
3	—	—	—	Murder of a child three years old	24
4	Penal servitude for life	In Broadmoor	—	—	36
5	—	—	—	—	65
6	—	—	—	—	71
7	—	—	—	—	22
8	—	—	—	—	51
9	—	—	—	—	18
10	—	—	—	—	18
11	—	—	—	—	23
12	—	—	—	—	54
13	—	—	—	—	20
14	—	—	—	Murder of a child nine years old	23
15	Penal servitude for life	In Broadmoor	—	—	44
16	ditto	Yes	—	Drowned her illegitimate child, 14 months old.	25
17	ditto	Yes	—	—	27
18	—	—	—	—	35
19	Penal servitude for life	Yes	—	—	18
20	—	—	—	—	38
21	Penal servitude for life	Yes	—	—	25
22	ditto	Yes	—	—	68
23	—	—	—	Poisoned his daughter, eight years old	37
24	Penal servitude for life	Yes	—	—	26
25	—	—	—	—	51
26	Penal servitude for life	Yes	—	Drowned her illegitimate child, eight months old.	25
27	—	—	—	—	27
28	—	—	—	—	45
29	—	—	—	—	39
30	Penal servitude for life	Yes	—	Drowned his son, nine years old	40
31	—	—	—	—	40
32	—	—	—	—	63
33	Penal servitude for life	Yes	—	—	35
34	—	—	—	—	41
35	—	—	—	—	29
36	—	—	—	—	39

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* It has been thought convenient to mention under this head every case of murder of a child under the age of 12 years, specifying in each case the age of the child and its relationship, if any, to the murderer.

RETURN of Persons Sentenced to Death for the Crime of Murder in *England* and *Wales*

NAME OF CONVICT.	When and Where Tried.		When Executed.	When Pardoned.	
	Date of Conviction.	Where Tried.			
1890—*continued.*					
Alfred Hill	19 Feb. 1890	Worcester County Assizes, Worcester	—	—	1
Elijah Snelling	1 Mar. „	Norfolk Assizes, Norwich	—	—	2
Elizabeth Mapp	3 „ „	Lancaster County Assizes, Manchester	—	—	3
Thomas Neal	3 „ „	Central Criminal Court	26 Mar. 1890	—	4
Richard Davies	17 „ „	Chester County Assizes, Chester	8 April „	—	5
George Davies	17 „ „	ditto - - ditto	—	—	6
William Chadwick	17 „ „	Lancaster County Assizes, Liverpool	15 April 1890	—	7
Daniel Stewart Gorrie	19 May „	Central Criminal Court	10 June „	—	8
Thomas Harding	23 June „	ditto	—	—	9
George Bowling	4 July „	Surrey Assizes, Guildford	29 July 1890	—	10
Edward Young	14 „ „	Assize County, No. 1, Manchester	—	—	11
Felix Spicer	28 „ „	Chester County Assizes, Chester	22 Aug. 1890	—	12
François Manteau	28 „ „	Central Criminal Court	27 „ „	—	13
Samuel Harrison	30 „ „	York, West Riding, Assizes, Leeds	—	—	14
James Harrison	30 „ „	ditto - - ditto	26 Aug. 1890	—	15
Frederick Davies	6 Aug. „	Warwick County Assizes, Birmingham	26 „ „	—	16
Mary E. Pearcey or Wheeler	24 Nov. „	Central Criminal Court	23 Dec. „	—	17
Robert Kitching	9 Dec. „	York, North and East Riding, Assizes, York	30 „ „	—	18
Thomas McDonald	3 „ „	Lancaster County Assizes, Liverpool	30 „ „	—	19
Samuel Haines Harvell	15 „ „	Central Criminal Court	—	—	20
1891:					
Arthur Edward Penfold	7 Mar. 1891	Lancaster County Assizes, Liverpool	—	—	21
Bhagwan Jassiwarra	7 „ „	ditto - - ditto	—	—	22
Arthur Leatherdale	9 „ „	Essex Assizes, Chelmsford	—	—	23
Mary Rowland	6 April „	Central Criminal Court	—	—	24
Alfred William Turner	25 „ „	Assize County, No. 2, Manchester	19 May 1891	—	25
Franz Joseph Munch	27 June „	Central Criminal Court	21 July „	—	26
Arthur Spencer	9 July „	Lincoln City Assizes	28 „ „	—	27
Walter Lewis Turner	24 „ „	York, West Riding Assizes, Leeds	18 Aug. „	—	28
Thomas William Sadler	25 „ „	Essex Assizes, Chelmsford	18 „ „	—	29
Robert Bradshaw	25 „ „	Central Criminal Court	19 „ „	—	30
John Conway	25 „ „	Lancaster County Assizes, Liverpool	20 „ „	—	31
Edward H. F. Watts	31 „ „	Southampton County Assizes, Winchester	25 „ „	—	32
William Lazell	7 Nov. „	Berks Assizes, Reading	—	—	33
Harry Dainton	21 „ „	Somerset Assizes, Wells	15 Dec. 1891	—	34
William Wood	26 „ „	Durham County Assizes, Durham	—	—	35
John William Johnson	26 „ „	ditto - - ditto	22 Dec. 1891	—	36
Charles Saunders	2 Dec. „	Hereford County Assizes, Hereford	23 „ „	—	37
Fanny Gane	8 „ „	Southampton County Assizes, Winchester	—	—	38
James Stockwell	8 „ „	York, West Riding, Assizes, Leeds	5 Jan. 1892	—	39

from the 1st day of January 1884 to the 31st day of December 1892, inclusive, &c.—*continued.*

	Commutation of Sentence.	Still undergoing Sentence.	Date of Release.	Whether Infanticide.*	Age at Conviction.
1	Penal servitude for life -	Yes - - -	—	—	23
2	- - ditto - - -	Yes - - -	—	—	38
3	- - ditto - - -	Yes - - -	—	Drowned her illegitimate child, six months old.	24
4	—	—	—	—	69
5	—	—	—	—	18
6	Penal servitude for life -	Yes - - -	—	—	16
7	—	—	—	—	28
8	—	—	—	—	30
9	Penal servitude for life -	Yes - - -	—	—	30
10	—	—	—	—	51
11	Removed to Broadmoor -	In Broadmoor -	—	—	36
12	—	—	—	Murder of his two children, aged, respectively, 12 and 3 years.	60
13	—	—	—	—	51
14	Removed to Broadmoor -	In Broadmoor -	—	—	30
15	—	—	—	—	36
16	—	—	—	—	37
17	—	—	—	—	24
18	—	—	—	—	34
19	—	—	—	—	32
20	Penal servitude for life -	In Broadmoor -	—	—	42
21	Penal servitude for life -	Yes - - -	—	—	31
22	- - ditto - - -	Yes - - -	—	—	29
23	- - ditto - - -	Yes - - -	—	—	17
24	- - ditto - - -	Yes - - -	—	Murder of her illegitimate child, four months old.	25
25	—	—	—	—	20
26	—	—	—	—	31
27	—	—	—	—	22
28	—	—	—	Murder of a girl, five years old - - -	31
29	—	—	—	—	30
30	—	—	—	—	54
31	—	—	—	Murder of a boy, 10 years old - - -	60
32	—	—	—	—	38
33	Penal servitude for life -	Yes - - -	—	—	42
34	—	—	—	—	35
35	Penal servitude for life -	Yes - - -	—	—	38
36	—	—	—	—	49
37	—	—	—	Murder of a child, two years old - - -	31
38	Penal servitude for life -	Yes - - -	—	Murder of her illegitimate child at birth -	26
39	—	—	—	—	32

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* It has been thought convenient to mention under this head every case of murder of a child under the age of 12 years, specifying in each case the age of the child and its relationship, if any, to the murderer.

RETURN of Persons Sentenced to Death for the Crime of Murder in *England* and *Wales*

NAME OF CONVICT.	When and Where Tried.		When Executed.	When Pardoned.	
	Date of Conviction.	Where Tried.			
1892:					
James Muir	8 Feb. 1892	Central Criminal Court	1 Mar. 1892	—	1
Frederick Eggleton	22 " "	Buckingham County Assizes, Aylesbury	17 " "	—	2
Charles Rayner	22 " "	ditto ditto	17 " "	—	3
Joseph Wilson	1 Mar. "	Cumberland Assizes, Carlisle	22 " "	—	4
John Noble	7 " "	Central Criminal Court	29 " "	—	5
George Henry Wood	5 April "	Sussex Assizes, Lewes	26 Apr. "	—	6
William Willan	16 May "	Lancaster County Assizes, Manchester	—	—	7
Harry Pickering	23 " "	Assize County, No. 3, Leeds	14 June 1892	—	8
John Gurd or Louis Hamilton	4 July "	Wilts Assizes, Salisbury	26 July "	—	
James Taylor	25 " "	Central Criminal Court	16 Aug. "	—	10
Moses Cudworth	25 " "	York, West Riding, Assizes, Leeds	18 " "	—	11
John George Wenzell	25 " "	Central Criminal Court	16 " "	—	12
Patrick Gibbons	25 " "	Lancaster County Assizes, Liverpool	17 " "	—	13
Ellen Lewis	28 " "	Southampton County Assizes, Winchester	—	—	14
John James Banbery	12 Sept. "	Central Criminal Court	11 Oct. 1892	—	15
Thomas Neill	17 Oct. "	ditto ditto	15 Nov. "	—	16
Joseph Mellor	22 Nov. "	Lancaster County Assizes, Manchester	20 Dec. "	—	17
John James McCabe	30 " "	Suffolk Assizes, Ipswich	—	—	18
Thomas Edwards	30 " "	Monmouth County Assizes, Monmouth	22 Dec. 1892	—	19
Cross Duckworth	5 Dec. "	Lancaster County Assizes, Liverpool	3 Jan. 1893	—	20
Sarah Elizabeth Gould	13 " "	Stafford County Assizes, Stafford	—	—	21
Andrew George MacRae	20 " "	Northampton County Assizes, Northampton	10 Jan. 1893	—	22

from the 1st day of January 1884 to the 31st day of December 1892, inclusive, &c.—*continued.*

	Commutation of Sentence.	Still undergoing Sentence.	Date of Release.	Whether Infanticide. *	Age at Conviction.
1	—	—	—	—	39
2	—	—	—	—	35
3	—	—	—	—	31
4	—	—	—	—	24
5	—	—	—	—	46
6	—	—	—	Murder of a girl, five years old	29
7	Penal servitude for life	Yes	—	—	16
8	—	—	—	—	29
9	—	—	—	—	29
10	—	—	—	—	60
11	—	—	—	—	40
12	—	—	—	—	25
13	—	—	—	—	33
14	Penal servitude for life	Yes	—	Married; murder of her child, six months old.	32
15	—	—	—	—	22
16	—	—	—	—	38
17	—	—	—	—	33
18	Penal servitude for life	Yes	—	—	25
19	—	—	—	—	30
20	—	—	—	Murder of a girl, nine years old	32
21	Penal servitude for life	Yes	—	Drowned her illegitimate child, one year old	20
22	—	—	—	—	36

* It has been thought convenient to mention under this head every case of murder of a child under the age of 12 years, specifying in each case the age of the child and its relationship, if any, to the murderer.

DEATH SENTENCES (ENGLAND AND WALES).

RETURN of Persons Sentenced to Death for the Crime of Murder in *England* and *Wales* from 1 January 1884 to 31 December 1892, inclusive, stating also the Age of each Person so Sentenced (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 179, of Session 1884).

(*Sir Joseph Pease.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
25 *April* 1893.

[*Price* 2 *d.*]

188. *Under* 2 *oz.*

GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 29 March 1893;—*for*,

COPY "of proposed FIFTH SCHEDULE and SIXTH SCHEDULE, PART II."

SIXTH SCHEDULE.

PART ONE.

REGULATIONS as to Establishment of POLICE FORCES and as to the ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY and DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE ceasing to exist.

1. Such local police forces shall be established under such local authorities and for such counties, municipal boroughs, or other larger areas as may be provided by Irish Act.

2. Whenever the Executive Committee of the Privy Council in Ireland certify to the Lord Lieutenant that a police force adequate for local purposes has been established in any area, he shall within six months thereafter direct the Royal Irish Constabulary to be withdrawn from the performance of regular police duties in such area, and such order shall be forthwith carried into effect.

3. Upon any such withdrawal the Lord Lieutenant within six months thereafter shall order measures to be taken for reducing the numbers of the Royal Irish Constabulary to such extent as appears necessary by reason of the said withdrawal, and such order shall be duly executed.

4. Upon the Executive Committee of the Privy Council in Ireland certifying to the Lord Lieutenant that adequate local police forces have been established in every part of Ireland, the Lord Lieutenant shall within six months after such certificate, or if the certificate is given within *six* years after the appointed day, at such later date before the expiration of those six years, as the Lord Lieutenant as representing Her Majesty thinks expedient, order measures to be taken for causing the whole of the Royal Irish Constabulary to cease to exist as a police force, and such order shall be duly executed.

5. Where the area in which a local police force is established is part of the Dublin Metropolitan Police District, the foregoing regulations shall apply to the Dublin Metropolitan Police in like manner as if it were the Royal Irish Constabulary.

PART TWO.

REGULATIONS as to PENSIONS for OFFICERS and MEN of ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY and of DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

As to Officers.

For the purpose of executing the orders of the Lord Lieutenant mentioned in Part One of this Schedule any officer or man of the Royal Irish Constabulary or the Dublin Metropolitan Police, as the case may be, shall, if so required, retire, and upon such retirement there may be awarded to him a pension as follows, that is to say:—

1. If

1. If he is an officer, that is to say, the Inspector-General, Assistant Inspector-General, a county inspector, or sub-inspector, he may be awarded—

(*a*) If he was appointed on or before the tenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and *eighty-two*, a pension equal to *one-fiftieth* of his annual salary for each completed year of service, with an addition of *ten* years to his actual years of service; and

See 45 & 46 Vict. . 63. (*b*) If he was appointed since the tenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and *eighty-two*, a pension equal to *one-sixtieth* of his annual salary for each completed year of service, with the addition of *twelve* years to his actual years of service.

Provided that in no case shall the pension exceed the maximum pension which under the existing law could be awarded to the officer if he retired for length of service.

3. Salary shall be calculated and service reckoned in accordance with the Constabulary (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1882.

As to Constables.

See 46 & 47 Vict. . 14. 4. If he is a constable there may be awarded to him a pension equal to *one-fiftieth* of his annual pay for every completed year of service, with the addition of *ten* years to his actual years of service.

Provided that in no case shall the pension exceed the maximum pension which under the existing law could be awarded to the constable if he retired for length of service.

6 & 47 Vict. c. 14. 5. In the case of a constable the amount of the annual pay shall be ascertained at the date of his retirement, and shall be calculated and his service reckoned in manner provided by the Constabulary and Police (Ireland) Act, 1883.

6. In this Schedule the expression "constable" has the same meaning as in the last-mentioned Act, that is to say, it includes head constable, major, head constable, constable, and sub-constable, in the case of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and includes every member of the Dublin Metropolitan Police not being of higher rank than chief superintendent.

Miscellaneous.

7. If any officer or constable enters, with the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, any local police force in Ireland, there may be awarded to him a pension at the rate above mentioned for every year of completed service, with the addition to his actual years of service of such number of years not exceeding the number above-mentioned, as the Lord Lieutenant assigns.

4 & 35 Vict. c. 36. 8. The Pensions Commutation Act, 1871, shall apply to persons to whom on retirement a pension is awarded under this Schedule, in like manner as if they had retired from the permanent Civil Service of the Crown in consequence of the abolition of their offices.

9. Where an officer or constable at the time of his retirement would, if he served for a few months more (not exceeding six) complete another year's service, that year shall be reckoned as a completed year of service.

10. The reserve force of the Royal Irish Constabulary shall for the purposes of this Schedule be deemed to be part of that force.

GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL.

COPY of proposed Fifth Schedule and Sixth
Schedule, Part II.

(*Mr. John Morley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
29 *March* 1893.

[*Price* ½ *d.*]

147. *Under* 1 *oz.*

GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL.

RETURN to Two Orders of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 29 March 1893, and 7 April 1893, respectively;—*for*,

(ORDER, 29 March 1893.)

COPY "of proposed FIFTH SCHEDULE and SIXTH SCHEDULE, Part II., GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL."

(ORDER, 7 April 1893.)

Ordered, That there be added to the Return [ordered 29th March] of Copy of the proposed FIFTH and SIXTH SCHEDULES of the GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL, a Copy of the Amendments proposed to be made in the Bill with respect to the FIFTH SCHEDULE.

(*Mr. John Morley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
7 *April* 1893.

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165.

COPY of the AMENDMENTS proposed to be made in the BILL with respect to the FIFTH SCHEDULE.

PART OF RETURN, No. .

COPY of the proposed AMENDMENTS and FIFTH SCHEDULE relating to CIVIL SERVANTS.

Amendments to Clauses 27 and 28.

Note.—It is proposed to amend the Bill as follows:—

Clause 27, page 15, line 5, after "kingdom" insert "or although receiving "salaries out of moneys provided by Parliament are removable only for "misconduct or incapacity."

[The effect of the above Amendment is to bring certain officers under Clause 27 instead of Clause 28, and thus provide that they can be removable only as heretofore.]

It is also proposed to amend Clause 28 so as to read as follows:—

As to persons holding civil service appointments.

"28.—(1.) All existing officers in the Civil Service of the Crown, who are not above provided for, and are at the appointed day serving in Ireland, shall after that day continue to hold their offices by the same tenure, and to receive the same salaries, gratuities, and pensions, according to the scale of the class to which they belong, and to be liable to perform the same duties as heretofore, or such duties as the committee hereinafter mentioned declare to be analogous; and during the period of five years after the passing of this Act (in this section and the Fifth Schedule referred to as the transitional period) the said salaries shall be paid to the payees by the Treasury out of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom; and the said gratuities and pensions shall be awarded by the Treasury.

"(2.) Any such officer shall during the transitional period hold office unless—

"(*a.*) he resigns on a medical certificate, or is dismissed for misconduct or incapacity; or

"(*b.*) he is removed upon an abolition of office or reorganisation of department which does not involve the appointment of any new officer; or

"(*c.*) he is required by the Irish Government to retire; or

"(*d.*) he resigns under this section.

"Provided that—

"(*a*) such number of officers only shall be required to retire or shall resign under this section at one time and at such intervals of time as the Treasury, in communication with the Irish Government, determine; and

" (*b*) an officer so resigning shall show that he is not incapacitated by mental or bodily infirmity for the performance of his duties, and otherwise shall not be entitled to any further pension than he would have been entitled to if he had retired upon a medical certificate.

"(3.) Upon any such removal, required retirement, or resignation under this section there may be awarded to the officer by the Treasury a pension in accordance with the Fifth Schedule to this Act, and for the purpose of that pension his service shall be reckoned as if it had continued to the end of the transitional period.

" (4.) Six months written notice of required retirement or resignation under this section shall, unless it is otherwise agreed, be given by the Irish Government or by the officer as the case requires.

" (5.) Where any such officer who is serving in a capacity which qualifies him for a pension under the Superannuation Act, 1859, continues to hold office after the end of the transitional period, the Treasury may, within three months after the end of that period, award him a pension in accordance with the Fifth Schedule to this Act, which shall become payable to him on his ultimate retirement from the service of the Crown.

" (6.) The gratuities and pensions awarded in pursuance of this section shall be paid by the Treasury to the payees out of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom.

" (7.) All sums paid out of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom in pursuance of this section shall be repaid to that Exchequer from the Irish Exchequer.

" (8.) This section shall not apply to officers retained in the service in Ireland of the Government of the United Kingdom, or transferred during the transitional period to service in Great Britain.

" (9.) For the purpose of determining finally all questions which may arise during the transitional period, as to the rights of officers or any of them under this section, there shall be appointed a committee, consisting of *A.B.*, the Chairman, and *C.D.*, and one other person to be nominated after the appointed day by the Executive Committee of the Irish Privy Council. Any vacancy which may arise among the persons named in this section may be filled by Her Majesty under Her Royal Sign Manual, and any vacancy which may arise from the death or resignation of the person nominated by the Executive Committee may be filled by that Committee."

Proposed New Clause after Clause 28.

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ord Lieutenant.

Where any public officers not in the Civil Service of the Crown are entitled to salaries, gratuities, or pensions, payable out of a fund administered by the Lord Lieutenant, or his officers, the provisions of this Act shall apply to such officers with the necessary modifications, in like manner as to officers in the Civil Service of the Crown, but all payments made to any of such officers in respect of salary, gratuity, or pension, shall be paid out of the said fund.

PROPOSED FIFTH SCHEDULE.

PROVISIONS as to PENSIONS and GRATUITIES to PERSONS in the PERMANENT CIVIL SERVICE.

(1.) The gratuity or pension which may be awarded under this Act to any existing officer who is, on the appointed day, serving in Ireland in the Civil Service of the Crown, and has not a salary charged on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, and is removable for reasons other than misconduct or incapacity, shall be as follows, namely:—

(A.) If the officer was serving in a capacity which qualifies him for a pension under the Superannuation Act, 1859, and retires during the transitional period on abolition of office or on reorganisation of department, or on requirement from the Irish Government, or on resignation under this Act,—a pension calculated in like manner as has heretofore been the custom under Section 7 of the Superannuation Act, 1859, and the enactments amending the same, in the case of an officer retiring on abolition of office, that is to say,—at the rate of one-sixtieth of his salary for every completed year of service reckoned as follows:—

(i.) His actual years of service shall be reckoned as if he had served up to the end of the transitional period, and his salary shall, where there are periodical increments, be taken at the amount which it would have reached if he had continued to serve in the same office to the end of the transitional period:

(ii.) There shall be added to the actual years of service so reckoned any additional years he might independently of this Schedule reckon under Section 4 of the Superannuation Act, 1859, and also the following years (in this Schedule referred to as abolition years), namely:—

If he has completed less than 10 years' service, three years;

If he has completed 10 and less than 15 years' service, five years;

If he has completed 15 and less than 20 years' service, seven years;

If he has completed more than 20 years' service, 10 years;
but no pension shall exceed two-thirds of his salary.

(B.) If the officer was serving in a capacity which qualifies him on retirement for a gratuity under Section 4 of the Superannuation Act, 1887,—the same gratuity as might have been awarded if he had retired on a medical certificate or on the abolition of his office, as the case may be.

(C.) If the officer was on the register of copyists,—the same gratuity as might have been awarded if his name had been removed from the register on a medical certificate.

(2.) The Pensions Commutation Act, 1871, shall apply to any officer who is awarded a pension under the foregoing provisions of this Schedule, in like manner as if he had retired in consequence of the abolition of his office. 34 & 35 Vict. c. 36.

(3.) The pension which may be awarded, under this Act, to any existing officer who is serving in a capacity which qualifies him for a pension under the Superannuation Act, 1859, and continues to hold office under the Irish Government after the end of the transitional period, shall be the like pension as might be awarded to such officer under the Superannuation Act, 1859, if he had at the end of that period retired from service on abolition of office, but without the addition of any abolition years.

(4.) Any Crown Solicitor appointed before 12th June 1884, who is removed from his office for any cause other than misconduct or incapacity, may apply to the Treasury, who may award him such pension by way of compensation for loss of office as, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, appears to them just.

GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL.

(ORDER, 29 March 1893.)

COPY of proposed FIFTH and SIXTH SCHEDULES, PART II, of the GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL.

(ORDER, 7 April 1893.)

Ordered, That there be added to the RETURN [ordered 29 March] of Copy of the proposed FIFTH and SIXTH SCHEDULES of the GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL, a Copy of the Amendments proposed to be made in the Bill with respect to the FIFTH SCHEDULE.

(*Mr. John Morley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
7 *April* 1893.

[*Price* 1 *d.*]

165. *Under* 1 *oz.*

GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 12 July 1893;—*for*,

COPY "of Clauses 27 and 28 of the Government of Ireland Bill, showing the Amended Form in which the Clauses are proposed by the Government."

Clause 27.

A.D. 1893.

As to existing judges and other persons having salaries charged on the Consolidated Fund.

(1.) All existing judges of the Supreme Court, county court judges, and Land Commissioners in Ireland, and all existing officers serving in Ireland in the permanent civil service of the Crown and receiving salaries charged on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, shall, if they are removeable at present on address from both Houses of Parliament, continue to be removeable only upon such address, and if removeable in any other manner shall continue to be removeable only in the same manner as heretofore; and shall continue to receive the same salaries, gratuities, and pensions, and to be liable to perform the same duties as heretofore, or such duties as Her Majesty may declare to be analogous, and their salaries and pensions shall be paid out of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom, and all sums so paid shall be repaid to that Exchequer from the Irish Exchequer: Provided that this section shall be subject to the provisions of this Act with respect to the Exchequer judges.

(2.) If any of the said judges, commissioners, or officers retires from office with the Queen's approbation before completion of the period of service entitling him to a pension, Her Majesty may, if she thinks fit, grant to him such pension, not exceeding the pension to which he would on that completion have been entitled, as to Her Majesty seems meet.

(3.) This section shall apply to existing officers serving in Ireland in the permanent civil service of the Crown, who although receiving salaries out of money provided by Parliament, are removeable only for misconduct or incapacity.

Clause 28.

As to persons holding civil service appointments.

"(1.) All existing officers in the permanent civil service of the Crown, who are not above provided for, and are at the appointed day serving in Ireland, shall after that day continue to hold their offices by the same tenure, and to receive the same salaries, gratuities, and pensions, according to the scale of the class to which they belong, and to be liable to perform the same duties as heretofore or such duties as the committee hereinafter mentioned declare to be analogous; and during the period of five years after the passing of this Act (in this section and the Fifth Schedule referred to as the transitional period) the said gratuities and pensions shall be awarded by the Treasury, and the gratuities and pensions so awarded, and the said salaries shall be paid to the payees by the Treasury out of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom.

"(2.) Any such officer shall during the transitional period hold office unless he—

"(*a.*) leaves the service on a medical certificate, or under the existing rules as to age, or is dismissed for misconduct or incapacity; or

"(*b.*) is removed upon an abolition of office or re-organisation of department which does not involve the appointment of any new officer; or

" (*c.*) resigns under this section ; or

" (*d.*) is required by the Irish Government to retire ;

" Provided that—

" (i.) Six months written notice of resignation under this section of required retirement, or shall, unless it is otherwise agreed, be given by the officer or by the Irish Government, as the case requires ; and

" (ii.) before the end of the transitional period such number of officers only shall be required to retire or shall resign under this section at one time and at such intervals of time as the Treasury, in communication with the Irish Government, sanction ; so, however, that a notice to resign under this section given by an officer shall, unless withdrawn, operate at the end of the transitional period if he has not sooner left the service ; and

" (iii.) an officer resigning under this section shall show that he is not incapacitated by mental or bodily infirmity for the performance of his duties, and that he will not be required under the existing rules as to age to retire before the end of the transitional period, and otherwise he shall not be entitled to any further gratuity or pension than he would have been entitled to if he had left the service on a medical certificate.

" (3.) Upon any such removal or resignation under this section, or required retirement, there may be awarded to the officer by the Treasury a gratuity or pension in accordance with the Fifth Schedule to this Act, and for that purpose his service shall be reckoned as if it had continued to the end of the transitional period, or to any earlier date at which under the existing rules as to age he will be required to retire.

" (4.) If any such officer is serving in a capacity which qualifies him for a pension under the Superannuation Act, 1859, and continues to hold office after the end of the transitional period, the Treasury may within three months after the end of that period, award him a pension in accordance with the Fifth Schedule to this Act, which shall become payable to him on his ultimate retirement from the service of the Crown.

" (5.) The gratuities and pensions awarded in pursuance of this section shall be paid by the Treasury to the payees out of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom.

" (6.) All sums paid out of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom in pursuance of this section shall be repaid to that Exchequer from the Irish Exchequer.

" (7.) This section shall not apply to officers retained in the service in Ireland of the Government of the United Kingdom, except that this section shall apply to the clerical staff of the Royal Irish Constabulary, with the substitution of the Treasury for the Irish Government.

" (8.) Where an officer though not in the permanent civil service is in the public service of the Crown, then—

" (*a*) if he devotes his whole time to the duties of his office, this section shall apply to him in like manner as if he were in the permanent civil service ; and

" (*b*) if he does not so devote his whole time, and is removed from his office for any cause other than incapacity or misconduct, he may apply to the Treasury, who may award him compensation for loss of office in accordance with the Fifth Schedule to this Act.

" (9.) This section shall apply to petty sessions clerks and to officers in the registry of petty sessions clerks in like manner as to officers in the permanent civil service of the Crown, with the exceptions that any payment in pursuance of this section to any such clerk or officer, shall be made out of the fund out of which the pension of such clerk or officer is payable, instead of out of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom, and that in considering

considering the amount of gratuity or pension, regard shall be had to the amount of the fund.

"(10.) For the purpose of determining finally all questions which may arise during the transitional period as to the rights of the officers or any of them under this section there shall be appointed a committee, consisting of *A.B.*, the chairman, and *C.D.*, and one other person to be nominated after the appointed day by the Executive Committee of the Irish Privy Council. Any vacancy which may arise among the persons named in this section may be filled by Her Majesty under her Royal sign-manual, and any vacancy which may arise from the death or resignation of the person nominated by the Executive Committee may be filled by that Committee.

GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL.

COPY of Clauses 27 and 28 of the Government of Ireland Bill, showing the Amended Form in which the Clauses are proposed by the Government.

(*Mr. John Morley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
12 *July* 1893.

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324.

GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL
(ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 17 July 1893;—*for*,

COPY "of Summary of Representations made to the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by the Royal Irish Constabulary respecting Clause 30 and Schedule 6."

(*Mr. John Morley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
17 *July* 1893.

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COPY of Summary of Representations made to the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by the Royal Irish Constabulary respecting Clause 30 and Schedule 6.

OFFICERS.

(1.) Any officer to be allowed to resign, and to claim pension and compensation as though retired compulsorily.

(2.) Officer's pension to be, if his service is—

(*a.*) Less than fifteen years, forty-sixtieths of salary ;

(*b.*) Between fifteen and twenty-five years, forty-sixtieths, with an addition of one-sixtieth for each begun year of service above fifteen years ;

(*c.*) Between twenty-five and thirty years, fifty-sixtieths ;

(*d.*) Between thirty and forty years, fifty-sixtieths, with a deduction for each year of service to forty-sixtieths after forty years' service ;

(3.) Each officer to receive in addition a gratuity—

If a county inspector, of 35*l.* for each year of service, to a maximum of 1,000*l.* ;

If a district inspector, of 20*l.*, to a maximum of 600*l.*

Gradual reduction of gratuity after thirty years, so that at 40 years there will be no gratuity.

(4.) Commutation to be an absolute right, and to be made on lower terms.

(5.) Pensions and gratuities not to be affected by subsequent public employment.

(6.) Compensation for injuries or death to be granted from the Exchequer of the United Kingdom, in lieu of the grand jury cess.

(7.) Promotion to continue pending abolition.

CONSTABLES.

(1.) Every man to count his ten added years, notwithstanding the pension would thus exceed the maximum.

(2.) Pension to be calculated according to the salary which a man would have received if he had served the added ten years.

(3.) The scale of pension between eighteen and twenty-one years' service to be two-fiftieths per year.

(4.) On grant of a pension under paragraph (7) of Schedule 6, not less than ten years' service to be added.

(5.) If a pensioner dies before he would have completed twenty-eight years' service, had he continued to serve, his widow and children to receive pensions in accordance with Section 4 of 46 & 47 Vict. c. 14.

(6.) The conditions as to pension in Section 7 of 46 & 47 Vict. c. 14, to be cancelled, and no pension to be forfeited except on conviction for felony, punishable by seven years' penal servitude.

(7.) Constable incapacitated by injuries to have a pension equal to full pay in addition to the present compensation from the grand jury ; and the compensation to be granted by the Imperial Government if it is refused by the grand jury.

(8.) Constable whose health is permanently impaired pending the abolition, to be retired on the full pension to which he would have been entitled had he remained until the abolition.

(9.) An alteration of the terms of commutation.

(10.) The power under 46 & 47 Vict. c. 14, s. 3 (6) of the Inspector-general to require a constable, after twenty-five years' service to retire, is to cease.

(11.) Each constable on being compulsorily retired to receive a gratuity of one year's pay.

(12.) Constables desiring to retire may do so according to priority of service within one month after their application, and have the above pensions, but not the above gratuity.

GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL
(ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY).

COPY of Summary of Representations made to the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by the Royal Irish Constabulary respecting Clause 30 and Schedule 6.

(*Mr. John Morley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*
17 *July* 1893.

[*Price* ½ *d.*]

336. *Under* 1 *oz.*

GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL, 1893 (CONSTITUENCIES).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 7 March 1893;—*for*,

RETURN "showing, as regards the FIRST SCHEDULE to the GOVERNMENT of IRELAND BILL, 1893, the POPULATION, Total RATEABLE VALUE, Number of RATINGS valued over 20*l.*, and Number of COUNCILLORS returnable to the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL; and, as regards the SECOND SCHEDULE, the POPULATION, Total RATEABLE VALUE, Number of REGISTERED ELECTORS, and the Present and Future Number of MEMBERS for the HOUSE of COMMONS returnable by *Ireland*."

(*Mr. John Morley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
7 *March* 1893.

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90, WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

104.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Legislative Council.

CONSTITUENCY.		Population, Census, 1891.	Total Rateable Valuation, 1891.	Number of Ratings Valued over £. 20, 1891.	Number of Councillors.
			£.		
Antrim	County	205,036	638,689	8,104	3
Armagh	County	143,289	423,889	4,484	1
Belfast	Borough	273,114	756,274	6,367	2
Carlow	County	40,936	164,855	2,092	1
Cavan	County	111,917	274,726	2,611	1
Clare	County	124,483	317,016	3,361	1
Cork County:					
East Riding		192,223	700,108	9,950	3
West Riding		148,928	304,845	4,219	1
Cork	Borough	97,281	231,032	2,597	1
Donegal	County	185,635	297,189	2,798	1
Down	County	217,037	747,969	9,575	3
Dublin	County	149,500	691,186	9,653	3
Dublin	Borough	269,716	795,990	10,110	2
Fermanagh	County	74,170	236,856	2,891	1
Galway	County	214,712	474,923	4,327	2
Kerry	County	179,136	290,393	3,628	1
Kildare	County	70,206	338,711	3,362	1
Kilkenny	County	87,261	359,421	5,108	1
King's	County	65,563	243,665	2,817	1
Leitrim and Sligo	Counties	176,631	350,492	2,701	1
Limerick	County	158,912	532,285	7,405	2
Londonderry	County	152,009	389,499	4,311	1
Longford	County	52,647	153,289	1,794	1
Louth	County	71,038	233,748	2,500	1
Mayo	County	219,034	314,770	2,196	1
Meath	County	76,987	547,515	4,885	1
Monaghan	County	86,206	265,035	2,661	1
Queen's	County	64,883	259,902	2,907	1
Roscommon	County	114,397	295,576	2,450	1
Tipperary	County	173,188	680,084	8,677	2
Tyrone	County	171,401	438,465	4,675	1
Waterford	County	98,251	317,479	4,252	1
Westmeath	County	65,109	316,706	3,554	1
Wexford	County	111,778	376,723	5,515	1
Wicklow	County	62,136	274,291	3,470	1
Total		4,704,750	14,033,596	162,007	4[illegible]

SUMMARY BY PROVINCES.

Ulster	1,346,700	3,712,317	42,110	13
Leinster	918,044	3,960,012	47,657	14
Connaught	724,774	1,435,761	11,674	5
Munster	1,075,121	3,142,210	41,492	11
Boroughs of Dublin, Belfast, and Cork	640,111	1,783,296	19,074	5
Total	4,704,750	14,033,596	162,007	48

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Irish Members in the House of Commons.

CONSTITUENCY.		Population, Census, 1891.	Total Rateable Valuation in 1891.	Number of Registered Electors in 1892.	Members of the House of Commons.	
					Present.	Future.
			£.			
Antrim	County	205,036	638,689	36,319	4	3
Armagh	County	137,640	407,646	25,146	3	2
Belfast Borough:						
East Belfast	Division	85,661	213,113	11,339	1	1
South Belfast	Division	58,508	242,936	7,563	1	1
West Belfast	Division	61,360	166,408	8,334	1	1
North Belfast	Division	67,585	133,817	8,610	1	1
Carlow	County	40,936	164,855	6,874	1	1
Cavan	County	111,917	274,726	20,462	2	2
Clare	County	124,483	317,016	22,275	2	2
Cork County:						
East Riding		192,223	700,108	59,051*	7	3
West Riding		148,928	304,845			2
Cork	Borough	97,281	231,032	10,276	2	2
Donegal	County	185,635	297,189	26,005	4	3
Down	County	208,995	728,610	37,973	4	3
Dublin	County	149,500	691,186	21,788	2	2
Dublin Borough:						
College Green	Division	67,923	196,649	6,781	1	1
Dublin Harbour	Division	71,530	182,773	11,370	1	1
St. Stephen's Green	Division	65,652	301,385	8,284	1	1
St Patricks'	Division	64,611	115,183	7,261	1	1
Fermanagh	County	74,170	236,[illegible]56	11,725	2	1
Galway	County	197,753	442,290	29,885	4	3
Galway	Borough	16,959	32,633	1,909	1	1
Kerry	County	179,136	290,393	21,762	4	3
Kildare	County	70,206	338,711	11,874	2	1
Kilkenny	County	73,539	326,163	12,264	2	1
Kilkenny	Borough	13,722	33,258	1,806	1	1
King's	County	65,563	243,665	10,548	2	1
Leitrim	County	78,618	136,622	12.945	2	2
Limerick	County	112,777	426,893	15.262	2	2
Limerick	Borough	46,135	105,392	5,084	1	1
Londonderry	County	118,809	307,539	20,751	2	2
Londonderry	Borough	33,200	81,960	4,175	1	1
Longford	County	52,647	153,289	9,203	2	1
Louth	County	71,038	233,748	10,952	2	1
Mayo	County	219,034	314,770	33,614	4	3
Meath	County	76,987	547,515	12,528	2	2
Monaghan	County	86,206	265,035	14,167	2	2
Newry	Borough	13,691	35,602	1,847	1	1
Queen's	County	64,883	259,902	13,295	2	1
Roscommon	County	114,397	295,576	19,147	2	2
Sligo	County	98,013	213,870	17,047	2	2
Tipperary	County	173,188	680,084	27,769	4	3
Tyrone	County	171,401	438,465	28,417	4	3
Waterford	County	70,538	260,352	13,078	2	1
Waterford	Borough	27,713	57,127	3,974	1	1
Westmeath	County	65,109	316,706	10,651	2	1
Wexford	County	111,778	376,723	19,762	2	2
Wicklow	County	62,136	274,291	9,436	2	1
TOTAL		4,704,750	14,033,596	740,588	101	80

SUMMARY BY PROVINCES.

		£.			
ULSTER	1.346,700	3,712,317	226,987	29	23
LEINSTER	918,044	3,960,012	150,981	24	16
CONNAUGHT	724,774	1,435,761	114,547	15	13
MUNSTER	1,075,121	3,142,210	168,255	23	18
BOROUGHS OF DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND CORK.	640,111	1,783,296	79,818	10	10
TOTAL	4,704,750	14,033,596	740,588	101	80

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* The exact number of Electors for each Riding cannot be ascertained, three Polling Districts, containing 2,060 Electors, being partly in each Riding. Exclusive of these Polling Districts, the numbers are: Cork, E.R., 32,296; Cork, W.R., 24,695.

GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL, 1893
(CONSTITUENCIES).

RETURN showing, as regards the FIRST SCHEDULE to the GOVERNMENT of IRELAND BILL, 1893, the POPULATION, Total RATEABLE VALUE, Number of RATINGS valued over 20*l.*, and Number of COUNCILLORS returnable to the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ; and, as regards the SECOND SCHEDULE, the POPULATION, Total RATEABLE VALUE, Number of REGISTERED ELECTORS, and the Present and Future Number of MEMBERS for the HOUSE of COMMONS returnable by *Ireland*.

(*Mr. John Morley.*)

Ordered, *by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
7 *March* 1893.

[*Price* $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*]

104.

Under 1 *oz.*

GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL (DATES OF STAGES, &c.).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 5 September 1893;—*for,*

RETURN "of the Dates of the Sittings at which the House of Commons was occupied with the several STAGES of the GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL, or any Resolution relating thereto, distinguishing such Stages, and giving the Number of Sittings appropriated to each, and a Summary of the whole:"

"And, of the Number of Divisions on each of such Stages or Resolutions, distinguishing the Divisions on Motions for the Closure from other Divisions."

(*Mr. Carvell Williams.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
14 *September* 1893.

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RETURN of the Dates of the Sittings at which the House of Commons was occupied with the distinguishing such Stages, and giving the Number of Sittings appropriated to each, and a distinguishing the Divisions on Motions for the Closure from other Divisions.

—	Motion for Leave to bring in Bill.	Resolution. Precedence for Bill on Tuesdays and Fridays before Easter.	Resolution. Precedence for Bill on Fridays after Easter.	Second Reading.	Committee.	In Committee on Government of Ireland [Payments].
	13 February 1893	27 February 1893	30 March 1893	6 April 1893	8 May 1893	14 July 1893
	14 „ „			7 „ „	9 „ „	
	16 „ „			10 „ „	10 „ „	
	17 „ „			11 „ „	11 „ „	
	(Bill ordered and read the first time 17th February.)			12 „ „	12 „ „	
				13 „ „	15 „ „	
				14 „ „	16 „ „	
				17 „ „	17 „ „	
				18 „ „	30 „ „	
				19 „ „	31 „ „	
				20 „ „	1 June „	
				21 „ „	2 „ „	
					5 „ „	
					6 „ „	
					7 „ „	
					8 „ „	
					9 „ „	
					12 „ „	
					13 „ „	
					14 „ „	
					15 „ „	
					16 „ „	
					19 „ „	
					20 „ „	
					21 „ „	
					22 „ „	
					23 „ „	
					28 „ „	
					3 July „	
					4 „ „	
					5 „ „	
					*6 „ „	
					7 „ „	
					10 „ „	
					11 „ „	
					12 „ „	
					*13 „ „	
					17 „ „	
					18 „ „	
					19 „ „	
					*20 „ „	
					21 „ „	
					24 „ „	
					25 „ „	
					26 „ „	
					*27 „ „	
Number of days	4	1	1	12	46	1

* Proceedings under Resolution of 30th June.

several STAGES of the GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL, or any Resolution relating thereto, Summary of the whole; and of the Number of Divisions on each of such Stages or Resolutions,

Resolution. Dates for concluding Committee Stage.	Report Stage.	Resolution. Date for concluding Report Stage.	Third Reading.	SUMMARY.
29 June 1893 -	7 August 1893 -	21 August 1893 -	(Bill re-committed; considered in Committee, and reported; as amended, considered, and Motion made for Third Reading.)	Days occupied by the several stages of the Bill, and Resolutions relating thereto. 85 Divisions on Motions for Closure. 19 Other Divisions. 179
30 " "	8 " "		30 August 1893.	
	9 " "		31 " "	
	10 " "		1 September 1893.	
	11 " "			
	14 " "			
	15 " "			
	16 " "			
	17 " "			
	18 " "			
	22 " "			
	23 " "			
	24 " "			
	†25 " "			
2	14	1	3	

† Proceedings under Resolution of 21st August.

RETURN of the Dates of the Sittings at which the House of Commons was occupied

DIVISIONS.

—	Motion for Leave to bring in Bill.	Resolution. — Precedence for Bill on Tuesdays and Fridays before Easter.	Resolution. — Precedence for Bill on Fridays after Easter.	Second Reading.	Committee.
ON MOTIONS FOR CLOSURE - -	—	—	2	—	16
OTHER DIVISIONS -	—	2	3	1	136

with the several Stages of the Government of Ireland Bill, &c.—*continued.*

DIVISIONS.

Resolution. — Dates for concluding Committee Stage.	Report Stage.	Resolution. — Date for concluding Report Stage.	Third Reading.	TOTAL.
1	—	—	—	19
8	27	1	1	179

James B. Bull,
Clerk of the Journals.

GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL
(DATES OF STAGES, &c.).

RETURN of the Dates of the Sittings at which the House of Commons was occupied with the several STAGES of the GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL, or any Resolution relating thereto, distinguishing such Stages, and giving the Number of Sittings appropriated to each, and a Summary of the whole ; and of the Number of Divisions on each of such Stages or Resolutions, distinguishing the Divisions on Motions for the Closure from other Divisions.

(*Mr. Carvell Williams.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
14 *September* 1893.

[*Price* 1 *d.*]

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